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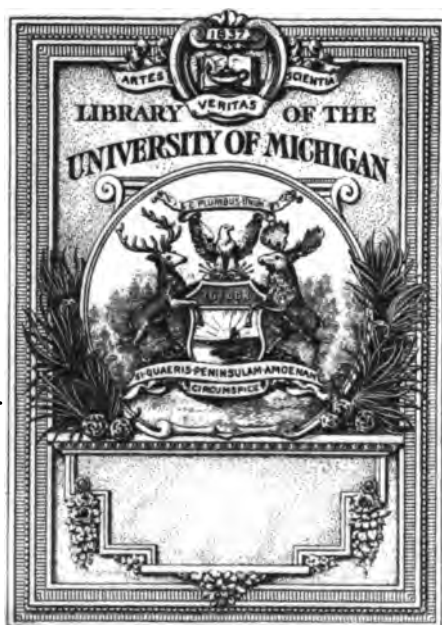
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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT
VOL. III

126027

1902

Printed by Order of the General Assembly

HARTFORD
1903

NOTE.

Commencing with the documents for the year 1900, a Document Number has been assigned to each State departmental report.

This number is determined by the chronological order of the first printed independent issue of such report and will in future be retained by it, thus showing the relative chronological place it occupies in the printed reports of the State.

A list of these reports, with the date of first printed issue and the document number of each, appears on the following page.

W.M. E. SEELEY,

Comptroller.

CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER OF FIRST PRINTED REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

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3.	Governor's Message,	1817
4.	State Prison,	1828
5.	Bank Commissioners,	1838
6.	Adjutant-General,	1838
7.	Quartermaster-General,	1839
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24.	Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station,	1878
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26.	Statement of Vote for State Officers,	1880
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41.	Commission of Public Records,	1900
42.	Dental Commission,	1901
43.	Israel Putnam Memorial Camp Ground Commissioners,	1902

LIBRARY NOTE.

In order that each department report of the State of Connecticut for a series of years may be quickly located in the bound volumes of Public Documents, the Comptroller has also given each report a Binding Number by which its position in the bound volumes is permanently established, thus enabling each report to be found in the same position and volume from year to year.

That these several reports may be placed in the libraries of our several exchanges as soon as possible after publication, he has provided that the State Librarian shall be supplied with two hundred sets bound in volumes of convenient size, each volume to be bound and labeled in harmony with the regular set and sent out as soon as possible after the printing of the reports belonging therein. This arrangement to begin with the reports for 1902.

GEO. S. GODARD,
State Librarian.

Connecticut State Library,
Nov. 7, 1903.

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State of Connecticut
PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 28

ANNUAL REPORTS
OF
THE BOARD OF CHARITIES
TO
THE GOVERNOR

For the Years ending September 30, 1901 and 1902.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE

THE TUTTLE, MOREHOUSE & TAYLOR PRESS.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
1903.

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RECAPITULATION

OF

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

It is recommended by the State Board of Charities:

1. That a system of Suspended Sentences, with supervision by probation officers, be adopted for the treatment of Juvenile Offenders (page 47).
2. That § 2824 of the General Statutes be amended so that boys under ten years of age may be committed to the Connecticut School for Boys, who are convicted of offenses punishable by imprisonment in jail as well as in State Prison (page 47).
3. That all of the County Jails be brought under the control of a State Commission of Prisons (pages 24 and 49).
4. That a State Reformatory be established for offenders between sixteen and thirty years of age (pages 25 and 49).
5. That a system of District or County Almshouses be legalized to take the place of the present town almshouses (page 61).
6. That a new institution be established for the purpose of a State Almshouse (page 62).

FORMER MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	TERMINATION OF SERVICE.
BENJAMIN STARK.....	New London.	Sept. 18, 1873.	Resigned March 27, 1879.
LEVI IVES	New Haven.	Sept. 18, 1873.	Resignation accepted May 1, 1875.
SAMUEL F. JONES	Hartford.	Sept. 18, 1873.	Resigned March 27, 1879.
MISS LUCY ALSOP	Middletown.	Sept. 18, 1873.	Resigned 1878.
MRS. MARIE PETTEE.....	Meriden.	Sept. 18, 1873.	Resignation accepted August 7, 1874.
H. W. BUELL	Litchfield.	May 1, 1875.	Resigned March 27, 1879.
MRS. G. A. HOYT	Stamford.		Resigned 1878.
WILLIS R. AUSTIN.....	Norwich.	Mar. 18, 1881.	Resigned 1883.
S. RUTLEDGE MCNARY.....	Hartford.	Mar. 18, 1881.	Resigned 1883.
W. M. H. HOTCHKISS	New Haven.	Mar. 18, 1881.	Resigned 1883.
MRS. AUGUSTA C. PEASE	Hartford.	Mar. 18, 1881.	Resigned 1882.
MISS HANNAH L. RIPLEY.....	Norwich.	Mar. 18, 1881.	Resigned 1882.
MRS. VIRGINIA T. SMITH	Hartford.	July 17, 1882.	Resigned 1882.
HARLOW P. HARRIS	Salisbury.	April 18, 1883.	Died in office.
JAMES GALLAGHER.....	New Haven.	April 18, 1883.	Reappointed 1887.
HENRY E. BURTON	Middletown.	April 18, 1883.	Reappointed 1887.
MRS. VIRGINIA T. SMITH	Hartford.	April 18, 1883.	Reappointed 1887-9.
MRS. FRANCIS BACON.....	New Haven.	April 18, 1883.	Reappointed 1887-9.
LEVERETTE W. WESSELS.....	Litchfield.	Nov. 3, 1885.	Reappointed 1887.
GEORGE H. WOOD	Hartford.	July 1, 1889.	Term expired July 1, 1891.
ANDREW W. TRACY.....	Meriden.	July 1, 1893.	Term expired July 1, 1893.
HEMAN C. WHITTLESEY	Middletown.	July 1, 1893.	Term expired July 1, 1897.
			Reappointed 1895.

PRESENT MEMBERS

OF

THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

	Date of Appointment.	Term Expires.
GEORGE F. SPENCER, Deep River.	July 1, 1893†	July 1, 1903
MISS REBEKAH G. BACON, New Haven.	July 1, 1893*	July 1, 1905
MISS MARY HALL, Hartford.	July 1, 1893*	July 1, 1905
EDWIN A. DOWN, M.D., Hartford.	July 1, 1897‡	July 1, 1905
HENRY H. BRIDGMAN, Norfolk.	July 1, 1899	July 1, 1903

Organization of the Board.

HENRY H. BRIDGMAN, Norfolk, *President.*

MISS R. G. BACON, New Haven, *Special Agent for County Homes.*

MISS MARY HALL, Hartford, *Special Agent for County Homes.*

CHARLES P. KELLOGG, Waterbury, *Secretary and General Agent.*

*Appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for four years. (General Statutes, Section 2857.) Reappointed 1897 and 1901.

†For the unexpired portion of the term of four years from July 1, 1891. Reappointed 1895 and 1899.

‡Reappointed 1901.

THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, MEMBERS AND AGENTS.

As provided in the General Statutes of Connecticut, the State Board of Charities consists of five members, three men and two women, who are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate to serve for a period of four years each, two members being appointed during the Legislative session of 1903 and quadrennially thereafter, and three during the session of 1905 and quadrennially thereafter, the term of office to date from the first day of July succeeding the appointment.

The Board has an office in the Capitol at Hartford where its records, papers, and books are preserved. A meeting is held on the first Wednesday of each month—and special meetings, also, as occasion requires. The members and officers of the Board, excepting the secretary and agents, receive no compensation for their services, but the traveling and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties are paid by the State.

In accordance with Section 2865 of the General Statutes of 1902, a secretary is chosen from outside the membership of the Board, who serves during the pleasure of the Board, and gives his whole time to the duties of the office. The secretary has all the powers of a member of the Board, except that of voting at meetings, acts as general agent of the Board in making any visitations required by statute or custom, is a member of the board of management of one of the County Temporary Homes, and performs such other duties as are connected with the position, including the preparation of the Board's annual reports. Under Section 2861 of the General Statutes, two special agents are appointed by the Board to assist in the placing out and supervision of children from the County Homes.

POWERS AND DUTIES.

An examination of the General Statutes and the Public Acts relating to the State Board of Charities shows that its powers and duties are largely advisory, constituting it a board of visitation and inspection for all institutions in the State designed for the restraint and care of its dependent, defective and delinquent classes. The Board is empowered to correct any abuses found to exist in these institutions in such manner as not to conflict with any personal, corporate or statutory rights, acting, so far as practicable, through the persons in charge of the institutions with a view to sustain and strengthen their rightful authority.

The chief executive functions of the Board are to be found in connection with the County Temporary Homes, each of which is under the direction of a board of management, consisting of the three County Commissioners and one representative each from the State Board of Charities and the State Board of Health. The Board of Charities and its agents are further authorized to recommend to the boards of management suitable family homes for the children in charge of the Temporary Homes, to visit families in which the children may be placed for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are properly treated and whether the homes are suitable ones for their welfare, and to exercise a general supervision over dependent and neglected children who are under the care of the County Temporary Homes.

In accordance with statutory requirements, visits are made by members of the Board, at least one of each sex, as often as once in three months, to the State Prison, the Industrial School for Girls, the Connecticut School for Boys, and the State Hospital for the Insane, without previous notice to the persons in charge. The inmates of these institutions have the right of private communication with members of the Board either by personal conversation or by sealed correspondence, and shall be informed of their rights in this respect by the persons in charge to the satisfaction of the Board.

All asylums for the restraint and care of the insane and persons suffering from mental or nervous diseases are visited and inspected as often as once in six months, and quarterly statistical returns are made by their managers to the Board, stating the name, age, and sex of each patient confined therein, the time when committed, and by whom, and such other information as the Board may prescribe.

The county jails are examined from time to time and inspection is made of institutions for the care of the deaf and the blind and the feeble-minded. Visits are made to the hospitals, both those that receive State aid and others, and to Fitch's Home for Soldiers at Noroton. Private institutions for the care of the aged and young are visited, and all houses or premises used for the boarding of infants are open to inspection by the Board.

Examination is made of the almshouses or other provision for the poor in all towns of the State as well as of the almshouse for State paupers at Tariffville. It is also the duty of the Board to collect information and statistics relating to pauperism and the administration and operation of the poor laws and State charities and to embody the same, with such suggestions as they may deem best, in an annual report.

As may be seen from the foregoing paragraphs, the Board of Charities, beyond its strict limitations as such, embodies also some of the functions of a prison commission and of a lunacy commission, so far as these obtain in this State. Up to the present time, however, there is nothing in the name of the Board to suggest its combined nature.

GENERAL STATUTES OF CONNECTICUT, 1902.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Title 17, Chapter 173, page 730.

Rev. 1888, §1884. **SECTION 2857. APPOINTMENT.** There shall continue to be a State Board of Charities, composed of five members, of whom three shall be men and two shall be women. During the regular session of the General Assembly in 1903, and quadrennially thereafter, two members shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and in like manner, three members shall be appointed during the regular session of the General Assembly in 1905, and quadrennially thereafter, who shall hold office for four years from the first day of July next succeeding their respective appointments. Any vacancy not occurring from the expiration of a term of office shall be filled by the Governor during the unexpired portion of the term.

Rev. 1888, §1885. **SEC. 2858. INSPECTION OF ALMSHOUSES AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.** The Board may inspect all almshouses, homes for neglected or dependent children, asylums, hospitals, and all institutions for the care or support of the dependent or criminal classes; and they shall inspect all institutions in which persons are detained by compulsion, to ascertain whether their inmates are properly treated, and, except in cases of detention upon legal process, to ascertain whether any have been unjustly placed, or are improperly held, therein, and may examine witnesses and send for persons and papers and correct any abuses found to exist, in such manner as not to conflict with any personal, corporate, or statutory rights, acting, so far as practicable, through the persons in charge of such institutions, and with a view to sustain and strengthen their rightful authority; and no measure shall be adopted without the assent of the persons so in charge, except at a meeting of the Board at which at least four members shall be present, or by a written order, signed by a majority of the Board. An appeal may be taken to the Governor from any action of the Board by the persons in charge of such institutions.

Rev. 1888, §1886. **SEC. 2862. INSTITUTIONS TO BE VISITED QUARTERLY.** The State Prison, the Connecticut School for Boys, the Industrial School for Girls, and the State Insane Asylum shall be visited as often as once in three months, and by at least one member of the Board of each sex. No previous

notice of such visits shall be given to the persons in charge of the institutions visited, and at every such visit an opportunity shall be offered to each inmate for private conversation with some member of the Board. Any communication directed to said Board, or to any member thereof, by any inmate of any of said institutions, shall be immediately mailed, without inspection; and any inmate of any of said institutions may personally deliver to any member of said Board, and any member of said Board may receive, any communication without interference or inspection of the person or persons in charge. The inmates of said institutions shall be informed of their rights under this section by the persons in charge, to the satisfaction of said Board or any visiting member thereof.

SEC. 2766. ASYLUMS SUBJECT TO VISITATION. All asylums in this State shall be subject to the inspection and visitation of the State Board of Charities, and shall be so visited and inspected at least once in six months in each year.

1895, ch. 256,
§23.

SEC. 2765. RETURNS TO STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES. Every keeper of an asylum in this State shall, quarterly, make written return to the State Board of Charities, containing the name, age, and sex of each patient confined therein, and the time when committed, and by whom, and such other information and in such form of return as said Board of Charities may prescribe.

1895, ch. 256,
§22.

SEC. 2790. HOMES FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN. In each county the County Commissioners thereof, with one member of the State Board of Charities and one member of the State Board of Health, shall constitute a Board for the location, organization, management, and general supervision of such temporary home or homes in the county, etc.

1893, ch. 28.

SEC. 2795. COMMITMENT OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN. Any court of probate, any city, police, borough, or town court may, upon proceedings instituted in the manner provided for the commitment of children to the industrial or reform schools of the State, or upon the petition of the Connecticut humane society or the State Board of Charities, commit any child belonging to the classes enumerated in section 2788, to any temporary home that may have been established, etc.

1901, ch. 184.

SEC. 2859. BOARD MAY RECOMMEND AND VISIT HOMES FOR CHILDREN. The Board may recommend to the boards of managers of the temporary homes in the several counties suitable family homes for the dependent and neglected children in such temporary homes, and may visit any family home in which any such child has been placed by the county board in any county, or any place in which any such child has been placed at employment by any county board, to ascertain whether such child is properly treated and whether such home is a suitable one, having in view the welfare of the child.

1895, ch. 298, §1.

SEC. 2860. REPORT OF ILL TREATMENT. Whenever it shall be found that any such child is not properly treated in any family home, or that any such home is not a suitable one and is of such character as to jeopardize the welfare of any child so placed therein, the Board shall report the facts in the case to the county board which placed the child

1895, ch. 298, §2.

in such family home, and said county board, upon being satisfied of the ill treatment of the child, or the unsuitableness of the home, shall remove the child from such home and take such further action as shall be necessary to secure the welfare of the child.

1895, ch. 298, §3. SEC. 2861. DELEGATION OF DUTIES. AUTHORIZATION OF AGENTS. The Board may authorize its secretary or superintendent, or any agent appointed by it, to visit family homes in which dependent and neglected children under the charge of temporary homes may be placed, to recommend suitable family homes to the county boards, and to perform such further duties in connection with such dependent and neglected children as said Board may prescribe.

Rev. 1888, §2612. SEC. 2555. BOARDING OF INFANTS. INSPECTION. Such house or premises shall at all hours during the day and before nine o'clock in the evening be open to inspection by any officer or agent of the State Board of Health, of the State Board of Charities, or of the Connecticut humane society; *provided*, that such inspection be made in company with a selectman of the town in which such house is located, or with some other proper person appointed by the selectmen of such town, the court of probate for the district where said house is located, or by the judge of any city, borough, or district court having jurisdiction in said town or probate district over children that may be committed to a county temporary home. Such authorized visitors may direct and enforce such suitable measures respecting such children and premises as they may deem proper.

Rev. 1888, §2613. SEC. 2556. PENALTY. Every person violating any provision of Sections 2553, or 2555, or refusing admission to any of the persons specified in Section 2555, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Rev. 1888, §3312. SEC. 2492. OVERSEERS OF THE POOR TO KEEP RECORDS AND MAKE RETURNS. Overseers of the poor shall keep full and accurate records of the paupers fully supported, the persons relieved and partially supported, and the travelers and vagrants lodged at the expense of their respective towns, together with the amount paid by them for such support and relief, and shall annually in October make return of the number of such persons supported and relieved, with the cost, to the State Board of Charities.

Rev. 1888, §1888. SEC. 2864. OFFICE RECORDS, MEETINGS, AND BY-LAWS. The Board shall have an office in Hartford, where its records, papers, and books shall be preserved. It shall meet at least once in two months, and as much oftener as it shall deem best, and three members shall constitute a quorum. It shall make by-laws for the conduct of its business; and shall appoint a secretary or superintendent, prescribe his duties, and fix his compensation, which shall not exceed fifteen hundred dollars per annum. The members and officers of the Board, excepting the secretary or superintendent, shall receive no compensation for their services, but their traveling and other necessary expenses, as audited by the comptroller, shall be paid by the State.

SEC. 2865. SECRETARY; POWERS. REMOVAL OF MEMBERS OF BOARD. 1895, ch. 311.
The secretary or superintendent of said Board shall hold office during the pleasure of the Board, and he shall give his whole time to the duties of his office. He shall have all the powers of a member of the Board except that of voting at meetings, may make any visits required by statute of a member of the Board, and may be a member of boards of management of temporary homes. The Board may commit to him any powers or duties which may be exercised by it, but in the exercise and performance thereof he shall always be subject to the direction and control of the Board. If any member of the Board appointed by the Governor shall be appointed secretary or superintendent, his office as a member of the Board shall become vacant, and the vacancy shall be filled as by law provided. The Governor shall have power to remove any of the members of the Board for cause.

SEC. 2863. STATISTICS RELATING TO PAUPERISM. ANNUAL REPORT. Rev. 1888, §1887.
Said Board shall collect information and statistics relating to pauperism and the administration and operation of the poor laws and State charities, and embody the same, with such suggestions as they may deem best, in an annual report.

SEC. 183. REPORTS TO BE MADE TO THE GOVERNOR. All reports required to be made by State departments, institutions, commissions, boards, or any recipients of State money, shall be made to the Governor and by him transmitted to the General Assembly; all such reports except those of the insurance commissioner, the State Board of Education, hospital societies receiving aid from the State, the State Board of Agriculture, and of the Agricultural Experiment Station, shall be made to and including September thirtieth, and shall be published on or before the thirty-first day of December following. 1895, ch. 294.

SEC. 134. NUMBER OF REPORTS. He (the comptroller) shall cause to be printed at the expense of the State, annually, a sufficient number of copies of each of the following annual reports not exceeding the number hereinafter stated, that is to say: * * * *
* * of the State Board of Charities, two thousand * *

LIST OF INSTITUTIONS VISITED
BY
THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

In 1901 and 1902.

The Connecticut State Prison	<i>Wethersfield</i>
The Connecticut Industrial School for Girls	<i>Middletown</i>
The Connecticut School for Boys	<i>Meriden</i>
The Connecticut Hospital for the Insane	<i>Middletown</i>
The Connecticut School for Imbeciles	<i>Lakeville</i>
The Retreat for the Insane	<i>Hartford</i>
Fitch's Home for the Soldiers	<i>Noroton</i>

— 7

County Jails.

Hartford County	<i>Hartford</i>
New Haven County	<i>New Haven</i>
New London County	<i>Norwich</i>
New London County	<i>New London</i>
Fairfield County	<i>Bridgeport</i>
Fairfield County	<i>Danbury</i>
Windham County	<i>Brooklyn</i>
Litchfield County	<i>Litchfield</i>
Middlesex County	<i>Haddam</i>
Middlesex County	<i>Middletown</i>
Tolland County	<i>Tolland</i>

—11

Private Sanitaria for Nervous and Mental Diseases.

Spring Hill Home	<i>Litchfield</i>
Kensett	<i>Norwalk</i>
Elmcroft	<i>Enfield</i>
The Westport Sanitarium	<i>Westport</i>
Stamford Hall	<i>Stamford</i>
Grey Towers	<i>Stamford</i>
Crestview Sanitarium	<i>Greenwich</i>
Hall Brooke	<i>Westport</i>
Grand View Sanitarium	<i>South Windham</i>
Ardendale	<i>Greenwich</i>

—10

Institutions for the Deaf.

The American School at Hartford for the Deaf	<i>Hartford</i>
The Mystic Oral School	<i>Mystic</i>

— 2

Institutions for the Blind.

The Connecticut Institute and Industrial Home	<i>Hartford</i>
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— 1

Hospitals.

The Hartford Hospital	<i>Hartford</i>
St. Francis' Hospital	<i>Hartford</i>
The New Britain Hospital	<i>New Britain</i>
The New Haven Hospital	<i>New Haven</i>
Grace Hospital	<i>New Haven</i>
The Waterbury Hospital	<i>Waterbury</i>
The Meriden Hospital	<i>Meriden</i>
The Memorial Hospital	<i>New London</i>
The William W. Backus Hospital	<i>Norwich</i>
The Bridgeport Hospital	<i>Bridgeport</i>
The Danbury Hospital	<i>Danbury</i>
The Norwalk Hospital	<i>Norwalk</i>
The Stamford Hospital	<i>Stamford</i>
The Day-Kimball Hospital	<i>Putnam</i>
The Litchfield County Hospital	<i>Winsted</i>
The Emergency Hospital	<i>Bridgeport</i>
The Emergency Hospital	<i>Danbury</i>
The Sheltering Arms	<i>Norwich</i>
Cromwell Hall	<i>Cromwell</i>
Dr. Bowman's	<i>Greenwich</i>

—20

County Temporary Homes.

Hartford County	<i>Warehouse Point</i>
New Haven County	<i>New Haven</i>
New London County	<i>Norwich</i>
Fairfield County	<i>Norwalk</i>
Windham County	<i>Putnam</i>
Litchfield County	<i>Winsted</i>
Middlesex County	<i>Haddam</i>
Tolland County	<i>Vernon Center</i>

— 8

Homes for the Aged.

The Old People's Home	<i>Hartford</i>
The Church Home	<i>Hartford</i>
The Lawson C. Ives Widows' Home	<i>Hartford</i>
The Widows' Home	<i>Hartford</i>
St. Mary's Home	<i>West Hartford</i>
The Erwin Woman's Home	<i>New Britain</i>

The Old Ladies' Home	<i>New Haven</i>
The Trinity Church Home	<i>New Haven</i>
The Home for the Friendless	<i>Fair Haven</i>
The Curtis Home	<i>Meriden</i>
The Southmayd Home	<i>Waterbury</i>
The Smith Memorial Home	<i>New London</i>
The Eliza Huntington Home	<i>Norwich</i>
St. John's Church House	<i>Stamford</i>
The Harriet M. Makinster Home	<i>Middletown</i>

—15

Homes for the Young.

The Hartford Orphan Asylum	<i>Hartford</i>
St. James' Asylum	<i>Hartford</i>
The Watkinson Juvenile Asylum and Farm School.....	<i>Hartford</i>
Home for Incurable Children	<i>Newington</i>
The New Haven Orphan Asylum	<i>New Haven</i>
St. Francis' Asylum	<i>New Haven</i>
Children's Branch of Home for the Friendless.....	<i>Fair Haven</i>
Children's Branch of Curtis Home	<i>Meriden</i>
Mt. Carmel Children's Home	<i>Hamden</i>
The Rock Nook Home	<i>Norwich</i>
The Bridgeport Orphan Asylum	<i>Bridgeport</i>
The Danbury Children's Home	<i>Danbury</i>
The Children's Home	<i>Stamford</i>
The Gilbert Home	<i>Winsted</i>
The Middlesex County Orphans' Home	<i>Middletown</i>

—15

Total..... 89

LIST OF TOWNS VISITED
BY
THE BOARD TO INSPECT ALMSHOUSES
AND OTHER PROVISION FOR TOWN POOR

In 1901 and 1902.

Hartford County.

Hartford,	Enfield,	Rocky Hill,
Avon,	Farmington,	Simsbury,
Berlin,	Glastonbury,	Southington,
Bloomfield,	Granby,	South Windsor,
Bristol,	Hartland,	Suffield,
Burlington,	Manchester,	West Hartford,
Canton,	Marlborough,	Wethersfield,
East Granby,	New Britain,	Windsor,
East Hartford,	Newington,	Windsor Locks.
East Windsor,	Plainville,	

—29

New Haven County.

New Haven,	East Haven,	North Branford,
Waterbury,	Guilford,	North Haven,
Ansonia,	Hamden,	Oxford,
Beacon Falls,	Madison,	Prospect,
Bethany,	Meriden,	Seymour,
Branford,	Middlebury,	Wallingford,
Cheshire,	Milford,	Woodbridge.
Derby,	Naugatuck,	

—23

New London County.

New London,	Lebanon,	Preston,
Norwich,	Ledyard,	Sprague,
Colchester,	Lyme,	Stonington,
East Lyme,	Montville,	Voluntown,
Griswold,	North Stonington,	Waterford.
Groton,	Old Lyme,	

—17

Fairfield County.

Bridgeport,	Greenwich,	Stamford,
Danbury,	Huntington,	Stratford,
Bethel,	Monroe,	Trumbull,
Brookfield,	Newtown,	Weston,
Easton,	Norwalk,	Westport,
Fairfield,	Redding,	Wilton.
	Ridgefield,	

—19

Windham County.

Windham,	Chaplin,	Pomfret,
Putnam,	Eastford,	Scotland,
Ashford,	Hampton,	Sterling,
Brooklyn,	Killingly,	Thompson,
Canterbury,	Plainfield,	Woodstock.

—15

Litchfield County.

Litchfield,	Canaan,	Salisbury,
Winchester,	Kent,	Sharon,
New Milford,	New Hartford,	Torrington,
Bridgewater,	North Canaan,	Woodbury.
	Roxbury,	

—13

Middlesex County.

Middletown,	Cromwell,	Middlefield,
Haddam,	Durham,	Portland,
Chatham,	East Haddam,	Saybrook.
	Essex,	

—10

Tolland County.

Andover,	Hebron,	Stafford,
Coventry,	Mansfield,	Vernon.
Ellington,	Somers,	

—8

ALMSHOUSE FOR STATE PAUPERSTariffville.

Total.....135

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

For the year ending September 30, 1901.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, }
Room 80, Capitol, Hartford, Conn. }

To His Excellency, GEORGE P. McLEAN, Governor of the State of Connecticut:

SIR:—We have the honor to submit herewith the Twentieth Annual Report of the Board for the year ending September 30, 1901. In accordance with Chapter 294 of the Public Acts of 1895, the report of the Board is prepared annually instead of biennially, as was the custom from 1886 to 1895. The report for the year under review, which is presented in typewritten form, will be printed with next year's report for presentation to the Governor and to the General Assembly of 1903.

THE WORK OF THE BOARD.

During the past year regular meetings of the Board have been held monthly at its office in the Capitol, and in almost all instances the full membership of the Board has been in attendance. Provision is made for special meetings, also, when occasion requires. The business of the meetings has been duly recorded in the minutes thereof, and the reports and documents in connection therewith have been filed for reference in the Board's office. Statistics of the work of the various institutions in the State have been collected, and correspondence of considerable extent has been carried on with institutions, organizations, and individuals in this and other States, in the

course of which all matters of importance have been suitably recorded and preserved. The Board's collection of reports and pamphlets from charitable and correctional institutions, State Boards, etc., is quite extensive and may be used for reference by any interested and responsible person.

In accordance with statutory provision (Section 1886 of the General Statutes and its amendment, Chapter 311 of the Public Acts of 1895), regular visits of inspection have been made as often as once in three months to the State Prison, the Connecticut School for Boys, the Industrial School for Girls, and the State Hospital for the Insane. Additional visits have been made whenever required, and the Board holds itself ready to assist in promoting the welfare of all the institutions that come under its supervision, so far as consistent with the best interests of the State. Visits have been made to the Hartford Retreat for the Insane and to the twelve private sanatoria for mental and nervous diseases, the School for Imbeciles at Lakeville, the American School at Hartford for the Deaf, the Mystic Oral School, the Perkins Institution for the Blind at Boston, where there are seventeen Connecticut pupils, the Connecticut Institute and Industrial Home for the Blind, Hospitals, both those that are State-aided and others, Fitch's Home for Soldiers at Noroton, the County Jails, the eight County Temporary Homes for Dependent and Neglected Children, and a number of private charitable institutions for indigent old people and children; the Almshouse for State Paupers at Tariffville has been inspected, and sixty towns have been visited to examine the almshouses or other provision made for the care of the town poor.

As directed by statute, the visits referred to have been made as a rule without previous notice to the persons in charge, and with few exceptions a commendable willingness has been shown to exhibit all departments of the institutions inspected and to give any reasonable information requested in regard to their management. Acting in its advisory capacity, the Board has made some recommendations for changes and improvements, which in most instances have been favorably received.

A review of the year in the fields of charities and correction for the State, shows that continued progress has been made in several instances in bringing institutions up to the high

standard desired. In other cases the same defects noted from year to year call for repeated criticisms and recommendations for improvement. No new public institutions have been established during the year, but alterations and additions, some completed and others still in progress, mark an endeavor to keep pace with the advances of modern development. Several matters of legislation regarding State institutions and charities were enacted by the General Assembly of 1901 and will be noted more at length in a succeeding paragraph.

THE STATE PRISON.

The new buildings at the State Prison, which have been erected under appropriations of \$125,000 from the General Assembly of 1899 and \$60,000 from the General Assembly of 1901, and upon which work was suspended for a time last winter, are practically completed. The new cell house, number three, contains at present a block of ninety-six steel cells of modern design, and there is room for as many more cells to be added when required. The large congregate dining-room, with the new kitchen and bakery adjoining, will be utilized at an early date. Other improvements are well advanced, including the new boiler-house and alterations in the workshops, and when all are completed the Prison equipment will compare favorably with that of other modern institutions of the kind.

The administration of the Prison has been conducted during the year in accordance with the high standards established by the present warden, and its results are evident in the admirable spirit developed throughout the institution. The new rules governing the grading and conduct of prisoners are successful in operation, and a larger number of inmates than before have been enabled to secure promotion into the first grade. Material additions made to the Prison library and the extension of the privileges of the evening school to a large number of prisoners are noted among the evidences of progress.

The amounts received from the earnings of prisoners in the shoe and shirt contracts during the year have been well maintained, and the latter industry, transferred to the room formerly occupied by the hospital, is now provided with model quarters unusually well lighted, ventilated and equipped. A large part of the labor upon the new buildings has been performed by

prisoners, and its proceeds, added to the receipts from the shoe and shirt contracts, makes a very creditable total of \$50,771.00 earned by the inmates during the year. The lack is still evident at the Prison of a suitable enclosure where men who are employed in the workshops may be given regular exercise in the open air.

Perhaps the most important event of the year in relation to the Prison was the passage by the General Assembly of the indeterminate sentence act, which is generally conceded to be one of the best laws of the kind ever enacted in regard to a State Prison. Although the indeterminate principle is restricted within minimum and maximum limits, it is, nevertheless, believed that the practical operation of the law will be of great benefit in encouraging prisoners to an honest and thorough reformation. Its results will hardly be evident until a year or two hence, but hereafter the Connecticut State Prison, equipped with this admirable measure and guided by its able executive head and its faithful board of directors, may stand in the front rank of the country's penal institutions.

THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The record of the year at the School for Boys at Meriden shows a smaller number of boys committed to the School than during any equal period for a number of years past. Among the causes contributory to this result can hardly be included the law passed by the recent General Assembly, which forbids the commitment of boys under ten years of age to the School except upon conviction for a State Prison offense, because this law has been in operation for so short a time. Its future application, it is hoped, will be beneficial in preventing some questionable commitments of very young boys.

An even greater proportion of the commitments than usual is shown to be upon the charge of "incurability," which, in the case of juvenile offenders, is a rather indefinite one and may, in some cases, merely aid unworthy parents to rid themselves of somewhat troublesome children. It is hoped that the principle of suspended sentence with supervision by probation officers, as operated successfully in Massachusetts, may receive more favorable consideration in the next General Assembly than it did in the last, and may be adopted with beneficial results.

Some changes have been made during the year in the personnel of the School's supervisors and officers, and it is believed that a somewhat improved tone is noticeable among the inmates of the institution. The classes in manual training have been continued successfully, but it is desirable that the work should be extended to include all of the boys in the School who are fitted by age and ability to receive its instruction. The need is still evident at the School of a good gymnasium and of adequate facilities for sound physical development, which is so important a factor in the training of delinquent youths. It is hoped that this defect, as well as the lack of a suitable cottage hospital, may be remedied at an early date.

The work of the supervising agent for the year shows a large number of places investigated, visits made, and situations at employment obtained for the boys, which facts justify the establishment of the office and give promise of adequate supervision so long needed for the boys who are released on probation. The question of caring for wards of the School who get into trouble after reaching seventeen years of age, emphasizes anew the need in the State of a suitable reformatory for offenders between the ages of sixteen and thirty.

THE CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Industrial School for Girls at Middletown has enjoyed another year of successful activity in all departments and maintained its enviable reputation of being one of the leading schools of its kind in the country. A somewhat smaller number of girls was received than during the preceding year or two, but about the same proportion was placed in family homes and with relatives when released on probation. The usual high percentage is reported of girls who are doing well in their new homes, and much credit for this condition must be given to the careful supervision maintained over them by the School's visiting agent.

The grounds and buildings of the School have presented on all occasions their customary appearance of neatness and good order, and certain improvements have been effected, among which may be mentioned the construction of a new subway containing the steam-heating pipes of the institutions. Plans

are also under consideration for the establishment of a model laundry for instruction in the finer grades of such work, and it will doubtless be put in operation as soon as a suitable instructress can be secured. This feature will make complete the system of domestic science now taught at the School with admirable results.

Deep regret is felt at the failure of the last General Assembly to establish a Women's Reformatory, where young women offenders, who have passed the age-limit (sixteen years) for admission to the Industrial School, may be saved from the evil associations of the county jails and may be given that special industrial, physical and moral training that is essential to their reformation. Connecticut cannot afford to neglect longer the organization of this much needed institution.

COUNTY JAILS.

No important changes can be reported for the year among the county jails in the State. The usual repairs and improvements have been made from time to time and the institutions, as a rule, give evidence of reasonable order, cleanliness, and comfort. In the case of the Middlesex County Jail at Haddam, a new keeper took charge in July last and the interior of the building has since been given a thorough renovation.

The system of county jail management, however, as maintained in Connecticut, is still as devoid as ever of any reformatory or preventive influences exercised upon the inmates or upon would-be misdemeanants. The same irrational practice is continued of herding together, with more or less freedom of communication, offenders of all ages and of all degrees in crime.

Greater hope for improvement in these conditions could be had if a radical change were effected in the present system and the management of these institutions were placed under the centralized control of a non-political State Commission of prisons. Then there could be effected a much needed classification both of the county prisons and of the prisoners, separating the young from the old, first offenders from habitual criminals, and misdemeanants from those convicted of more serious crimes. The economic aspect of the question is one

that should appeal forcibly to the citizen tax-payers, and there is little doubt that, under the direction of a competent superintendent of industries, the labor of county jail inmates would yield much greater revenue to the State than the insignificant sums now received under the contract system. With an adequate classification of county prisons and their inmates, and with the application thereto, under trained officials, of such well-established reformatory principles as the indeterminate sentence and release on parole, this State would stand foremost in the country in its treatment of the criminal problem.

STATE REFORMATORY.

A final report in regard to the State Reformatory matter was made in the last General Assembly by the special committee, which was appointed for the purpose by Governor Cooke under a resolution of the Legislature of 1897. In its report the committee set forth the details of the sale for \$24,000 of the property in Hartford originally selected as a site for the institution, and said further: "In performance of the duty imposed by the Legislature, this committee has carefully considered the question submitted to it and is unanimously of the opinion that a reformatory properly managed would be for the best interests of the State. The chief reason for the intense opposition to the consummation of the plans of the former commission seems to have arisen from the fact that that commission had in the opinion of the public exceeded its powers as to the expense which it was at liberty to incur and had also made a mistake in locating the reformatory within the limits of the city of Hartford."

Renewed efforts were made in the last General Assembly to secure the establishment of this much-needed institution by the introduction of three bills for the purpose, of which one provided for a reformatory for both men and women, while the other two provided for women only. Of these bills the one introduced by the State Board of Charities, which advocated the women's reformatory as the more immediately needed and the more easily established, was favorably reported by the committee on humane institutions, but was finally rejected after adverse report by the appropriations committee, on the ground

that appropriations had already been granted in excess of the revenues of the State.

It is sincerely hoped that circumstances will prove more favorable for this desired project in the next General Assembly, for the need of a suitable State Reformatory is growing greater every day. The manifest evils of our county jail system as at present conducted, and the inability of the School for Boys and the Girls' Industrial School to receive offenders over sixteen years, the age-limit for admission, all demand the establishment as soon as possible of a two-fold reformatory with separate grounds and buildings for male and female inmates.

THE STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The retirement on September first of Dr. Charles M. Page, who had been superintendent of the Hospital for the past three years, is an event that must cause deep regret among all who appreciate the recent advances made in the institution. During the brief period of his administration, Dr. Page, with broad views and progressive spirit, had introduced new features which were rapidly bringing the institution to a leading position among establishments of its kind. His successor in the superintendency, Dr. Henry S. Noble, has had many years of experience in the Connecticut Hospital and deserves the best wishes of all in his responsible position.

Work on the new buildings at the Hospital progressed slowly during the year and it became necessary to obtain from the last General Assembly an appropriation of \$165,000 to complete the dining-room building and to establish a central heating plant and an electrical plant for power and lighting. After the new heating plant is ready it is expected that the congregate dining-room will be completed and put in actual operation. The South Hospital has recently been enlarged by the addition of a three-storied wing which provides accommodations for about one hundred patients more. The new wing is of fire-proof construction, equipped with modern ventilating and heating systems, and was built at a cost of \$14,000 taken from the accrued funds of the institution.

The same steady increase in the number of patients, which has been noted in recent years, has continued during the period

under review, the average number present being more than twenty-one hundred and filling the Hospital to overcrowding in all departments. When the buildings now under construction are completed, it is hoped that the proposed reorganization of the institution into a three-fold hospital, asylum, and infirmary, may be put in successful operation. The work of the pathological laboratory has been conducted with satisfactory results during the year and continues to attest the usefulness of this important department. A general review of the year at the Connecticut Hospital shows that it has been a period of change and reconstruction, and its future administration will be watched with much interest.

PRIVATE SANITARIA FOR MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES.

No new institutions of this character have come to the knowledge of the Board since the last report, but the twelve sanitarium then mentioned have been visited at intervals, as well as the Hartford Retreat, for the purpose of inspection, and their respective superintendents have filed quarterly returns as usual with the Board, showing the number, age, sex, nationality, etc., of the patients confined, together with other information, as required by statute. All of these sanitarium hold licenses from the Governor in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 215 of the Public Acts of 1897, and in the absence of a State Commission in lunacy, the work of the Board of Charities in this department is of interest and value in keeping the institutions under the supervision of State authority.

The conditions of the different sanitarium vary greatly in management and equipment, and the prices for treatment cover a wide range, from the high-priced establishments which accommodate only a few select patients, to the large institutions which receive all sorts of patients at all sorts of prices. In general it is believed that intelligent treatment and humane care prevail, but the State Board will never hesitate to condemn any institution which it may find deficient in these respects.

THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR IMBECILES.

Another year of successful effort may be recorded at the School for Imbeciles at Lakeville, where the advantages of the new building, mentioned in the last report, have added much to the School's facilities. The number of pupils cared for has been about the same as in recent years, but a considerable increase is noticed in the number of epileptics present, which warrants repetition of the recommendation made in previous reports, that a separate cottage department for the specialized treatment of this class of defectives might well be added to the equipment of the School.

The Board would also suggest further additions from time to time in order that the School may have sufficient accommodations to receive all suitable applicants for admission, that opportunity may be had for careful classification of the inmates, and that increased facilities for industrial training may be provided for the benefit of those pupils who are fitted to acquire the knowledge of some productive occupation. The important work of this conservative but well-conducted School deserves liberal treatment at the hands of the State.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL, AT HARTFORD, FOR THE DEAF.

The beginning of the present school year at the American School for the Deaf has been marked by an important addition in the erection of a separate and commodious building for the use of the classes in industrial training, a gift to the School from certain of its friends. It is a brick structure, three stories in height, built in the manner known as mill, or slow-burning construction, and contains admirable accommodations for the classes in Sloyd and cabinet work for the boys, and the classes in cooking, laundry work, sewing and dressmaking for the girls. A convenient gymnasium is provided, also, on the third floor. All of the pupils of sufficient age receive instruction in one or more of the industrial classes.

The number of pupils in the School at the opening of the present term is larger than last year, and testifies to the high esteem in which this famous old institution is held in this State and the other New England States which send many of their deaf wards here for education. The work in oral instruction is

continued regularly for all of the pupils who have suitable capacity therefor, and an effort is being made to maintain one class whose whole course of study shall be conducted according to pure oral methods. With the increased facilities in its industrial department, the American School is better fitted than ever to provide the thorough training and education required for its pupils, and to receive from the State the confidence and patronage which its long and successful record deserves.

THE MYSTIC ORAL SCHOOL.

The work of the Mystic Oral School for the Deaf has been conducted through the year with about the same number of pupils and in much the same manner as noted in our last report. When visited by representatives of the Board, the School has presented an appearance of reasonable comfort, and the work of the pupils in the class-rooms has given evidence of painstaking efforts for instruction under the oral methods there employed.

Plans were under consideration at the time of the last visit by which the resident principal of the School was to assume more complete control of its affairs, modifying somewhat the system that has hitherto prevailed under the superintendent, whose actual residence is in Philadelphia. So far as known, the State is not represented in the management of the institution, and this Board finds no reason to change its opinion expressed in previous reports, that the deaf wards of the State would receive much greater advantages if all were sent to one large, well-equipped school.

THE CONNECTICUT INSTITUTE AND INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND.

Although the sum of \$15,000 had been granted upon certain conditions by the General Assembly of 1899 to relieve the indebtedness of the Connecticut Institute for the Blind, another effort was made in the last Legislature by the officers of the institution to secure a similar amount for the same purpose. This move was opposed by the State Board of Charities on the ground that the conditions of the appropriation of 1899 had not been complied with, that in spite of liberal revenues the Institute

continued to run in debt, and that the results of its work were not commensurate with the amounts of money expended. As a consequence, a careful investigation of its affairs was made by experts for the committee on appropriations, and it was decided that the methods of bookkeeping discovered at the Institute did not warrant the granting of any extra appropriations. Under the new superintendent, however, better things were hoped for, so the regular appropriations for the care and education of blind pupils were continued.

One of the conditions involved in the appropriation of 1899 was that the president of the Institute should thereafter devote his time and personal attention to the home development of the institution. As noted in the last report, this official, who was at the same time the secretary of the Board of Education of the Blind, a salaried employee of the State, continued to spend much time in Washington, D. C., promoting an industrial institute for the blind in that city. For this purpose appropriations were obtained from Congress and considerable amounts were raised among the people of the District of Columbia. An examination was made of the scheme by representatives of the State Board who attended the National Conference of Charities in Washington in May last, and it was found that its development was being accomplished in direct conflict with and to the detriment of the local Aid Association for the Blind, which had been previously established. The official mentioned has since been superseded as a member of the State Board of Education of the Blind by the appointment of another person to the position, but so far as known, he still retains the office of president of the Connecticut Institute for the Blind.

When last visited at the beginning of the present fall term, the industrial department was found to contain eleven inmates from Connecticut and two from Massachusetts, with sixteen officers, instructors, and attendants. More pupils were expected later in the term, and the work of the printing-office, chair shop and broom shop was going on in much the same fashion as before. The store of the Institute has been closed as an unprofitable venture.

At the kindergarten department, on the occasion of the last visit, it was evident that an effort was being made to conduct it on more economical lines, the number of officers and helpers

having been considerably reduced, although the full complement of thirty-five children and infants was present. There is little doubt that the Connecticut pupils in this department would receive much greater advantages if they were all sent, at the same cost per capita to the State, to the Kindergarten for the Blind at Jamaica Plain, a part of the heavily endowed and completely-equipped Perkins Institution, and it is questionable how far these advantages are counterbalanced by the circumstances of having this institution located at home.

In regard to the Industrial Institute, while the desirability cannot be gainsaid of affording adult blind persons every opportunity for occupation and a chance to become self-supporting, wholly or in part, the greatest care should be taken, nevertheless, that the measures adopted for this purpose should be conducted with credit to the State and with benefit to the recipients of the State's bounty. The affairs of this dual institution will be the object of much interest during the coming year.

HOSPITALS.

The past year has been one of unusual activity among the hospitals of the State in the way of building operations. In the case of the Hartford Hospital, an appropriation of \$25,000 was obtained from the General Assembly for the purpose of establishing a separate department for the treatment of tuberculosis. This amount was increased to about \$40,000 by contributions from citizens of Hartford and vicinity, and considerable progress has been made in the construction of the new building at Cedar Mountain, upon land already owned by the Hospital. When completed, this institution will be open to patients from all parts of the State and, it is expected, will render valuable service in the treatment of this dread disease. The Hartford Hospital has also received a valuable addition to its own plant in the city, which provides an admirable department for children, containing separate wards for boys and girls, besides a number of rooms for employees of the institution. The new building of St. Francis' Hospital in Hartford, which was mentioned in the last report, has been thoroughly utilized during the year and has added much to the value of this excellent institution. At the New Britain Hospital

steps are being taken for the erection of a large addition, which will provide increased facilities greatly needed in all departments.

The new maternity building at the New Haven General Hospital was opened for use in January last, and is fulfilling admirably the purpose for which it was designed. The Hospital will soon have the added advantages of the new buildings being erected nearby for the Medical School of Yale University to provide a suitable place for medical clinics. The Waterbury Hospital has had another year of great usefulness, but is sorely in need of increased accommodations in several departments.

At the New London Memorial Hospital there has recently been completed an attractive house for the use of the nurses, whose removal from the main building will give increased accommodations for patients. The house and its furnishings are the gift of the ladies of New London. The Danbury Hospital is doing a useful work, but shows need of improved facilities, which it is hoped the citizens of the place may see fit to provide. At the Stamford Hospital an important addition has recently been completed which contains surgical wards for male and female patients, additional private rooms, and other desired improvements. Plans are also under consideration for the introduction of an elevator and the construction of a new operating-room.

The Day-Kimball Hospital in Putnam has been materially enlarged by an addition which contains two wards, a well-equipped operating room, and other conveniences. The building of the new Litchfield County Hospital of Winchester, situated in Winsted, is nearly ready for use, and it is hoped to put it in actual operation at an early date. An additional appropriation of \$20,000 was obtained from the last General Assembly to meet the cost of completing the institution.

The movement to establish a public hospital in Middletown has progressed slowly during the year. In the cities of Derby and Willimantic certain citizens obtained articles of incorporation from the last General Assembly for the purpose of establishing hospitals in those places.

In general it may be said that the hospitals of the State whenever visited present conditions of comfort and neatness, and it is believed that the work of these important institutions

is conducted in a careful and humane manner. In regard to the work of the training schools for nurses, which are connected with most of the hospitals, there is a conviction felt in some quarters that better results would be accomplished if the requirements for admission were established with a greater degree of uniformity throughout the several institutions. It is also suggested that much good might accrue from the formation of a State hospital society, composed of the managers and officers of these institutions, for the purpose of occasional conference upon matters of mutual interest. Such a society might appropriately form an important section of a State conference of all charitable and correctional institutions and organizations, which could be held occasionally with considerable benefit to all concerned.

The Soldiers' Hospital of Connecticut, or Fitch's Home for Soldiers at Noroton, has experienced another period of great usefulness in behalf of its inmates, whose numbers have shown a steady increase in recent years. Appropriations of \$4,000 and \$6,000 respectively, for a new water supply and a new system of sewers, were obtained from the last General Assembly in the interest of this worthy and admirably managed institution.

COUNTY TEMPORARY HOMES.

The records of the eight County Temporary Homes for dependent and neglected children show a considerable increase in the number of commitments to the Homes during the year, a total of 305 children being so committed as compared with 277 in 1900 and 298 in 1899. It is gratifying to note that the number of children returned to the Homes for various causes from families in which they had been placed is somewhat less than in previous years, but at the same time regret must be felt that a smaller number of family homes has been secured for the children, viz.: 262 as against 279 in 1900 and 351 in 1899. It therefore results that the number of children in the County Homes at the close of the fiscal year on September 30, is greater than on the corresponding date of the last two years, a total of 728 as compared with 705 in 1900 and 662 in 1899.

This steady increase in the number of inmates in institutions which were designed to be temporary in character is a feature that should demand the careful attention of all connected with

their management with a view to improving existing conditions. It has been advocated at times in the Legislature that the cost of support of children in the County Homes should be transferred from the State to the towns from which the children are committed, thus inciting the selectmen or charity commissioners of the several towns to investigate carefully all applications for commitment, for the purpose of discovering, if possible, relatives or friends who will care for the children in question. There are manifest objections to this plan, and it may be better to continue the present system, but require investigation of all doubtful cases by officials connected with the County Homes before the formal commitments are made.

The securing of free family homes for children too young to be useful in the families, as a rule those under ten or twelve years of age, has become a matter of such increasing difficulty that a system of boarding out the younger children under supervision in selected families, as practiced in New Haven County, may become generally necessary in order to avoid the evils of large and permanent county institutions.

In regard to the effort which was made in the last General Assembly to secure provision for the commitment of children to private and sectarian orphan asylums upon the same basis as to the County Temporary Homes, i. e. the State paying all the expense of support and costs of commitment, it may be well to reaffirm here that the opposition of the State Board to the measure was based solely upon the conviction that such a plan was not conducive to the best interests of the State or of its dependent wards. Experience in other States has proved clearly that State support of private and sectarian asylums involves an unduly prolonged period of institution life for the children committed to their charge and a consequent increase of cost to the State.

As a result of the effort mentioned, a bill was finally passed in the Legislature (Chapter 184 of the Public Acts of 1901), which provides that dependent and neglected children may be committed to the County Temporary Homes as before, but that the board of management of a County Temporary Home may place any child committed to its care in any private family or in any chartered orphan asylum or children's home in this State wherein such child will be accepted, for the period

such child was committed to such Temporary Home or for any portion thereof. By the same law, the limit of age until which boys may be retained in the County Homes has been reduced from eighteen to sixteen years, and more absolute provision has been made for the discharge of a child from the County Home by the court when it is found that the cause for which the commitment was made no longer exists. Another legislative act of 1901, chapter 128, provides that the parents of a child committed to a County Home, who have sufficient pecuniary ability, shall contribute to the support of such child.

No important building operations have been undertaken at the County Homes during the year, but the usual repairs and improvements have been made and the institutions all present attractive conditions of comfort and good order.

POOR RELIEF.

Among the sixty towns that have been visited during the year by the Board for the purpose of examining the almshouses or other provision made for the care of the town poor, it is found that a considerable variety of conditions exists in the administration of poor relief. About one-half of the cities and towns in the State maintain almshouses, and these establishments include the large congregate institutions of the cities, well-managed as a rule, the smaller poorhouses of the towns, in which the widest divergence is found in matters of comfort, good order and management, and the occasional inadequate and ill-kept place which is positively unfit for use. As noted in previous reports, common defects in the almshouses are the lack of classification of the inmates, want of sufficient water supply and bathing facilities, and the absence of regular employment for the able-bodied.

Recommendations for changes and improvements have been made by the Board whenever necessary and have been favorably received in most instances. In the town of Branford, early in the year, the representatives of the Board experienced for the first time a refusal for admittance to the almshouse and it became necessary to effect a forcible entry. In the suit which was afterward brought against the Board's secretary by the selectmen of Branford on the ground of "wilful injury to

public building," it was promptly and clearly affirmed by the court that the Board have full statutory power to inspect an almshouse at any reasonable hour without previous notice to or permission from anyone.

Several cases have come to the attention of the Board during the year of unfortunate young women, deficient in mental and moral qualities, who are more or less regular inmates of the almshouses and who, in these institutions, contribute to the increase of our pauper class by their illegitimate offspring. The removal of a few of these women to the Hospital for the Insane has been secured through the efforts of the Board, but the continued presence of others in the almshouses is another forcible argument for the early establishment of a State Reformatory for women, where they may be under more effective restraint and corrective influences.

By an act of the last General Assembly, the general statute, section 3310, which formerly required the support of all paupers within their home town, was amended so that hereafter they may be supported in an adjoining town, if desired. It would be well if this change might prove the first step in the development of a system of district almshouses to supplant the present form of town institutions. As suggested in the last Report, a sufficient number of dependent persons would then be gathered in one institution to admit of their careful classification in different cottage departments, thus separating the degraded and deranged from the respectable but unfortunate poor, who now often suffer real hardship in their enforced association, and giving to the aged and invalid poor some special care befitting their needs.

The private establishment at Tariffville, which is often called the "State Almshouse," in the absence of any real institution of the sort in Connecticut, has received some incidental improvements during the year, chief of which may be mentioned two outside wooden staircases for use as fire-escapes. But the place is still unfit, as noted in previous reports, for the care of the considerable number of persons who are there herded together. Many of the inmates are of the most degraded types, but for the good name of the State, they should be cared for as decently as similar unfortunates are in the Hospital for the Insane at Middletown.

When last visited, there were thirty-seven inmates present, of whom at least eleven were imbecile or feeble-minded, and seven others could be classed as chronic insane. Of the total number present, only eight were State paupers, while twenty-four, representing twelve different towns, were supported by the towns from which they came, and five were boarded by conservators or relatives. A few of the inmates, who appear to be worthy and respectable persons, must experience real suffering in their close association with the demented and disorderly. Until entirely new quarters can be provided for this institution, with proper facilities for the care of the different types of inmates there confined, it is urged that public sentiment in the several towns will protest against sending to the place any of their town poor.

Following the practice of recent years, printed schedules for the annual returns of statistics of poor relief have been sent to the selectmen in all of the towns in accordance with the provisions of Section 3312 of the General Statutes. Second and third requests have had to be sent in many instances in order to obtain the desired information, and so much delay has been incurred that only the total cost of poor relief for the year can be given in a succeeding paragraph. The detailed statistics must be reserved for the Board's printed report a year hence.

PRIVATE PROVISION FOR AGED AND YOUNG.

The private homes for old people and children, of which there are thirty in the State, are so closely concerned in the general problem of the care of our dependent population, that it has been customary in recent years for the Board to visit them and to make mention of them in the annual reports. This year an effort has been made for the first time to collect a few uniform statistics from all such institutions in regard to their number of inmates, movement of population, etc., and it is hoped that complete information on these points may be obtained for publication in the next printed report.

The extensive addition at the Gilbert Home in Winsted, which was noted in the last Report, has been finished recently and will be occupied at an early date. It is completely equipped with all modern improvements and will increase greatly the

capacity and convenience of the institution. The Gilbert Home is one of which both the town and the State may well be proud as regards its purpose, equipment, and administration.

NATIONAL CONFERENCES.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction was held May 9-15, 1901, in the city of Washington, D. C., and was the most largely attended gathering in the history of the Association, with the exception of the great quarter-centennial meeting at New York in 1898, and possibly the Cincinnati Conference of 1899. Six hundred delegates were present, of whom seventeen were from foreign countries and five hundred and eleven were from other parts of the United States than the District of Columbia. Connecticut had fourteen representatives, including the superintendents of the Industrial School for Girls, the State School for Boys, and the Lakeville School for Imbeciles, Prof. Atwater of Wesleyan University, Mr. Edward Payne, a director of the Girls' Industrial School, the superintendents of the Charity Organization Societies in Hartford and New Britain, and three members and the secretary of the State Board of Charities.

The addresses and discussions were interesting and profitable, and the personal meeting with experts from all parts of the country was, as always, an inspiration for more intelligent and enthusiastic effort. In addition to attending the sessions of the Conference, the representatives of the State Board visited a number of institutions in the District of Columbia. On the return trip further visits were made in Baltimore and vicinity to the Maryland Penitentiary, Maryland School for Feeble-Minded, and other institutions. The Conference of 1902 will be held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and its officers and committees include representatives from Connecticut.

The annual congress of the National Prison Association, in which, also, the State Board is represented, was held at Kansas City, Missouri, in November, and was attended from Connecticut by the warden and two of the directors of the State Prison. Its next session will be held in May, 1902, at Philadelphia, where it is hoped that a larger number of Connecticut delegates will be able to be present.

LEGISLATION REGARDING STATE INSTITUTIONS AND CHARITIES.

The General Assembly of 1901 enacted several matters of legislation in regard to the correctional and charitable institutions of the State, to which partial reference has been made in preceding paragraphs.

Chapter 78 provides for the application of indeterminate sentences in the case of persons sentenced to the State Prison, the term of imprisonment being restricted, however, by the court that imposes the sentence within certain minimum and maximum limits. The minimum term shall not be less than one year and the maximum not longer than the maximum term of imprisonment prescribed by law as a penalty for the offense in question, except that habitual criminals shall be sentenced to a maximum of thirty years, and in the case of a person sentenced for two or more separate offenses, the several maximum terms shall be construed as one continuous term of imprisonment. The directors and warden of the State Prison are constituted a board of parole, with power to release on probation prisoners after the expiration of one year under rules prescribed by the board, and to discharge any paroled person when convinced of his practical reformation.

Under the provisions of Chapter 56, no boy under ten years of age shall hereafter be committed to the Connecticut School for Boys except upon conviction of an offense for which the punishment is imprisonment in the State Prison. Chapter 57 provides that the School may be used under the authority of the United States for the confinement of any boy over ten and under sixteen years of age, who is convicted in the United States courts for the district of Connecticut.

By Chapter 164, the public act of 1893 establishing the State Board of Education of the Blind is amended to omit the provision that one of the members of the Board shall be a blind person.

In regard to the County Temporary Homes for Children, Chapter 184 reduces the age-limit until which boys may be cared for by the Homes, from eighteen to sixteen years, and provides that the board of management may support any child committed to their care, in any chartered orphan asylum or children's home in the same manner as in the County Home. By the same law, the court that committed a child to a Tempo-

rary Home may discharge the child from the authority of the board of management at any time when it is found that the cause for which the commitment was made no longer exists. Chapter 128 requires the payment of a weekly sum toward the support of a child in the County Home by either of the parents who has sufficient pecuniary ability.

Under the provisions of Chapter 131, Section 3310 of the General Statutes, which formerly stated that all paupers should be supported within their home towns, has been amended so that they may now be supported in adjoining towns as well, and adjoining towns are empowered to unite, if they wish, in providing an almshouse or other place for the support of paupers.

EXPENSE TO THE STATE.

In this State, with a population in 1900 of 908,000, it is known that the following institutions are maintained for the restraint and care of its delinquent, defective and dependent classes. For

Criminals and Offenders.....	11	(State Prison and County Jails).
Juvenile Offenders	2	(School for Boys and Industrial School).
The Insane	13	(State Hospital, Hartford Retreat, 11 Private Asylums).
The Feeble-Minded	1	(School for Imbeciles).
The Deaf	2	(American School and Mystic Oral School).
The Blind	1	(Institute and Industrial Home).
The Sick and Injured.....	20	(Hospitals, Public and Private).
Old Soldiers	1	(Fitch's Home for Soldiers).
Dependent Children	8	(County Temporary Homes).
Paupers	89	(Town Almshouses, Almshouse for State Paupers).
The Aged, Private Provision...	16	(Old People's Homes).
The Young, Private Provision..	15	(Orphan Asylums and Homes).
Total	179	

The total expense to the State incurred during the year in behalf of the classes mentioned, as shown by the appended table, was \$823,034.07, of which \$681,034.07 was expended for maintenance, supervision, etc., and \$142,000.00 was appropriated for building operations. As compared with the amounts applied to these purposes in the fiscal years 1900 and 1899, an examination of the statistics shows that the total expense for maintenance, etc., during the year under review, is greater than for

either of the two preceding years, the total for 1900 being \$663,640.00 and for 1899, \$639,910.00. The amount appropriated for buildings is about the same as that so applied in 1900 (viz.: \$143,700.00), but considerably exceeds the sum of \$54,966.00 devoted to this purpose in 1899.

The increase noted in the cost of maintenance is most marked in the case of the Hospital for the Insane, the County Homes for children and the Soldiers' Home, but in all these instances it may be accounted for by the increased numbers of inmates. The other institutions of the State show expenditures which range either above or below the figures of the two preceding years in a moderate degree, the increase or decrease, as the case may be, being due to a variety of circumstances.

The total amount paid by towns for the support and relief of their dependent poor was \$775,480.33, showing an increase in this department over the expenditure for 1900, which was \$731,554.00.

The total sum expended in Connecticut in the department of charities and correction is a large one, \$1,598,514.00, and yet it is not found to be excessive when compared with the amounts devoted to similar purposes in other progressive commonwealths. The State's reputation for conservatism has not prevented the advancement of certain of its institutions to a place among the best of their kind in the country, and no spirit of false economy should be permitted to retard the development of others along lines of needed improvement. In a few instances it is possible that expenses might be somewhat lessened without impairing the efficiency of the institutions concerned, but, on the whole, it may be said that the expenditures of the State for the care of its criminal and dependent classes are administered to excellent advantage.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY H. BRIDGMAN, *President*, Norfolk,

REBEKAH G. BACON, New Haven,

MARY HALL, Hartford,

GEORGE F. SPENCER, Deep River,

EDWIN A. DOWN, M.D., Hartford,

Members of the State Board of Charities.

By CHARLES P. KELLOGG, *Secretary*,

Waterbury.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

For the Year ending September 30, 1902.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, }
Room 80, Capitol, Hartford, Conn. }

To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Connecticut:

SIR:—We have the honor to submit herewith the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Board for the year ending September 30, 1902. In accordance with the statutory provision (Section 183 of the General Statutes, Revision of 1902), the reports of the Board are prepared annually, instead of biennially as was the custom from 1886 to 1895. The report for the year ending September 30, 1901, was presented in typewritten form and is now printed with this year's report for presentation to the Governor and to the General Assembly of 1903.

THE WORK OF THE BOARD.

During the year under review regular meetings of the Board have been held monthly at its office in the Capitol, at which reports have been made by the members and secretary of work done during the month, matters under consideration have been discussed, and recommendations have been passed looking to improved conditions in the institutions that come under the supervision of the Board. Special meetings, also, of the Board are held when required. Statistics have been collected of the work of the various institutions and of the care of town poor in all the towns and cities in the State, and correspondence of considerable extent has been carried on with

institutions, organizations, and individuals in this and other States. As noted last year, the Board's collection of reports and pamphlets from charitable and correctional institutions, State Boards, etc., is quite extensive and may be used for reference by any interested and responsible person.

The two special agents of the Board, appointed to assist in the work of the County Temporary Homes for Children, find a constantly increasing field for their efforts and during the past year have secured a large number of family homes for the children and, by means of personal visits, have kept under careful supervision many wards of the Homes who have been placed in private families. The agents are ready to assist the board of managers of any of the County Homes in the placing out and supervision of children, whenever their aid in such matters is requested.

As provided in Section 2862 of the General Statutes (revision of 1902), regular visits of inspection have been made by two representatives of the Board, as often as once in three months, to the State Prison, the Connecticut School for Boys, the Industrial School for Girls, and the State Hospital for the Insane. Additional visits have been made whenever required and, in response to their requests, interviews have been had with a number of the inmates concerning personal matters or their condition in the institutions. In several deserving cases, the visitors have been enabled to render some real service to the applicants. Visits have been made to the Hartford Retreat for the Insane and to the twelve private sanatoria for mental and nervous diseases whose managers render quarterly statistical returns to the Board; to the School for Imbeciles at Lakeville, the American School, at Hartford, for the Deaf, the Mystic Oral School, the Perkins Institution for the Blind at Boston, where there are sixteen Connecticut pupils, the Connecticut Institute and Industrial Home for the Blind in Hartford, eighteen hospitals, of which all the public hospitals, fifteen in number, receive annual appropriations from the State, to the Connecticut Hospital for Soldiers at Noroton, the county jails, the eight County Temporary Homes for dependent and neglected children, and to a number of private charitable institutions for indigent old people and children; the almshouse for State paupers at Tariffville has been inspected and eighty-nine

towns have been visited to examine the almshouse or other provision made for the care of the town poor. The total number of institutions visited by the Board is eighty-nine, in addition to the one hundred and sixty-eight towns and cities of the State, all of which are subject to visitation in regard to the care of town poor.

As directed by statute, the visits referred to have been made as a rule without previous notice to the persons in charge, and in almost all cases the visitors have been well received and have been given every opportunity to examine the institutions and their practical operation. In several instances the Board, acting under its advisory powers, has made recommendations for changes and improvements which have been carried into effect with reasonable promptness.

The only new institutions which have been put in operation during the past year are the Litchfield County Hospital at Winsted and the Hospital for Consumptives at Cedar Mountain, the latter being a department of the Hartford General Hospital. But in several instances alterations and improvements have been completed or are still in progress, which manifest an effort to keep the institutions concerned up to a high standard of excellence. A general review of the work for the year shows that a majority of Connecticut's institutions of charity and correction are well in line with the best of their kind throughout the country. In a few cases continued defects require continued criticism and recommendations for improvement. The operation of the laws passed by the General Assembly of 1901 in the departments under consideration, will be noted in succeeding paragraphs.

THE STATE PRISON.

The record of the year at the State Prison is one of successful administration in all departments, and gives continued evidence of the good discipline and humane management maintained in the institution by the present warden. The additions and alterations in the buildings, which were noted in the last report as approaching completion, have all been finished during the year, and the improved facilities thus provided for the practical operation of the Prison have proved the wisdom of their adoption.

The new congregate dining-room in which the prisoners eat their meals, instead of carrying them to the cells as was formerly the practice, is one of the most interesting features among the changes effected and has already justified its establishment in the improved service of the meals, in the more human manner of eating in association (although in silence), and in the saving of considerable food which was wasted formerly under the old system.

The total earnings of prisoners during the year, \$57,657.00, including the shoe and shirt contracts and other sources of income, show a decided increase over past years and reflect great credit upon the business management of the institution. The average number of prisoners present during the year, four hundred and ninety-six, is the largest since 1899, but, owing to a variety of circumstances, the number of prisoners present at the end of the fiscal year on September 30th, four hundred and seventy-three, is the smallest recorded in several years.

The provisions of the Indeterminate Sentence Act of 1901 have been applied in the case of one hundred and sixty men committed to the Prison during the year, but it is interesting to note that the interval between the minimum and maximum limits of the sentence imposed is, in a majority of the cases, too small to permit a really fair test of this important measure. In eighteen cases, the interval mentioned was less than one year, in fifty-five cases it was one or one and a half years, and in sixty cases it was two or two and a half years. In only twenty-seven cases was the interval three years or more. It would scarcely seem that a period of less than two or three years of release on parole under this law would be sufficient to determine the probable reformation of the person so released, and it is hoped that hereafter the judges of the State, as they become more familiar with this law, may apply its principles in a more liberal fashion. At the close of the fiscal year no prisoner had yet been released on parole under its provisions. In this connection, quotation may be made from an address upon Prison Discipline, delivered by the Warden of the Connecticut Prison at the annual meeting of the National Prison Congress, held at Philadelphia in September last, in which he said: "The indeterminate sentence and parole system, with a scheme of grading based on prison conduct, helps discipline, tends to

develop character along useful lines, and fits men better than any other policy to meet the requirements of good citizenship. Moreover, this method of sentence conduces to a reduction of the volume of crime."

The Connecticut State Prison, with its modern equipment and progressive management, may well be classed among the foremost institutions of its kind in the country, but the best of old-line prisons can never take the place of a true reformatory, the need of which is greater to-day in this State than ever before.

THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

A commendable feature in the year's work at the School for Boys at Meriden is the advance made in manual training for the inmates by the construction of a shop for blacksmithing and working in iron. This new department, which will be put in operation this Fall, extends the work of manual training which has been successfully conducted in woodworking for the past two years under the direction of a skillful teacher. A large proportion of the boys now receive instruction in some useful employment in addition to their work in chair-caning, which occupation, utterly lacking in educational or developing influence, it is hoped may be wholly superseded in time, for the older boys at any rate, by various forms of elementary, practical, trades instruction. Improvements have been made during the year in the chair-caning shop in the main building, and plans are under consideration for the construction of a detached cottage hospital, as has long been advocated in these reports. The need is still evident of a suitable gymnasium and of more effective measures for sound physical development, which is so important an influence in the training of this class of boys.

As a result of the Act of 1901, which forbids the commitment of boys under ten years of age to the School, except upon conviction of an offense which may be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison, only five boys under that age have been committed to the School during the year. The practical operation of this law, however, has caused the commitment to the County Temporary Homes of several youths of tender years, who were, nevertheless, guilty of serious offenses and were not suitable inmates for the county institutions. It is, therefore,

recommended that the law in question be amended so that boys under ten years of age may be sent to the School, who are convicted of offenses punishable by imprisonment in a jail as well as in the State Prison.

It is still noticeable that a large proportion, more than one-half, of the commitments for the past year to the Meriden School were upon the vague charge of "incurability," which, as applied to juvenile offenders, may often mean that unworthy parents use this method to rid themselves of the care of troublesome children. With a view to prevent, therefore, any unnecessary commitments of this sort and to save a youth, when possible, from the first stigma of delinquency, which often proves the beginning of a career of crime, it is recommended that the principle of suspended sentences with subsequent supervision by probation officers, as successfully practiced in Massachusetts, be embodied by the coming Legislature in a suitable law relating to the trial of juvenile offenders. The institution of separate juvenile courts, which are now successfully established in many of the large cities of the country to prevent the contamination of children with adult criminals in the police courts, may not be necessary yet in Connecticut, but it would be well if all the judges of the State could hear the cases of youthful offenders in chambers and thus avoid the criminal procedure of the formal court.

The general work of the Connecticut School in its classrooms and various departments has been well maintained during the year, and it may be said that an effort is being made to bring the School into line with the more progressive institutions of this class. A large number of boys who have been released on probation are kept on the visiting list of the School's agent, and a high percentage is reported as doing well in their new surroundings.

THE CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Another year of successful effort is recorded for the Girls' Industrial School at Middletown, and the institution maintains its established position as one of the best of its kind in the country. The grounds of the School have been made more than usually attractive by the construction of neat and substantial cement walks connecting the various buildings and by various

improvements in the vicinity of the pond and recreation grounds. It is hoped to make the development of this place an important factor in the discipline of the School by the granting of its privileges as an incentive to good behavior.

Excellent work has been done in the school class-rooms and in the industrial departments of dressmaking, cooking, and domestic science. The plan to establish classes in the finer branches of laundry work under the charge of an expert teacher has not been put into operation yet, but it is expected to add this feature at an early date and thus make complete the admirable system of domestic training already provided. The number of girls in the School at the close of the fiscal year, two hundred and sixty-two, is about the same as in recent years, and is as many as can be comfortably accommodated. Owing to the careful supervision exercised over them by the School's visiting agent, the same high percentage is reported of girls who are doing well in the family homes to which they have gone on probation.

COUNTY JAILS.

The eleven jails which are apportioned among the eight counties of the State, there being two each in New London, Fairfield, and Middlesex Counties, present much the same conditions as described in the last report. Aside from minor repairs, no important alterations or improvements have been made during the year. Reasonable comfort, cleanliness and good order are characteristic of most of these institutions, and yet these important matters are somewhat neglected in a few of the smaller jails, where the absence, also, of regular employment for the inmates is a serious defect.

Little hope can be entertained for the radical improvement of these institutions until, as has been urged in the Board's reports for the last three years, they are all brought under the centralized control of a State commission on prisons, free from political entanglements and composed of men who will adopt the practical methods of modern prison science. The present system of county jail management is extravagant, illogical, and worse than useless in reforming the inmates, and even as a means of deterring would-be misdemeanants from the committal of crime, is of little value.

Under State control, which is now strongly advocated by the ablest penologists throughout the country, great saving could be effected in Connecticut by the closing of several of the smaller jails; the inmates of those remaining could be classified in some rational fashion, separating the young from the old, and first offenders from habitual criminals; and, under the direction of a competent superintendent of industries, the labor of the thousand inmates would earn for the State the very considerable revenues which now go into the pockets of private contractors. This last point is clearly proved by the showing made in Windham County, where the labor of the prisoners is directly controlled by the jail authorities, and where the revenues received from this source in 1901 exceed the combined earnings of the Hartford and New Haven County jails, although the number of prisoners in Windham County is about one-third of that in either one of the other counties mentioned.

Every consideration of economy for the citizen tax-payers of the State, and of benefit to the social organism by the regeneration of some criminals and by the prevention of others, urgently demands that this important reform be inaugurated at an early date. It is therefore recommended that all the penal institutions in Connecticut be placed under the direction of a State commission, and that, so far as possible, all such reformatory measures as the indeterminate sentence, release on parole, and the grading of prisoners be introduced into the county prisons. Authorities in modern prison management generally concede that too little attention has been paid heretofore to the treatment of misdemeanants, and that the most hopeful field for the application of reformatory measures is among the very inmates of these county jails.

STATE REFORMATORY.

It is earnestly hoped that the failure of the last General Assembly to provide for the establishment of a State reformatory may induce the incoming Legislature to take favorable action upon this matter without delay. The evils of our present county jail system in developing criminals and increasing crime, the fact that there are on the lists of the Boys' School at Meriden youths who are becoming hardened offenders

because they are considered too old to be amenable to its influences, and that other still more lamentable fact that there is no suitable place for the care and training of wayward girls who have passed the age for admission to the Industrial School, all prove beyond a doubt the urgent need of a State reformatory. The institution should be two-fold in nature, with separate grounds and buildings for male and female inmates, and should provide every necessary means for the regeneration, physical, moral, and industrial, of offenders between the ages of sixteen and thirty years and also of first offenders past thirty years of age.

THE CONNECTICUT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The past year has been an extremely busy one at the Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, for, in addition to the extensive new buildings now practically completed, important alterations and repairs have been made in the already existing structures. The ventilation of the upper wards in the South Hospital has been materially improved and the addition to the building, which was noted in last year's report, has increased considerably its capacity and convenience. Additions and improvements made at the Farm House and the Silver Mine House give a suggestion of what might be provided in groups of inexpensive cottages upon the Hospital property for the accommodation of the able-bodied, chronic insane. A new telephone system has been installed, connecting all the wards and offices of the institution.

Work upon the new building, to include the congregate dining-room and other departments, progressed slowly during the year, being delayed for some time to await the completion of the new boiler-house and electric lighting and power plant. The latter structures were finished and put in active operation several months ago, and it is expected that the congregate dining-room will be ready for use in December. The working of this new departure will be watched with much interest, and, after the twenty or more small dining-rooms in the several hospitals are thus released from their former uses, they can be arranged as additional dormitories and so relieve the present pressure upon the wards and halls. In spite of the over-

crowded condition of the institution, it is gratifying to note that every possible precaution has been taken to insure the health and safety of the inmates, and, as a result no suicide has occurred in the year, nor has there been a single case of contagious, infectious or other disease that could be attributed to overcrowding. The average number of inmates during the year was twenty-one hundred and ninety-two, and the average increase per annum for the past four years has been ninety-one. Owing to the unusually high prices of late of the necessities of life and to the exceptional expenditures for repairs and construction, it has been found necessary by the trustees of the Hospital to increase the price of board from two dollars and eighty cents, the amount recently charged, to three dollars per week.

After the rearrangement of dining-rooms and dormitories, as already mentioned, is completed, it is hoped that every opportunity will be granted the superintendent and managers of the institution to carry into effect its proposed but thus far delayed reorganization as a three-fold hospital, infirmary, and asylum, the first department being for the treatment of acute cases, the second for the sick and feeble, and the third for the custodial care of the chronic insane. The past year has been one of unusual difficulty at the Connecticut Hospital and much credit is due the present superintendent for his earnest labor in a trying situation.

PRIVATE SANITARIA FOR MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES.

The number of these institutions in Connecticut remains the same as given in the last report, twelve such establishments holding licenses from the State as required by law and being visited at intervals by representatives of the Board. Additions and alterations have been made in several instances during the year, notably at the Grand View Sanitarium in South Windham and at Stamford Hall, which now has accommodations for more than two hundred inmates. Material improvements have been effected, also, at Dr. Bowman's sanitarium in Greenwich and at Cromwell Hall, which latter institution receives no cases of mental disease.

A wide range of conditions exists in regard to material equipment, manner of treatment and scale of charges among the several sanitarium, varying from the small, high-priced establishment to the large institution which offers various accommodations for patients of various means. The general status of these sanitarium is one of comfort and humane treatment, but care will be taken to investigate carefully any institution which may reasonably be considered below the desired standard.

CENSUS OF INSANE AND COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

That the number of insane persons under restraint in the State of Connecticut has increased considerably in recent years may readily be seen by a little study of the institutions provided for their care. Their distribution is very nearly as follows:

	1898.	1900.	1902.
In State Hospital for the Insane	1,900	2,000	2,200
In Hartford Retreat for the Insane	150	170	160
In Private Asylums	250	310	290
Among Town Poor	430	420	350
	2,730	2,900	3,000

Under the last heading are many chronic cases who have been under treatment at the State Hospital, but who have been returned to the almshouse, when, on account of the overcrowded condition of the institution, their removal became necessary in order to provide accommodations for acute cases in need of immediate treatment. Others have gradually become insane, but have never been examined and adjudged so by any competent authority. It is possible that some of both classes would be benefited by the remedial treatment of a hospital.

The total number of insane persons under restraint is a large one, but does not necessarily prove that this unfortunate class is growing in disproportion to the growing population of the State. Its increase may be accounted for in a considerable degree by the enlarged accommodations provided for the reception of patients at the State Hospital, by which many who formerly would have been kept at home are now placed in the institution; and, also, by the increased number of private asylums, most of whose inmates are not residents of this State.

In addition to the numbers of insane persons mentioned above, new cases frequently develop in establishments, such as the county jails, hospitals, etc., in which large numbers of persons are confined. In recognition, therefore, of the importance of securing for all members of this defective class scientific and humane treatment, the recommendation made in previous reports is herewith repeated, viz.: that a commission in lunacy be appointed to act in connection with the State Board of Charities, and be authorized to ascertain that the commitment and detention of patients is in accordance with the provisions of the statutes, to examine and prescribe for new cases in the county jails, hospitals and other institutions, and to exercise a general supervision in the interest of insane persons throughout the State. The appointment of two additional male members to the State Board of Charities, one or both of whom should be physicians experienced in the treatment of mental diseases, would constitute it a joint board of charity and lunacy that might fulfill all requirements.

THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR IMBECILES.

The School for Imbeciles at Lakeville has had another busy year of effort in behalf of the class of defectives to whom it ministers. The number of inmates received into the School, forty-two, and the number remaining at the close of the fiscal year, two hundred and three, are the largest recorded in its history. This pressure upon its resources warrants the recommendation that the State should give liberal treatment to this old and useful School so that it may offer suitable accommodations for all who need its care. The number of epileptics in the School, fifty-one, emphasizes the need of a separate cottage department for the specialized treatment of these unfortunate persons.

An important improvement effected in the School's equipment within the year has been the installation of a sewage disposal plant, which, it is expected, will be adequate to meet the needs of the institution for many years. It is hoped that the proposed plans to remodel the old gymnasium for an enlarged dining-room and to provide a further increase in dormitory accommodations may be carried into effect, also, at an early date. A beginning

has been made in manual training with a class of the brighter pupils in simple Sloyd work, which it is hoped, may be the forerunner of a more complete system of industrial instruction for all of the teachable pupils. The work of this successful, but conservative, School must not be allowed to fall below the standards set by the best of its kind in the country.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL, AT HARTFORD, FOR THE DEAF.

The new building for industrial work and manual training at the American School for the Deaf, the construction of which was noted in the last report, proved of great value during the school year. An exhibition of the work of the classes, which was held in June last, bore testimony to the excellent training received by the pupils in the several lines of industrial effort, comprising Sloyd and cabinet work for the boys, and cooking, laundry work, sewing, and dressmaking for the girls. The general routine of the School in its class-rooms and other departments has been conducted successfully during the year, and the large number of pupils present from other New England States evidences the high esteem in which this famous old institution is held by their officials who have to do with the education of the deaf.

All of the pupils in the School who possess the required degree of aptitude receive instruction in lip-reading and speech, and an effort is made to conduct several classes upon pure oral methods through their whole course of study. With its increased facilities in the different departments, the Hartford School is better fitted than ever before to provide for the deaf of Connecticut the special instruction in studies and industries best fitted to their needs.

THE MYSTIC ORAL SCHOOL.

Material improvements have been made in the building of the Mystic School since last year, in the enlargement of its dining-room, the introduction of electric lights throughout, and a general renovation of the house, which now presents a much more attractive appearance than formerly. The number of pupils and the system of instruction under pure oral methods remains about the same as a year ago, although provision is

now made for Sloyd work and clay-modeling in addition to the wood-carving and sewing taught as before.

The proposed plan, noted in the last report, by which the resident principal was to assume more active control of the School's affairs, has not been carried into effect, and the management of the institution remains as heretofore in the hands of a body of stockholders, chief of whom is the School's superintendent, who resides in Philadelphia. If the State is to continue its support of this school for the deaf, in addition to the Hartford School, it might be well to grant it a special charter by which its directors should manage the property as trustees for the institution rather than as stockholders.

THE CONNECTICUT INSTITUTE AND INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND.

The work of this dual institution, with its Kindergarten department on Asylum Avenue and its Industrial Home on Wethersfield Avenue in the city of Hartford, has been conducted without any events of great moment during the year. The former president, who was also at that time secretary of the State Board of Education of the Blind, has been superseded in the office by a well-known citizen of Hartford, and is now devoting his energies, it is believed, to promoting an industrial institute for the blind in Washington, D. C.

When last visited, the Kindergarten department was found to be practically filled. Its work appeared to be running smoothly and the household in general gave evidence of comfort and good order. At the Industrial Home somewhat greater activity was noticeable in the several working departments than on the occasion of former visits. Thirty blind persons were present, of whom seventeen were State pupils, six were otherwise supported, and seven were employed as instructors or helpers in the different occupations. The number of officers and employees possessing sight was liberal. In addition to the other forms of employment provided, about six of the blind residents perform certain simple operations in the printing office. The value of this department as a means of exploiting the magazine published by the Institute is probably great, but as a form of industrial training which will ever fit the blind for self-support

in the world outside, it can scarcely be commended. The economic wisdom of conducting an industry which requires the employment of five persons with eyesight to provide work for six blind persons is open to question.

Although the special appropriations requested from the last Legislature were, after investigation, not granted, the Connecticut Institute has lived through the year with its per capita allowance of three hundred to three hundred and thirty dollars for each State pupil, and with its very considerable income from private contributions and from the proceeds of its workshops. In view of the simple nature of the instruction given and the plain style of living in vogue there, and the fact that the State allowance for the blind is half again as much as that granted to the deaf, it would seem that the regular revenues of this institution should be sufficient to meet its legitimate expenditures. Great care should be taken, also, that the public funds granted for this purpose are employed to the credit of the State and to the best advantage of its beneficiaries.

The effort made to provide a home and employment for deserving blind persons is a most worthy one, but too great assurance should not be given that many of the inmates of such an institution can be fitted for complete self-support. Another form of aid for the blind, which the two representatives of the Board who were in England in the summer of 1900 found successfully employed there, is a system of pensions for deserving blind persons in their homes. Instruction in educational branches and industrial employments is given to the beneficiaries in day-schools and work-rooms, and sometimes in their own homes. This system avoids the undesirable features of institution life, preserves the family associations of the persons assisted, and might be adopted to advantage in this State.

HOSPITALS.

The year under review has been a period of progress and steady development in the work of these important institutions. As an adjunct to the Hartford Hospital, the separate department at Cedar Mountain for the treatment of tuberculosis, mention of which was made in the last report, has been completed and put in active operation and has already proved of great

value. In this connection, mention may be made of the association recently formed to establish another hospital for this purpose in New Haven County. The association proposes to raise a part of its funds, at least, from the contribution of its members, but it is likely that a call will be made upon the State for assistance in establishing the institution. The new wards for children at the Hartford Hospital proper, in the city, are models of their kind, and the equipment of this admirable institution has been further improved by the addition of a new kitchen and the establishment of a special ward for the prolonged care of aged women. St. Francis' Hospital in Hartford has enlarged its accommodations by connecting the upper floors of the old house with the new building, and an effort is being made to pay off the hospital's debt by a public subscription.

At the New Britain Hospital a large addition has been erected which increases greatly its capacity and facilities for good work.

The New Haven General Hospital is enjoying the advantages of a new clinical building for instruction in medicine, and the Nurses' Home is being enlarged by a substantial addition. At Grace Hospital in New Haven an unusual feature in Connecticut hospitals is the equipment of a special ward for contagious diseases. At the Waterbury Hospital increased facilities are greatly needed in several departments to meet the constant and heavy demands upon its accommodations. An important addition has been built in connection with the operating-room at the Backus Hospital in Norwich.

At the Bridgeport Hospital plans are in progress for an extensive enlargement of both the male and female wards. The first year of operation for the new Litchfield County Hospital in Winsted has shown the institution to be one of the best equipped and most attractive among the smaller hospitals.

Improvements and repairs of more or less importance have been made in the other hospitals of the State and it may well be said that they present general conditions of comfort and good management. A more uniform system of reports and financial statements would be of considerable value in comparing the work of these institutions, and especially should a more explicit showing be made in some instances of the use of

the State appropriation, in accordance with the spirit of the statute which provides that it is to be "expended for the support of charity patients and so used as to benefit the different towns, as they may from time to time make application." The movements to establish public hospitals in the cities of Middletown, Derby, and Willimantic, for which articles of incorporation have been obtained from the General Assembly, made little progress during the year.

The Soldiers' Home, or Hospital, at Noroton, has cared for the largest average number of inmates recorded in several years, and, when visited, has given evidence of comfort and good order, although its accommodations in certain departments are taxed to their full capacity. Serious delay has been encountered in the effort to obtain an increased water supply for the institution, but it is hoped that this much needed improvement may be accomplished at an early date.

COUNTY TEMPORARY HOMES.

The number of dependent and neglected children committed to the eight County Temporary Homes during the year under review is three hundred and forty-eight, the largest recorded since 1898, while the number of children returned to the County Homes from families in which they had been placed, viz: one hundred and eighty-four, is greater than that recorded for the preceding year but smaller than the number so returned in 1900 and 1899. It is gratifying to note that the number of family homes secured for the children, three hundred and six, is larger than in 1901 or 1900, but still not sufficiently large to prevent the total number of children remaining September thirtieth on the support of the County Homes, seven hundred and forty-two, from exceeding the number similarly reported in any previous year of their history.

This steady increase in the number of inmates of institutions that were designed to be merely temporary places of residence, is a matter of much concern among those who have to do with the care of dependent children, and is one that may require radical action at no distant date. The fact that one hundred and forty-seven children were returned to their relatives and friends during the year, many of them within a short

time after their commitment to the County Home, shows that if careful investigation were made of the child's home conditions a considerable number of these commitments might be avoided.

A result of the law passed by the General Assembly of 1901, which permits the boarding of County Home children in private asylums at State expense, is seen in the fact that on September thirtieth there were thirty-four wards of the Fairfield County Home alone boarded under its provisions in St. Francis' Orphan Asylum at New Haven. As the purpose of the County Temporary Homes is to maintain a child in an institution only so long as shall be necessary to secure a family home for it, it would seem to be for the best interests of the children concerned that they should be boarded in private families when the County Home is unable to accommodate them rather than in any asylum whatever. The practice in Litchfield County of supporting all of its wards in the Gilbert Home at Winsted has the sanction of many years' standing, and is due to the fact that the County owns no building for the Home purposes.

Another act of the Legislature of 1901, by which the limit of age until which boys can be kept under the guardianship of a County Temporary Home was reduced from eighteen to sixteen years, is felt in many quarters to have been a serious mistake in that it will turn many a youth loose upon the world at just that critical period when he most needs restraint. It would be well if the age limit could be restored to the former figure, and each County Home board of management be then permitted to use its own discretion in regard to releasing boys at sixteen years of age when advisable. It goes without saying that every County Home boy living out in a family should be given wages when he becomes sixteen, until the time when he graduates from the jurisdiction of the Home.

An extensive renovation of the buildings was carried on at the Fairfield County Home during the year, and at the Home in New London County an increased water supply is about to be obtained by connection with the Norwich city reservoirs. In the case of the other Homes the usual repairs and improvements have been made and an attractive condition of comfort and good order is presented in all of the institutions. Little

ground for criticism can be found in the daily care of these young wards of the counties as conducted by the faithful superintendents and matrons in charge.

POOR RELIEF.

Since the publication of the last printed report, a large proportion of the one hundred and sixty-eight towns in Connecticut have been visited by the members and secretary of the State Board, for the purpose of inspecting the provision made for the support and relief of the dependent poor. Three new almshouses have been established, viz.: in the towns of Fairfield, Westport and Hampton, making a total of seventy-two institutions of this kind owned by the towns. Nineteen other towns maintain almshouses that are owned and managed by private persons, and in the remainder of the places the town officials board such persons as are wholly dependent in family homes, except in Avon, Barkhamsted, and Bloomfield, whose poor are boarded under contract at the almshouse for State paupers in Tariffville.

A wide range of conditions is found among the almshouses of the State, varying from the large, organized institutions of the cities, most of which are excellently conducted, to the small establishments or farmhouses of the lesser towns, of which some are models of their kind, but others show considerable disregard of measures conducive to good order and kindly treatment. Constant efforts are made by the Board to secure an improvement of the few that are most deficient in these respects, and in general it may be said that the majority of almshouses in Connecticut maintain an excellent standard of humane treatment and careful management. However, the same old defects are still noticeable in a number of the almshouses, such as a lack of suitable classification and separation of the inmates, inadequate heating arrangements, water supply and facilities for bathing, and the absence of any systematic labor for all of the able-bodied inmates. Recommendations for improvements in these respects have been made by the Board whenever necessary and in several instances they have been carried into effect in a spirit of prompt and hearty coöperation.

A few children above the prohibited age are occasionally found in the almshouses, being those who are defective or

sufferers from incurable diseases and consequently ineligible for admission to the County Homes. Their presence in the almshouses emphasizes the need of establishing in connection with one of the County Homes a separate cottage department where unfortunate children of this class may be kept under the care of responsible public officials.

As noted in the Board's recent reports, an examination of any considerable number of almshouses in Connecticut warrants the belief that better results would be accomplished for all concerned if county or district institutions were maintained for this purpose in place of the present town system. Sufficient numbers of persons would thus be gathered in the several places to make it worth while to engage keepers of first-rate ability, and opportunity would be offered for careful classification of the inmates. Separate buildings could be provided for the aged and infirm, for the dirty and demented cases, and for the worthy and unfortunate poor, who now often suffer real hardship under compulsory association with degraded characters in the town almshouses. Another department could be reserved as a workhouse for the able-bodied "rounders." The control of these institutions could be placed in the hands of a board of overseers of the poor, composed of the selectmen (and charity commissioners, where such exist) of the several towns and cities included in the district or county. With the economy of management made possible in a large institution, it is probable that the cost to the towns for the support of their dependent poor under the proposed system would be no more (and perhaps less) than at present, even including the cost of transportation, which is being reduced steadily by the constant growth of means of intercommunication. Recommendation is made, therefore, that a system of county or district institutions be established for the care of public dependents.

In towns which maintain no almshouses but board the poor in family homes, it is often found that the visits of the State Board are productive of good results in improving the conditions of boarding places which have been allowed, unwittingly it may be, to fall below the desired standard. Moreover, in urgent cases, the Board is able at times to secure the removal of the dependent persons from undesirable surroundings to some more suitable place.

Commendable efforts have been made of late years in several of the larger cities of the State to reduce the great amounts which were formerly expended in the disbursements of so-called "outdoor relief," and in certain instances excellent results have been obtained. The practice is one that involves the expenditure of thousands of dollars annually by the selectmen or boards of public charity, and that affords opportunities for the possible exercise of favoritism and political patronage. It would be well if a more frequent statement than the annual town report were required of all such officials, at least every three months, for instance, which would show in detail the manner of disbursing such relief and the recipients thereof, and should be open to the inspection of any authorized and responsible person.

Little change can be reported in the condition of the private establishment at Tariffville, which is called the "State almshouse" in the absence of any real institution of the kind in Connecticut. The customary number of State paupers has been supported there under contract with the State Comptroller, but about two-thirds of the forty inmates usually present are boarded at the place by the towns to which they belong, and a few by their conservators or relatives. As noted in previous reports, the present quarters are old, badly worn and ill arranged for the use of any large number of persons, and adequate facilities are lacking for the proper care of the demented, filthy and diseased inmates present.

Recommendation is therefore made that an entirely new State almshouse be established, to be owned and managed by the State, which shall provide suitable accommodations for all State paupers and for such dependent persons as the different towns may see fit to support in it, and shall have separate departments for the different classes of inmates.

In accordance with the practice of recent years, printed schedules for the annual returns of poor-relief have been sent to the overseers of the poor in all towns under the provisions of the General Statutes, for the purpose of obtaining statistics of the current year for publication in this report. Second and third requests have to be made in many instances to secure the desired information and such serious delay is thereby incurred that it is recommended that the statute be amended so that hereafter the statistics may be returnable in September instead

of October, as at present provided. In this way the reports could be made in connection with closing the towns' accounts for the fiscal year, and the delays now caused by the disturbance attending the October town elections, and in many cases the installation of new town officials, would be consequently avoided.

PRIVATE PROVISION FOR AGED AND YOUNG.

In order to make a more complete record of charitable effort along these lines in Connecticut, it has been customary in recent years for the Board to visit the private homes for old people and children, of which there are thirty in the State, and to include a brief description of them in the printed reports. This year, for the first time, an attempt is made to publish a uniform table of statistics from all such institutions, showing some interesting facts in regard to their number of inmates, movement of population, etc.

Additions and improvements have been made to the buildings in certain instances during the year, notably at the Gilbert Home in Winsted, the Home for Incurable Children at Newington, and the Mt. Carmel Home near New Haven, and in almost all of the institutions it may be said that good management and kindly treatment of the inmates prevail. In regard to homes for the aged, regret is felt that in so many cases admission is restricted by considerations of locality of residence and of church affiliation, and, in consequence, difficulty is often met in securing a place for some worthy and respectable person. It would be well if greater liberality could be shown in these respects.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction was held May 28 to June 3, in the city of Detroit, Michigan, and was one of the most largely attended gatherings in the history of the organization. Almost eight hundred delegates were enrolled in attendance, of whom more than seven hundred came from other places than Detroit; thirty-three different States being represented, besides Porto Rico and Canada. The six delegates present from Connecticut included the late ex-Governor Cooke, the superintendent and assistant superintendent of the Industrial School for Girls, the superintendent of the Hartford Charity Organization Society, and two representatives of the State Board of Charities.

The work of the Conference was carried on in general sessions and in section meetings devoted to the consideration of nine different subjects, as follows: State supervision and administration of charities and correction, needy families in their homes, juvenile delinquents, destitute and neglected children, the insane, the feeble-minded and epileptics, hospitals, dispensaries and nursing, the treatment of criminals, and neighborhood and civic improvements. The addresses and discussions on certain topics were more than usually interesting and profitable, especially those bearing upon industrial farm colonies for the feeble-minded, epileptics, and the chronic insane, the treatment of the consumptive poor, the preservation of the family whenever possible in dealing with needy persons, both children and adults, and the value of the indeterminate sentence as a reformatory measure. In addition to attending the sessions of the Conference, visits were made by the Connecticut delegates to a number of institutions of charity and correction in and near Detroit. The Conference of 1903 will be held in Atlanta, Georgia, and Connecticut is represented in the membership of several of its standing committees.

EXPENSE TO THE STATE.

In this State, with a population in 1900 of 908,000, it is known that the following institutions are maintained for the restraint and care of its delinquent, defective and dependent classes. For

Criminals and Offenders.....	12	(State Prison and 11 County Jails).
Juvenile Offenders	2	(School for Boys and Industrial School).
The Insane	14	(State Hospital, Hartford Retreat, 12 Private Asylums).
The Feeble-Minded	1	(School for Imbeciles).
The Deaf	2	(American School and Mystic Oral School).
The Blind	1	(Institute and Industrial Home).
The Sick and Injured.....	18	(Hospitals, Public and Private).
Old Soldiers	1	(Fitch's Home for Soldiers).
Dependent Children	8	(County Temporary Homes).
Paupers	92	(Town Almshouses, Almshouse for State Paupers).
The Aged, Private Provision...	15	(Old People's Homes).
The Young, Private Provision.	15	(Orphan Asylums and Homes).

Total181

The total expense to the State incurred during the year in behalf of the institutions mentioned, as shown by the appended table, was \$853,173.36, of which \$660,073.36 was expended for maintenance, supervision, etc., and \$193,100.00 was appropriated for building operations. As compared with the amounts devoted to similar purposes in the three years preceding, it is found that the expenditure for buildings, etc., is the greatest of any year in the period, while the expense of maintenance is greater than for any year except 1901, which exceeded it by about \$20,000.00. The combined total is the greatest recorded in the last ten years.

The greatest decrease noted in 1902 as compared with 1901 is in the case of the State Prison, which has made a remarkable financial record in the last year, the earnings of its inmates being exceptionally large. Several other institutions show a decrease for the year which may be due to variations in the number of inmates or other causes, and occasionally to the fact that statements of their expenses are not presented at the Comptroller's office in time to be included in the accounts at the close of the fiscal year. The Hospital for the Insane shows a reasonable increase, commensurate with its increased number of inmates, while the amounts expended for State paupers and for appropriations to hospitals are considerably augmented. The increase of the total as compared with past years may be accounted for by the natural growth and development of the institutions concerned, by the establishment of a new institution occasionally, and by the increase in the number and amounts of appropriations to hospitals.

The amounts paid by towns for the support and relief of their dependent poor may be found by reference to the statistical tables contained in the chapter on poor relief in the body of the report.

While the total sum expended for the care and support of the delinquent, dependent and defective classes in Connecticut is a large one, there is, nevertheless, reason to believe that on the whole it is well administered. If an occasional institution is found where greater economy could be exercised without detriment to its interests, there are others where increased appropriations could be used to advantage in the development of worthy and legitimate objects.

Connecticut should stand in the forefront of progressive commonwealths in its treatment of the problems of charity and correction, and every sound measure should be encouraged which tends to the ultimate reduction or prevention of pauperism and crime.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY H. BRIDGMAN, *President*, Norfolk,
REBEKAH G. BACON, New Haven,
MARY HALL, Hartford,
GEORGE F. SPENCER, Deep River,
EDWIN A. DOWN, M.D., Hartford,
Members of the State Board of Charities.

By CHARLES P. KELLOGG, *Secretary*,
Waterbury.

EXPENSE TO THE STATE

FOR

The Delinquent, Defective and Dependent Classes

For the Two Years ending September 30, 1901 and 1902.

FOR MAINTENANCE.

	1901	1902
Connecticut State Prison	\$ 41,916.08	\$ 19,403.67
" Prison Association	3,210.90	3,072.54
" State Board of Pardons	504.43	400.29
" Industrial School for Girls	44,623.32	44,676.67
" School for Boys	69,985.98	61,123.27
Prisoners in Jail, eight counties	106,509.55	100,977.43
Connecticut Hospital for Insane	99,127.75	102,049.18
Hartford Retreat for Insane	2,475.14	3,230.87
Connecticut School for Imbeciles	23,199.68	20,827.22
American School for Deaf	16,923.78	16,718.88
Mystic Oral School	6,766.45	7,620.75
Perkins Institution for the Blind	4,926.29	4,976.53
Connecticut Institute for the Blind	13,087.50	13,735.00
Clothing for pupils	683.15	733.42
Machinery for graduates	651.24	210.97
State Board of Education of the Blind	2,301.96	2,565.05
New York Institute for the Blind	320.00	165.00
New Haven Hospital	5,000.00	5,000.00
Grace Hospital	5,000.00	5,000.00
Hartford Hospital	5,000.00	5,000.00
Bridgeport Hospital	5,000.00	5,000.00
Danbury Hospital	5,000.00	5,000.00
Memorial Hospital, New London	5,000.00	5,000.00
Backus Hospital, Norwich	5,000.00	5,000.00
Waterbury Hospital	4,000.00	4,750.00
Meriden Hospital	3,000.00	3,000.00
Norwalk Hospital	3,500.00	4,625.00
Stamford Hospital	3,000.00	3,750.00
Day-Kimball Hospital, Putnam	2,500.00	2,875.00
New Britain Hospital	2,500.00	4,375.00
St. Francis' Hospital	916.65	5,000.00
Litchfield County Hospital .....	.....	2,993.06

Fitch's Home for Soldiers	\$91,500.00	\$88,000.00
Burial of Soldiers	11,105.85	12,376.21
Soldiers' Orphans	2,176.00	1,683.00
Temporary Homes, eight counties	73,429.03	74,742.34
State Paupers	4,837.81	8,388.67
Connecticut Humane Society*	2,000.00	2,000.00
State Board of Charities*	4,355.52	4,028.34
	<u>\$681,034.07</u>	<u>\$660,073.36</u>

EXPENSE TO THE STATE FOR BUILDINGS, ETC.

	1901	1902
State Prison, building	\$75,000.00	\$ 33,000.00
Industrial School, steam pipes	3,000.00	.....
Hospital for Insane, building	35,000.00	135,000.00
Hartford Hospital, tuberculosis building	9,000.00	16,000.00
School for Imbeciles .....	.....	2,500.00
Litchfield County Hospital, building	20,000.00	.....
Soldiers' Hospital, sewers and water .....	.....	6,600.00
	<u>\$142,000.00</u>	<u>\$193,100.00</u>
Expense for maintenance	681,034.07	660,073.36
	<u>\$823,034.07</u>	<u>\$853,173.36</u>
Total expense to the State	\$823,034.07	\$853,173.36
Expense to towns for town poor	775,480.33	
	<u>\$1,598,514.40</u>	

Expense to State for year ending September 30, 1900.....	\$777,340.98
“ “ “ “ “ 1899.....	694,896.54
“ “ “ “ “ 1898.....	658,190.20
“ “ “ “ “ 1897.....	732,858.38

*Included in the list for the first time in 1901, thus accounting for a part of the increase over previous years.

THE CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON, WETHERSFIELD.

Under the control of a Board of seven Directors appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

J. W. CHENEY, <i>Pres.</i> , S. Manchester.	W. O. BURR, Hartford.
T. D. WELLS, <i>Sec.</i> , Hartford.	FREDERICK M. SALMON, Westport.
FRANK C. SUMNER, Hartford.	W. C. REYNOLDS, East Haddam.
EDWARD A. FULLER, Suffield.	

ALBERT GARVIN, *Warden since March 1, 1899.*
Formerly Warden of Minnesota State Prison and Assistant Superintendent of Indiana State Reformatory.

Visited quarterly by two members of the Board.

The Connecticut State Prison is located at Wethersfield, four miles south from Hartford, and is easily reached by electric cars, which pass the Prison grounds. The buildings are of brown-stone and brick, and are surrounded by twenty-six acres of land, extending from the street in front to the Connecticut river in the rear. The central portion contains the guard-room, which commands a complete view of the new east cell house, and of the main block, from both of which it is separated by heavy gratings and glass partitions that permit clear oversight of both blocks, but prevent ordinary sounds from reaching the cells. To the right are located the offices of the warden, the directors and other Prison officials. The warden's residence stands in a corner of the grounds and another detached building near the Prison contains quarters for the deputy warden and the chaplain. The part of the buildings to the left of the entrance, sometimes called the west end, was built in 1827, and formed the whole of the original Prison.

MAIN CELL HOUSE.

In 1886 there was built the main block of cells, which extends directly back from the guard-room, and is called the Number

One Cell House. The block is built of brick and contains three hundred and ninety-six cells, arranged in five tiers. It is completely surrounded by a wide hallway, and is divided longitudinally by a passway on each tier, which contains the water and ventilating pipes, and permits each cell to be inspected from the rear by the guard officer. The halls and cells are well lighted and ventilated by long windows in the outer walls and by a system of pipes which connect with the outer air by ventilators in the roof. Light colored paint on the walls has done much to brighten the appearance of the halls and cells.

All the cells are identical in size and measure on the inside, 7 feet 4½ inches in height, 8 feet in length, and 4 feet 11½ inches in width. Each is furnished with a single bed, sheets and blankets, pillow and pillow-case, and a chair. At the back of the cell are a water-closet and wash-stand, supplied with running water and soap and towel. The cells are lighted by electric lights, as are all departments of the institution. Each prisoner is held responsible for the condition of his quarters, and is expected to keep them so neat and clean that they will pass a daily inspection. Every man is required to bathe weekly, and is furnished with a clean set of underclothing. Shower baths, sixteen in number, of modern sanitary design, are situated in a room adjoining the main block.

In an extension on the east side of the main cell house, which formerly contained the kitchen and bakery, are now situated the general laundry for the prisoners and a repair shop devoted to various uses. Another wing on the west side is the storehouse, which contains the supplies of the institution, systematically arranged, and quarters for the printing office.

NEW CELL HOUSE, DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN.

To the right of the guard-room, in place of the old east end of the Prison, is an extensive group of new brick structures. Among them is the new Cell House Number Three, which was first occupied in July, 1902, and contains at present a block of ninety-six cells of modern steel construction, arranged in four tiers. Space is provided in the building for the enlargement of this block by almost an equal number of cells, whenever they shall be needed. Each of the new cells is somewhat larger than one in the main block, and is equipped with modern plumbing, electric light and the necessary furniture.

At the back of the new cell house, but separated from it by a passage and connected directly with the main cell house, is the new congregate dining-room, where all of the male prisoners, except the sick and the insane, have their meals. The room is furnished with stationary tables and folding seats, and the food is served by prisoners detailed to act as waiters. A commodious dining-room for officers is separated from the prisoners' dining-room by a glass partition, and at the rear are the kitchen, bakery and cold storage departments, equipped with modern apparatus for the preparation and preservation of food in large quantities. The food supplied to the prisoners is plain, but wholesome, and is selected from a considerable variety of staple articles. A new boiler house, near the kitchen, furnishes steam for cooking and heat for the whole Prison. The mechanical power used in all departments is now supplied by electricity.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Adjoining the Cell House Number Three on the east, and reached by the passage mentioned before, is the women's department, also a portion of the new buildings. The room is a large one, well lighted and ventilated, and contains a block of twenty steel cells, arranged in two tiers, above which are provided quarters for the matron. Two additional tiers of cells may be built when required. Across the passage is the laundry, in which the women prisoners are regularly employed in the finer laundry work of the institution, including that for the officers; they also make and mend all the sheets, pillow-cases and shirts used in the Prison, and mend all of the underwear. Their workroom is exceptionally light and airy, and opens upon an enclosed yard, where they may obtain out-of-door exercise.

CHAPEL, NIGHT SCHOOL AND LIBRARY.

The prison chapel is situated on the first floor at the left of the guard-room, and contains about five hundred and fifty sittings. Religious services are held every Sunday morning as follows: from 8.30 to 9.30 a service is conducted by a Roman Catholic priest; between 9.30 and 10.30, Sunday-school classes, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, at which the attendance is optional, are held in the same room. The former are taught

by teachers from the Hartford Young Men's Christian Association, and the latter by young men sent down from the Roman Catholic churches of the city. From 10.30 to 11.30 a Protestant church service is conducted by the chaplain, which is attended by the prisoners in a body. The women prisoners are placed in a gallery and are so screened as not to be seen by the men below. On Thursday evenings are held the meetings of the Christian Endeavor Society, composed of nearly one hundred prisoners who are interested in religious matters.

In the chapel and school-room on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings instruction is given, under the direction of the chaplain, assisted by teachers from among the prisoners, to eleven classes, including about one hundred men, in the elements of education, such as reading, writing and arithmetic. Attendance is obligatory for illiterate members of the first and second grades, and some third grade men are included, also. A portion of the convicts, many of whom are foreigners, are unable to read or write, and it has not been thought best to attempt any of the higher branches of education.

The library contains about four thousand volumes, which have been purchased from time to time by means of an annual appropriation of five hundred dollars, made for that purpose by the State. On Mondays and Fridays the men are allowed to make selections from the catalogue, a copy of which is placed in each cell. A small printing office is conducted, also, where the job printing required in the institution is done, and where, under the direction of the chaplain, a monthly paper is published, to which the prisoners contribute a considerable portion of the contents.

During the winter a number of entertainments are given for the improvement and amusement of the prisoners. They consist of musicales, readings, lectures, stereopticon exhibitions, etc., and are given voluntarily by clubs, societies and individuals.

NUMBER TWO CELL HOUSE.

Beyond the chapel and school-room is situated the Number Two Cell House, formerly called the west end. The room contains a block of sixty-four steel cells of modern design, arranged in four tiers, which are unoccupied at present, as all of the inmates were transferred to the new quarters in the east end.

INSANE WARD AND HOSPITAL.

This building was completed and first occupied in January, 1898, and is constructed of brick and brownstone, in the manner known as mill or slow-burning construction. It is two stories in height, and stands at right angles to the west end of the Prison, with which it is connected by a dining-room. The lower floor is reserved for insane criminals and for the treatment of prisoners who may suffer from temporary aberration of mind. It contains thirty single bed-rooms, besides a sitting-room for use in the daytime, bath and toilet rooms, etc. At the date of last visit there were twenty-six inmates present.

The upper floor is now utilized for the Prison hospital; the arrangement is similar to the lower floor, but it contains in addition a well-equipped dispensary and a special diet kitchen. A large room, which was originally designed as a workshop for the insane, may be used as an isolation room for patients in the advanced stages of pulmonary phthisis. Prisoners who are afflicted with the disease in an incipient form, but who are yet able to work in the shops, occupy cells in the main block.

Opportunity for out-of-door exercise by the inmates of the insane ward is provided in an enclosed yard, which adjoins the building. In addition to the regular Prison physician, who lives outside, a house-physician is now stationed at the Prison, who has charge of both departments, and attends to the physical condition of the prisoners in general. In connection with the insane ward, a consulting physician in lunacy is appointed also, whose duty it is to visit this department at least once a month, or whenever requested by the Prison officers, or by the Governor, and to examine the condition and treatment of the persons there confined. In case any female convict becomes insane during her term of imprisonment, provision is now made in the General Statutes of 1902 for her removal by order of the Governor to the Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, where she may be detained, if still insane, after the expiration of her sentence. Whenever a male convict is insane at the time of his release, he is given into the care of the Prison Association, and by them transferred to the authorities, who are legally chargeable with his care.

EXECUTION HOUSE.

A new execution house is included in the buildings recently erected. It is a one-story brick structure, situated in the east yard, and contains two large steel cells, comfortably furnished, where the condemned man (or two, if necessary) spends his last hours under the close supervision of the death watch. In an adjoining room is the apparatus for hanging, in which some desirable improvements have been made since it was first adopted.

INDUSTRIES.

In the Prison yard, west of the main cell house, are two workshops of three stories each, which have been considerably enlarged and improved since the removal of the old boiler house. These shops are occupied with the industry of shoe-making, which is carried on under contracts made for a period of five years, fifty-two cents per day being paid for each man employed. Since the last report, new quarters have been provided for the shirt-making industry in the room formerly occupied as a hospital, which makes a commodious, well-lighted and well-ventilated workshop. This industry, also, is carried on under a five-year contract, made in 1901, by which thirty-four cents per dozen shirts or jackets is paid for the labor.

The working hours for all the shops are, in summer, from 7 A. M. until noon and from 1 till 6 P. M. In winter the hours are necessarily shorter, as the shops are purposely not supplied with artificial lights, so that the prisoners are kept at work only so long as daylight lasts. No opportunity is offered at present for men who are employed in the shops to receive out-of-door exercise, but it would be well if measures could be adopted for this purpose. A part of the land attached to the Prison and outside of the walls is cultivated by a number of prisoners, who raise considerable quantities of farm produce for use in the institution.

CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS AND PAROLE.

A complete system of grading prisoners is in use at Wethersfield, which was first adopted in 1896, but has been extended and improved by the present administration. Three grades are

established, into the second of which all new-comers are enrolled upon their arrival. Promotion from this grade to the first is conditioned upon the earning of fifty out of a possible fifty-four credit marks within six consecutive months, the marks being given on conduct, work and mental advancement. The loss of more than two marks in any one month, or any serious violation of the Prison rules, causes the offending convict to be reduced to the next lower grade. Second grade men may receive such letters, weekly papers and periodicals as the warden may approve, and may write letters and receive visits from their friends once a month. Members of the second grade wear suits of a plain gray color.

Prisoners reduced to the third grade are deprived of almost all privileges, and are clad in suits of black and white stripes. Members of the grade must maintain a perfect record for thirty consecutive days in order to obtain promotion to the middle grade.

The members of the first grade wear neat uniforms of cadet blue and enjoy certain extra privileges in regard to letters and visits, as well as such additional favors as may be considered safe to concede as a special reward for meritorious conduct.

All convicts on entering the Prison receive a thorough physical and mental examination, and a variety of physical measurements is taken of every man, according to the Bertillon system, which are of such a nature as to insure his future identification. The data thus obtained are entered, together with photographs of the subject considered, upon cards which are filed for reference. In order to increase the usefulness of the Bertillon system as a means of correspondence among penal institutions, a special committee of the National Prison Association, on which the warden of the Connecticut Prison served, prepared some time ago a bill "to establish and maintain, in connection with the department of Justice of the United States, a division to be known as the Bureau of Criminal Information." The measure provides for the collection of a large fund of detailed information concerning offenders, which shall be at the disposal of State and local authorities. In March, 1900, it was introduced in both branches of Congress, where it still rests.

Since the adoption of the indeterminate sentence and parole law by the General Assembly of 1901, the warden and directors

of the Prison are constituted a joint board of parole, and large discretionary authority is given them to release upon parole convicts who have served their minimum term and who, by their conduct, history, career and character, give presumptive evidence of a disposition to live an orderly life. In the rules adopted by the board of parole, it is provided that no prisoner shall be paroled unless he has been a member of the first grade for a continuous period of six months, nor shall any prisoner able to work be paroled until suitable employment has been guaranteed him by responsible parties. Every prisoner released on parole is required to report to the warden monthly, and any violation of the rules of parole renders him liable to be reimprisoned. No prisoner has been released yet under the provisions of this law, and before any considerable number can be put on parole, it will probably be necessary to appoint a special agent to secure employment for them and to assist the board of parole in their supervision.

REGULATIONS, PUNISHMENTS AND REPORTS.

On entering the institution, each inmate is provided with a set of Prison rules and regulations. Men who are reported for petty violation of rules are warned in the first instance, but on successive repetitions are, according to circumstances, placed in solitary confinement, kept upon short rations, or, what they feel most keenly of all, are docked a portion of their good time allowance, which would otherwise be deducted from their term of imprisonment at the rate of sixty days per year and *pro rata* for sentences from one to five years, or ninety days per year and *pro rata* for sentences of more than five years. No officer is allowed to strike a prisoner except in self-defense. Reduction from a higher to a lower grade is also employed as a measure of discipline.

Six cells for the punishment of less serious offenses are situated in a room adjoining the main cell block, and are well ventilated and fairly light. Beneath this room are six cells for solitary confinement, which have double steel doors in front, with apertures and gratings through which food may be passed to the more violent persons confined. The cells are dry and well ventilated, but are sufficiently dark and lonely to make

confinement in them undesirable. Prisoners confined here are given bread and water twice a day and are visited daily by the Prison physician. In some cases the offender is required to stand with an arm chained to the wall at about the height of one's head. Nearby is a secluded cell for the punishment of especially vicious prisoners, which, by its peculiar wedge-shaped construction, precludes the possibility of unforeseen attack upon an officer by the person confined therein.

An elaborate system of daily reports is kept, which gives to the warden a complete record of the condition and occupation of all the prisoners.

NUMBER OF INMATES AND COST OF SUPPORT.

Not including the hospital and insane departments, the Prison contains at present a total of five hundred and seventy-six cells for general use. The statistics of the Prison for the last two years are as follows:

	1901	1902
Number of inmates October 1, 1900 and 1901	479	494
Number admitted during year	194	189
Totals present	673	683
Discharged by expiration of sentence	158	197
Discharged by Board of Pardons	3	5
Paroled by Board of Pardons	7	0
Died from phthisis	5	2
Died from other causes	3	3
Died in insane ward	2	0
Executed by hanging	0	0
Pardoned by President of United States	1	0
Discharged by Secretary of the Navy	0	3
Remaining in prison September 30, 1901 and 1902	494	473
Totals	673	683
Highest number present	508	526
Lowest number present	472	471
Average number present	490	500
Number of insane convicts, September 30, 1901 and 1902	26	26
Number of prisoners in First Grade, September 30	326	321
Number in Second Grade	132	111
Number in Third Grade	10	15
Number of female prisoners present September 30.....	17	14

Received from shoe contracts during year	\$37,587.51	\$36,544.50
Received from shirt contracts during year	10,356.45	15,404.98
Received from other sources	5,990.68	5,707.62
Total receipts	\$53,934.64	\$57,657.10
Average number of men employed in shoe shops	253	236
Average number of men employed in shirt shop	84	101

The amounts paid by the State for the maintenance of the Prison have been:

For the year ending September 30, 1901	\$41,916.08
For the year ending September 30, 1902	19,403.67

These sums include the expenses of the Directors, the services of examiners in lunacy, etc., in addition to the amounts necessary to make good the deficiency in the earnings of the Prison to support its inmates.

VISITORS.

Under the regulations visitors from the general public are admitted to the Prison on Wednesdays at the discretion of the warden, but on the other days only on a written permit from the warden or one of the directors. Each prisoner in the first grade is allowed to receive one visit a fortnight, and in the second grade one visit a month, on Fridays, from relatives or friends, in the presence and hearing of an officer.

CONNECTICUT PRISON ASSOCIATION, HARTFORD.

FRANCIS WAYLAND, New Haven, *President.*

JOHN C. TAYLOR, Hartford, *Secretary and Agent.*
Office in the State Capitol.

Since the date of its incorporation in 1879, this Association has devoted its efforts to assisting prisoners at the time of their discharge to reach their families or friends and to secure honest employment. The Society is supported in part by private contributions and donations, and receives, also, an annual appropriation from the State of three thousand dollars, of which twenty-seven hundred dollars is designated for the relief of discharged prisoners and three hundred dollars on account of agent's salary.

A committee from the Society visits the Prison every month and there interviews each prisoner who is to be discharged during the month succeeding, giving him an opportunity to discuss his plans for the future and to avail himself of the Association's help. It is the stated design of the Association to stand by each man with material assistance, until he can have honest, self-supporting employment, and in the event of his getting out of employment to assist him again to get other work. Also, as an incentive to good behavior, it is agreed with each man that if he lives an upright, industrious life, steps will be taken to secure a passage of a resolution by the Legislature restoring him to his forfeited rights as a citizen (after having given evidence of his reform by continuing in the right path, for a year or more).

As soon as prisoners begin to be released on parole under the provisions of the recent indeterminate sentence and parole law, it is expected that the Association will find an ever increasing field of effort in their behalf, working in conjunction with a special agent of the Prison, who may be appointed for this purpose. Up to the present time, the work of the Association has been chiefly for discharged prisoners, and opportunity of this sort will necessarily continue until the last of the determinate sentenced prisoners is gone.

Brief statistics of the Association's work for the last two years are as follows:

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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	1901	1902
Discharged from State Prison	169	205
Assisted by the Association	168	196
Assisted those discharged previously	17	11
Assisted prisoners discharged from jails	10	17
Received from State for discharged prisoners...	\$2,700.00	\$2,700.00
Received from subscriptions and donations	210.00	.....
Total	\$2,910.00	\$2,700.00
Expended for discharged prisoners	\$2,902.40	\$3,134.41

GENERAL STATUTES, 1902.

SECTION 1535. INDETERMINATE SENTENCE. When any person shall, for offense committed after the thirty-first of July, 1901, be sentenced to the state prison, otherwise than for life or in connection with a sentence of execution for a capital offense, or for a violation of Section 1336, the court imposing the sentence shall establish a maximum and minimum term for which said convict may be held in said prison. The maximum term shall not be longer than the maximum term of imprisonment prescribed by law as a penalty for such offense, and the minimum term shall not be less than one year; *provided*, that, when any person so sentenced shall have twice before been convicted, sentenced, and imprisoned in a state prison or penitentiary, the court shall sentence said person to a maximum of thirty years; and *provided further* that in case a person is sentenced to the state prison for two or more separate offenses, where the term of imprisonment for a second or further term is ordered to begin at the expiration of the first and each succeeding term of sentence named in the warrant of commitment, the court imposing said sentences shall name no minimum term of imprisonment except under the first sentence, and the several maximum terms shall, for the purpose of this section and of sections 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, and 1541, be construed as one continuous term of imprisonment.

1901, ch. 78, §1.

SEC. 1536. PAROLE OF PRISONER. Any person so sentenced to the state prison, after having been in confinement within said prison for a period not less than said minimum term, may be allowed to go at large on parole in the discretion of a majority of the board of directors of said prison and the warden thereof acting as a board of parole, if in their judgment said prisoner will lead an orderly life if set at liberty.

1901, ch. 78, §2.

SEC. 1538. REARREST. The request of said board of parole, or of any person authorized by the rules of said board, shall be sufficient warrant to authorize any officer of said prison, or any officer authorized by law to serve criminal process within this state, to return any convict on parole into actual custody; and it shall be the duty of police officers, constables, and sheriffs to arrest and hold any paroled convict when so requested, without any written warrant, and, for the performance of said duty, the officer performing the same, except officers of said prison, shall be paid by the board of directors of said prison, out of the prison funds, such reasonable compensation as is provided by law for similar services in other cases.

1901, ch. 78, §4.

1901, ch. 78, §5. **SEC. 1539. MAY BE AGAIN PAROLED.** Any paroled convict, who shall be returned to said prison for violation of his parole, may be retained in said prison for a period equal to the unexpired term of his sentence at the date of the request or order for his return, or may be again paroled by said board of parole.

1901, ch. 78, §6. **SEC. 1540. DISCHARGE OF PAROLED PRISONER.** If it shall appear to said board of parole that any convict on parole will continue to lead an orderly life, then said board by a unanimous vote of all the members present at any regular meeting thereof may declare said convict discharged from said prison, and shall deliver to him a written certificate to that effect under the seal of the board of parole and signed by its secretary and by the warden.

1901, ch. 78, §7. **SEC. 1541. EMPLOYMENT OF PAROLED OR DISCHARGED PRISONER.** It shall be the duty of the Connecticut prison association and of said board of parole to make all reasonable efforts to secure employment for any convict paroled or discharged.

BOARD OF PARDONS.

1897, ch. 230. **SEC. 2977. HOW CONSTITUTED.** The governor, a judge of the supreme court of errors, to be designated for that purpose by the judges of that court, and four other persons, one of whom shall be a physician, shall constitute a board of pardons. * * *

1901, ch. 78, §8. **SEC. 2979. JURISDICTION.** The jurisdiction for granting commutations of punishment and releases, conditioned or absolute, from the state prison, and also commutations of the penalty of death, shall be vested in said board; *provided, however*, that said board shall grant paroles only to convicts imprisoned for offenses committed prior to August first, 1901.

SEC. 2980. SESSIONS. Said board shall hold sessions at Hartford on the first Mondays of June and December, in each year, at the supreme court room in said city, and it may hold special sessions when and where occasion may require. All members of said board must concur in order to make their judgment operative. * * *

1901, ch. 78, §8. **SEC. 2984. PAROLE OF PRISONERS.** Any person imprisoned in the Connecticut state prison for any offense committed prior to the first day of August, 1901, may be allowed to go at large on parole in the discretion of said board, and while so at large shall remain in the legal custody and under the control of said board, and subject at any time to be taken back within the limits of said prison and be reimprisoned therein; *provided*, that no convict shall be paroled: first, who is serving a life sentence; second, who is known to have suffered a previous conviction for felony; third, whose prison record is not such as to afford reasonable probability that he would, if released, lead a law-abiding life; fourth, who is serving a time sentence, and who has not served at least one-half of the full term of his sentence, not reckoning time earned by good conduct; fifth, unless a vote to that effect shall have received the approval of a majority of the members of said board; sixth, until suitable employment has been provided for him.

REFORMATORIES.

THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, MERIDEN.

Under the management of a Board of twelve Trustees, appointed by the Senate, one from each County, and four from the vicinity of the Institution.

FRANCIS H. PARKER, *Pres.*, Hartford.

IRVING L. HOLT, *Sec. and Treas.*, Meriden.

JAMES N. STATES, New Haven.

H. L. READE, Jewett City.

ZALMON GOODSSELL, Bridgeport.

GEORGE O. BALCH, Ashford.

GEORGE P. CRANE, Woodbury.

CHARLES B. FRISBIE, Cromwell.

JOSEPH HUTCHINS, Columbia.

N. L. BRADLEY, Meriden.

JOHN C. BYXBEE, Meriden.

JOHN W. COE, Meriden.

CHARLES M. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent since July, 1898.*

Formerly Superintendent of Public Schools in Meriden.

Visited quarterly by two members of the Board.

The Connecticut School for Boys, as the State Reform School has been known since its change of title by the Legislature of 1893, is pleasantly situated on a high elevation of land fronting on Colony street, about half a mile north of the center of Meriden. The buildings are built of brick and consist of a large main building, five detached cottages, a chapel, a workshop, and a large barn.

The main building is used for the congregate department, so called, which is arranged in two divisions, and usually comprises about two hundred boys, although the building has total accommodations for more than three hundred. Each division has its separate school-room, play-room, dormitory and dining-room, all of which are neatly furnished. The south division contains the older and more vicious fellows, while the north division is composed of younger boys, who are not adapted for admission to the cottages.

In connection with both divisions are yards for exercise and recreation, which are enclosed with high fences of corrugated sheet iron, and, for reasons of cleanliness and safety, are paved throughout with asphalt. The fourth floor of the central portion of the main building is used for hospital purposes, but, by reason of its height from the ground, it suggests dangerous possibilities in case of fire. A separate cottage hospital, with provision for isolating cases of contagious diseases, is greatly needed.

A wing in the rear of the main building contains the kitchen and bakery, and the laundry, each department employing about ten boys. On the upper floors are the tailor-shop, shoe-shop, and printing office, rooms for band practice and for the classes in manual training in wood-work, and a large shop for cane-seating chairs. This shop has been thoroughly refitted during the past year and is arranged so that boys from the north and south divisions work on opposite sides of the room. About a dozen boys are employed in the tailor-shop, where the trousers, vests and shirts used in the School are manufactured, and five or six boys are occupied with repair work in the shoe-shop. Two squads of ten boys each are given a year's course of employment in the printing-office, where they conduct a general printing business and publish the monthly paper of the School. The School band furnishes instruction to classes comprising some forty-four boys.

The manual training room is well equipped with modern apparatus, and an experienced teacher gives instruction in wood-working, according to a modified Sloyd system, to three classes of twenty-eight boys each, besides four extra boy helpers. Each class receives one and a half hours instruction per day, in a course covering a period of five months, and excellent results are shown in the work accomplished. In extending further the manual training department, a two-story brick workshop has been built during the past year, largely with the labor of the boys. The new building opens from the south yard and is fitted up as a blacksmith and iron-working shop with forges, anvils, lathes, drills and work-benches. Arrangements are made for instruction here in elementary iron-work by the manual training teacher to two classes of twelve boys each, and it is believed that this new feature will be a valuable element in the system of

industrial training which is being adopted gradually by the School. More than two hundred boys now have occupation for greater or less portions of the day in some industrial work other than chair-caning.

At the rear of the buildings lies the School farm of one hundred and ninety-five acres, upon which a group of about a dozen boys is employed under the direction of the farmer. About the same number are engaged in caring for the School grounds, while the boys of the several cottages exercise considerable rivalry in the cultivation of vegetable gardens.

Each of the five detached cottages has accommodations for fifty boys, and contains a dormitory, dining-room, school-room, play-room, and work-shop for cane-seating chairs. Each cottage is under the supervision of a man and his wife, who make an effort to conduct them on the family plan, discipline and restraint taking the place of bolts and bars and high fences. The more tractable boys are lodged in the cottages, being assigned among the several households, as their natures and dispositions prove most suitable, while the unruly and vicious characters are confined in the main building. A play-ground is set apart for each cottage, and the boys from the different houses occasionally come together for ball games or other athletic contests.

The usual daily routine consists of six hours of work and three hours in the school-room, for the congregate department, and a half hour less of work and a corresponding increase in school for the inmates of the cottages; ten hours are allotted for sleep, while the remaining five hours of the day are devoted to incidental duties, meals and recreation. The nine schools in the institution are graded and provide instruction in all ordinary branches of a common school education.

On Sundays preaching and Sunday-school services are conducted in the chapel, a college student coming to the School every week to take charge of the services and to act as moral adviser for the boys. Roman Catholic priests are in attendance for mass once in two weeks, and on the alternate Sundays Catholic Sisters give religious instruction in the congregate department. Entertainments of various sorts are given at intervals through the winter months.

For petty offenses the customary punishment is transfer to

a lower grade, which involves a lengthened stay in the School. Other means of discipline are deprivation of privileges, standing on the drill-line in the playground, confinement in small rooms for reflection, with no occupation, and with a diet of bread and water. For serious or repeated offenses, corporal punishment may be inflicted, but in severe cases usually in the presence of the Superintendent. Through uniform good conduct, a boy may earn successive promotions and reach the honor grade in a year from the time of entrance, when he is eligible for release on probation. The average time of residence of the boys released in 1902 was two years and eight months.

The general statistics of the School for the two years ending September 30, 1901 and 1902, are as follows:

	1901	1902
Number in School October 1, 1900 and 1901	439	414
Received during the year (new cases)	138	144
Received on old commitments	34	30
Returned themselves	6	2
Boarders	0	1
Total	617	591
Returned to parent or friends	155	130
Placed with farmers	24	22
Placed at trades	15	17
Discharged in other ways	7	17
Died	2	2
Remaining in School October 1, 1901 and 1902	414	403
Total	617	591

FOR WHAT OFFENSE COMMITTED.

Incorrigibility	83	75
Theft	32	33
Truancy	4	6
Vagrancy	0	0
Burglary	16	14
Other offenses	3	16
Total	138	144

Number of boys under ten years committed, five. Of these boys, three were committed for arson, one for burglary, and one for theft.

Whole number of boys since opening, March 1, 1854, 6,757.

The report of the supervising agent for the two years is as follows:

Number of boys placed in their homes	126	103
Number placed elsewhere	40	46
Number secured employment for	204	149
Number attending School	26	...
Number of places investigated	241	216
Number of visits made	614	627
Number of boys on visiting list, October 1, 1902	...	377

Of this number, 87.4 per cent. were reported as doing well, 10.8 per cent. as doubtful, and 1.8 per cent. as badly.

The State allowance per capita for the School is \$3 per week, and the cost to the State has been:

For the year ending September 30, 1901	\$69,985.98
For the year ending September 30, 1902	61,123.27

GENERAL STATUTES, 1902.

SECTION 2832. COMMITMENTS OF BOYS TO SAID SCHOOL. No court or justice of the peace shall commit any child under sixteen years of age as vicious, truant, or incorrigible, to any jail, almshouse, or workhouse. When any boy under the age of sixteen years shall be convicted of any crime or misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, the court or justice of the peace, as the case may be, may commit him to the Connecticut school for boys, to remain until he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years unless sooner discharged by the board of trustees. The judges of the criminal and police courts of the state, and justices of the peace, may commit to the Connecticut schools for boys: first, any boy under sixteen years of age, who may be liable to punishment by imprisonment under any existing law of the state, or any law that may be enacted and in force in the state; second, with the consent of his parent or guardian, any boy under sixteen years of age, against whom any charge of committing any crime or misdemeanor shall have been made, the punishment of which, on conviction, would be confinement in jail or prison; third, any boy under sixteen years of age who is destitute of a suitable home and adequate means of obtaining an honest living, and who is in danger of being brought up, or is brought up, to lead an idle or vicious life; fourth, any boy under sixteen years of age, who is incorrigible, or habitually disregards the commands of his father or mother, or guardian, or leads a vagrant life, or resorts to immoral places or practices, or neglects or refuses to perform labor suitable to his years and condition, or to attend school.

SEC. 2824. WHEN BOY UNDER TEN TO BE COMMITTED TO THE SCHOOL. No boy under ten years of age shall be committed to the Connecticut school for boys except upon conviction of an offense for which the punishment is imprisonment in the state prison.

1901, ch. 56.

SEC. 2830. RELEASE ON PROBATION. When a boy is released from the school (except by indenture, as in Section 2828), he shall be released on probation, and the board of trustees shall have power to send for and return him to the school when, in the opinion of a majority of the members of said board, the best interests of the boy will be promoted by such return.

SEC. 2831. TRUSTEES MAY PLACE BOYS IN SUITABLE HOMES. When any boy committed to said school shall have improved in knowledge and behavior sufficiently, in the opinion of the trustees of said school, to qualify him for useful employment elsewhere, they shall as soon as possible place him in a suitable home, with relatives, or others, and cause him to be further instructed and regularly employed in some trade or useful occupation, suited to his age and capacity, until he becomes twenty-one years of age.

1899, ch. 124.

SEC. 2835. AGENT OF SCHOOL; APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES. The governor shall appoint in the year 1903, and biennially thereafter, an agent of the Connecticut school for boys, who shall hold office for the term of two years from the first day of July in the year of his appointment. The agent, under the direction and supervision of the board of trustees of said school, shall secure suitable homes and employment for boys released from said school on probation; shall investigate the condition and ability of parents and relations, who petition for the release of boys confined in the school; shall furnish suitable homes and employment to the boys whose release is sought; and shall obtain by personal visitation and investigation, at least once in every six months during their minority, reliable information concerning the conduct of boys released on probation, the occupations they are pursuing, and the suitability of the homes in which they are living. The agent shall also perform such duties and assist in such work at the school, under direction of the superintendent, as the trustees may deem necessary and advisable, to give him a personal acquaintance with the boys therein confined. Said agent shall immediately make a detailed written report to the superintendent of all his visitations, and said superintendent shall keep the same on file and lay it before the executive committee of the board of trustees at its regular meetings. The agent, whenever he finds that the conduct or home surroundings of any boy released on probation are unsatisfactory, shall recommend to the trustees of the school the return of the boy to the school or his removal to a more suitable home. He shall also make, annually, a general report of the number and condition of all boys placed out from the school, which report shall be published with the annual report of the trustees.

THE CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
MIDDLETOWN.

Under the control of a self-perpetuating Board of twelve Directors and the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of State, as State Directors, *ex-officio*.

JOHN M. VAN VLECK, Middletown. MORRIS W. SEYMOUR, Bridgeport.
CLARENCE E. BACON, Middletown. STEPHEN O. BOWEN, Eastford.
EDWARD PAYNE, Middletown. EDWARD V. RAYNOLDS, New Haven.
SAMUEL RUSSELL, Middletown. CALVIN L. HARWOOD, Norwich.
WILLIAM H. BURROWS, Middletown. HENRY S. ROBINSON, Hartford.
CHARLES L. ROCKWELL, Meriden.

W. G. FAIRBANK, *Superintendent since September 7, 1886.*

MRS. W. G. FAIRBANK, *Visiting Agent and Assistant Superintendent.*

Visited quarterly by two members of the Board.

This School is not owned by the State, but was established by individual contributions. It was incorporated in 1868 and received its first inmates in January, 1870. Girls between the ages of eight and sixteen years who are leading idle, vagrant or vicious lives, or are in manifest danger of falling into evil habits, may be committed by Judges of Probate, of City Courts, or Justices of the Peace, upon satisfactory written complaint, to the guardianship of the School during their minority, unless sooner lawfully discharged; when so committed they become wards of the State, for whose support the State pays a fixed sum. Its purpose is not one of punishment, but of prevention and reformation, by giving to its inmates that special physical, mental, moral, social and industrial training necessary to fit them for useful lives, which they were not likely to receive in the surroundings from which they were taken.

The School is finely situated about two miles west from the center of the city, upon high ground commanding extensive views of the surrounding country. The buildings are of brick,

neat and attractive in style, and comprise eight family homes designed for about two hundred and eighty inmates, a chapel and school building, superintendent's house, dressmaking shop, farm-house and barn. Fessenden Hall contains on the first floor a large cooking school, a dining-room for directors' meetings, etc., and a primary school-room for the youngest girls. On the floor above are a pleasant assembly room for meetings, entertainments, etc., and a library room. In the basement are two large rooms, of which one is used as a gymnasium, and is equipped with all needful apparatus.

These eight homes provide facilities for a careful classification of the inmates. The Browning Home is reserved for the youngest girls, and the Russell Nos. 1 and 2 for those of vicious and unruly natures. These latter attend school in their own building, and in their schedule of work, study and recreation live as a separate family. The other homes are graded according to the age and character of their inmates. The girls from the different homes are never brought together, except in the school-rooms, and in the religious and other meetings, and then always under the watchful eyes of teachers, so that the danger of corruption from evil associates is not great.

The last established of the eight homes is the Henry D. Smith Home, or Honor Home, as it is sometimes called, which was opened for use in February, 1898. The house is an attractive one, three stories in height, and has pleasant piazzas on all sides. This home makes complete the system of classification adopted for the School, by supplying an intermediate residence between the other seven homes and positions in families outside. Here girls are brought from the other homes, who, by their general deportment, have proved themselves worthy of promotion, and here they are tested through a period of comparative freedom, to prove their fitness for positions in the outside world. Girls who fail in the test are returned to the homes from which they came, while the placing out of girls in families is done largely from this home. The life of the Smith Home is that of a family and not of an institution. There are accommodations for twenty-eight girls, and each one has for her own use a good-sized room, tastefully furnished. The occupants of the Home are placed upon their honor, as far as possible, and act as monitors and assistants, in certain positions, for the rest of the

School. The periods of residence in the Honor Home range from three to six months in duration.

The daily routine of the School consists of four hours of work in the various departments, four hours in the school-rooms, and the remainder of the time for meals, reading and recreation. The discipline of the establishment is kind, but firm. Reproof is the most common form, but for willful disobedience and other offenses the punishment is confinement in a room for reflection for a period not exceeding three days, except by special order of the superintendent. Corporal punishment has been employed in rare instances only.

The cooking school and the dressmaking school are important features of the institution's industrial work along lines that are of great value to the girls after they leave the School. Each is under the charge of an expert teacher, and furnishes instruction to classes comprising forty-eight of the older girls who have satisfactory records.

The schools in the institution are arranged in nine grades, which are intended to conform as closely as possible to the standards of public grammar schools. Besides these are the two ungraded schools in the Russell Home. On two evenings a week singing classes are held in Fessenden Hall, where oral instruction in music is given to the whole School. Instruction in moral and religious principles, also, is made an influential part of the School life.

Daily records are kept of the behavior and work of the girls, according to an adjective system, and these are made up once a month, thus determining the grades to which the girls belong. By uniformly good conduct a girl may reach the honor grade and be eligible for dismissal or placing out in a family within ten months from the date of commitment.

When placed in outside families the girls are accompanied to their new homes and are visited twice a year or oftener and kept under observation until they reach the age of twenty-one. With few exceptions, homes are chosen within the limits of the State, and every effort is made in their selection, that the families and the girls may be mutually satisfactory.

The statistics of the School for the last two years are as follows:

	1901	1902
Number in School October 1, 1900 and 1901	260	260
Received during the year (new cases)	46	52
Returned on old commitments	45	33
Totals	351	345
Placed in families (new cases)	19	7
Replaced in families	20	15
Placed with relatives	33	45
Died	0	1
Dismissed by expiration of minority	13	5
Dismissed in other ways	6	10
Remaining in School October 1, 1901 and 1902	260	262
Totals	351	345

CAUSES OF COMMITMENT.

Manifest danger of falling into vice	24	24
Truancy or vagrancy	8	10
Incorrigibility and disobedience	7	7
Theft	2	8
Offenses against chastity	2	1
Other causes	3	2
Totals	46	52

Whole number received since opening of School	1,574
Whole number placed out (including those returned and replaced)	2,648

The cost to the State, on the basis of \$3 per week for each inmate has been:

For the year ending September 30, 1901	\$44,623.32
For the year ending September 30, 1902	44,676.67

GENERAL STATUTES, 1902.

SECTION 2839. WHO MAY BE SENT TO SAID SCHOOL. The parent or guardian of any girl between the ages of eight and sixteen years, or a selectman or grand juror or other informing officer of the town where she may be found, may present a written complaint to the judge of the court of probate for the district in which such town is, or to any justice of the peace of such town, or to the judge of the police court of any city where she may be found, alleging that she has committed any offense within the final jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, or is rude, stubborn,

and unruly, or is an habitual truant from school, or is the child of a person who has had town relief, and is by such parent suffered to mispend her time, and to be without any honest calling, or is so ill provided for by her parents as to be exposed to want, or is exposed to want with none to care for her, or is leading an idle, vagrant, or vicious life, or is in manifest danger of falling into habits of vice, and praying that she may be sent to the Connecticut industrial school for girls, and such judge or justice of the peace shall thereupon, after notice to her and such other notice as he may deem proper, inquire into said complaint, and, on being satisfied of the truth of the allegations therein, may order her to be committed to the guardianship and control of such school until she shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, unless sooner lawfully discharged, and, if he finds that she has committed an offense punishable by imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, she may be sentenced to the Connecticut industrial school for girls, or judgment may be suspended, on such terms and for such time as he may prescribe; and said authority may issue a warrant for the execution of such sentence; but this chapter shall not be construed to deprive any girl of fourteen years of age and upward from the privilege of choosing her own guardian with the approval of the court of probate, as provided by law.

SEC. 2841. PUPILS MAY BE BOUND OUT. The directors may bind out to service girls committed to said school for terms not exceeding the terms of their respective commitments. 1893, ch. 92.

SEC. 2842. DISCHARGE BY DIRECTORS. The directors, or any two of them, may discharge from said school and return to her parent or guardian, or to the selectmen of the town, any girl who in their judgment ought not to be retained. 1899, ch. 138.

SEC. 2846. SUPPORT OF GIRLS AT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL. There shall be taxed monthly by the comptroller not to exceed three dollars a week for the necessary expenses of each girl committed to said school while such girl is under the guardianship and control of said school, either at the school home or at an outside hospital, or other proper place necessarily provided for any girl who after being placed out becomes an unfit subject for said school; and in order to provide for the extra expenses caused by transferring to, and visiting girls in, outside homes, said sum of three dollars per week shall be taxed for thirteen weeks after each girl is placed in an outside home, and the superintendent shall make his bill therefor and present it to the comptroller, who, upon finding the same to be just, shall allow it, and it shall be paid from the state treasury. 1899, ch. 142.

SEC. 2848. PARENT OR GUARDIAN MAY INDENTURE CHILD TO SCHOOL. Any parent or guardian may indenture a child or ward to the Connecticut school for boys, or to the Connecticut industrial school for girls, on such terms as may be agreed upon between such parent or guardian and the trustees or directors of said schools, the expense to be paid quarterly, in advance; and in case of any failure on the part of such parent or guardian so to pay said expense, the superintendent of such school may sue on such agreement. 1893, ch. 92.

PROVISION FOR THE INSANE.

CONNECTICUT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MIDDLETOWN.

Under the management of a Board, consisting of the Governor and twelve Trustees, appointed by the Senate; one from each County and four from the vicinity of the Institution.

W. D. MORGAN, M.D., Hartford.	HENRY WOODWARD, Middletown.
HART D. MUNSON, New Haven.	W. B. FOSTER, Rockville.
DAVID A. BILLINGS, Norwich.	ELIJAH K. HUBBARD, Middletown.
J. G. GREGORY, M.D., Norwalk.	FRANK B. WEEKS, Middletown.
FRANKLIN W. PERRY, Putnam.	SAMUEL RUSSELL, Middletown.
WM. BISSELL, M.D., Lakeville.	E. IRVING BELL, Portland.
M. B. COPELAND, <i>Treasurer</i> , Middletown.	

HENRY S. NOBLE, M.D., *Superintendent since September 1, 1901.*
Formerly Assistant Superintendent of the Connecticut Hospital.
Visited quarterly by two members of the Board.

The State Hospital for the Insane was organized by an Act of the Legislature in 1866, and the main building was opened for the reception of patients on April 30, 1868. Since that time additional buildings have been erected, until now the institution comprises four main hospitals, an annex and five cottages, a large building for the congregate dining-room and kindred departments, besides several farm and other outbuildings. They are built chiefly of brownstone and brick and have a normal capacity of about two thousand patients, which is somewhat increased by skillful arrangement. Although its advisability has been variously discussed, it has been the policy of the State to enlarge the institution at Middletown as occasion has demanded, rather than to establish additional hospitals in other parts of the State. The location has many natural advantages in the way of an abundant water supply and a simple method of sewage disposal by surface irrigation over the farm; it is easily

accessible, also, both for patients and supplies. The buildings are finely situated on a high ridge near the Connecticut river and about two miles south from the center of the city. More than five hundred acres of land are included in the Hospital property, and there is abundant room for the construction of simple farm cottages for the care of the able-bodied chronic insane.

Since the last report the new steam-heating and electric lighting and power plant in the rear of the main building has been completed and put in active operation. The large building containing the congregate dining-room, kitchen, bakery and store-rooms is also practically finished and it is expected that the dining-room will be occupied at an early date. A new laundry and system of baths will be installed later. The new building is an extensive structure of brick, stone and iron, thoroughly fire-proof in construction, and is situated in the rear of the Main Hospital with which, as well as with the Annex, the Main Cottage and the Middle Hospital, it is connected by enclosed iron bridges. The congregate dining-room is designed to accommodate fifteen hundred persons at once, and, after it is occupied, it is planned to utilize the twenty or more small dining-rooms in the Main and Middle Hospitals as dormitories, thus increasing materially the capacity of the institution, without the erection of additional buildings for dormitory purposes. It is believed from experience in other places that the practical working of the congregate dining-room will effect not only an improved and more economical service of meals, but also a real benefit for the patients who assemble there. After this new department is in successful operation, the next step in the development of the institution will be its proposed reorganization as a three-fold hospital, infirmary and asylum for the care of acute, invalid and chronic insane persons, respectively.

The pathological and clinical laboratory, which is situated in the south annex of the North Hospital, is well equipped with modern apparatus. Under the direction of an expert pathologist and his assistants, valuable results are obtained, which aid in the scientific study and treatment of the diseases under examination. Another feature of the Hospital management is the daily meeting of the physicians composing the medical staff, in which every new case admitted is carefully considered, and opportunity is given for conference and consultation.

Each of the four main hospitals is under the charge of a resident physician, assisted by a staff of supervisors, who have the immediate direction of the ward attendants and instruct them in their duties. All the patients are classified according to their bodily and mental condition. Those who are quiet and easily controlled are associated in common wards or dormitories, while those afflicted with acute mania are confined in separate rooms. The latter are watched at night by attendants, who patrol the corridors once an hour, while in the wards night attendants are always on duty. Patients who are suspected of suicidal tendencies are under the constant supervision of a staff of nurses. Epileptic patients are partially segregated in special wards, male epileptics at present being in the Middle Hospital, and females in the South Hospital.

By far the largest proportion of the inmates of the Hospital is of the pauper and indigent classes, both of which are paid for by the towns or persons committing them, at the same rate of two dollars per week, the balance of the cost of support being paid by the State. Only when there are vacancies not desired by applicants of these classes are private patients admitted. Many of the able-bodied inmates are regularly employed on the farm, about the premises, in the sewing-room and workshop, and in various departments of housework, while evening entertainments in the winter months, out-door exercise and various amusements are regular features of the Hospital life.

The general statistics of the Hospital are as follows:

For the year ending September 30, 1901.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates October 1, 1900	976	1,102	2,078
Admitted during the year	229	195	424
Total present	1,205	1,297	2,502
Number discharged—Recovered	35	35	70
Improved	41	17	58
Stationary	41	28	69
Died	74	79	153
Remaining September 30, 1901	1,014	1,138	2,152
Totals	1,205	1,297	2,502
Average present during year	1,000	1,126	2,126

For the year ending September 30, 1902.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates October 1, 1901	1,014	1,138	2,152
Admitted during the year	239	198	437
Total present	1,253	1,336	2,589
Number discharged—Recovered	...	...	66
Improved	...	...	45
Stationary	...	...	61
Died	...	...	158
Remaining September 30, 1902	1,088	1,171	2,259
Total	...	...	2,589
Average present during the year	1,050	1,142	2,192
Number of attendants, day and night	66	78	144
Employees, other than attendants and office help	94	71	165
	1901	1902	
Causes of death—Phthisis	30	22	
Heart disease	20	24	
General paresis	17	21	
Epilepsy	6	7	
Apoplexy	11	9	
Suicide	1	0	
Other causes	68	75	
Totals	153	158	
Number of insane epileptics present September 30.....	120	114	

Number remaining September 30, 1901 and 1902 were supported as follows:

	1901	1902
By State and towns (paupers)	1,445	1,534
By State and friends (indigent)	553	572
By State alone	114	117
By self or friends (paying)	15	12
Insane soldiers	25	24
Totals	2,152	2,259

Number of insane convicts September 30, 1902, from County Jails,
by Governor's order 18
Number committed by Police, Justice, and Superior Courts having
been acquitted of crime on ground of insanity 97

For the maintenance of the institution the State paid:

For the year ending September 30, 1901	\$ 99,127.75
For the year ending September 30, 1902	102,049.18

GENERAL STATUTES, 1902.

INSANE PAUPERS AND INDIGENT PERSONS.

1895, ch. 180.

SECTION 2742. COURT OF PROBATE MAY ORDER INSANE TAKEN TO HOSPITAL. When any pauper in any town shall be insane, a selectman of such town may apply to the court of probate for the district wherein said pauper resides for his commitment to the state hospital for the insane, and said court shall appoint two respectable physicians, who shall fully investigate the facts of the case and report to said court; and if such physicians shall report that said pauper is insane, the court may order a selectman or some proper officer forthwith to take such pauper to the hospital, where he shall be kept and supported so long as may be requisite, and two dollars per week of the expense of his support shall be paid by the town whose selectman applies for said commitment, and the balance by the state; and when an indigent person not a pauper is insane, application may be made by any person in his behalf to the court of probate for the district where he resides, who shall appoint two respectable physicians, and a selectman of the town where said indigent person resides, who shall fully investigate the facts and report to said court, which, if satisfied that such person is indigent and insane, shall order him to be taken by the person making the application, or such other person as it may direct, to the hospital, where he shall be kept and supported as long as may be requisite, and two dollars per week of the expense of his support shall be paid by the person making the application, and the balance by the state. The word "support" in this section shall be construed to mean all necessary food, clothing, medicine and medical attendance. The selectman appointed by the court to investigate the facts in the case of an indigent insane person shall include in his report to it his estimate of the value of the estate of such indigent insane person so far as he can ascertain the same, and the judge making the order of commitment shall note therein the amount of said estate so reported to him. * * *

1893, ch. 46, §1.

SEC. 2782. REMOVAL OF INSANE CONVICTS FROM JAIL TO HOSPITAL. When in the opinion of the jailer of any common jail, any person confined in said jail has from any cause become insane, or shall appear to be insane, said jailer shall immediately report the fact to the governor, and thereupon the governor shall appoint a commission of not more than three experts to examine such person, which commission, having been duly sworn, shall at once proceed to said jail and so far as possible ascertain the mental condition of such person, and shall make a report in writing to the governor as to the sanity or insanity of such person. If it shall appear from said report that in the opinion of said commission such person is insane, and the governor shall approve said report, he shall issue an order to said jailer or to any proper officer, to take such person, together with a certified copy of the record of his commitment to jail, and also a certified copy of said report, and deliver such person, and said record and report, to the superintendent of the Connecticut hospital for the insane, there to be safely kept until the expiration of the term for

which said person was committed to said jail, or until such person shall have recovered from his insanity. And if, before the expiration of the term for which said person was committed to said jail, such insane person shall, in the opinion of the superintendent of said hospital, have recovered his reason, said superintendent shall forthwith report the fact to the governor, who shall appoint a commission, as hereinbefore provided, to examine such person and report as to the sanity of such person to the governor in writing. If it shall appear from said report that such person shall have ceased to be insane, and the governor shall approve said report, he shall issue an order to said jailer, or any proper officer, to take such person from said hospital and deliver said person to the proper authorities of said jail.

SEC. 2784. DETENTION IN HOSPITAL OF INSANE CONVICT AFTER HIS TERM. When any convict shall have been transferred from a common jail to the Connecticut hospital for the insane, and shall be confined in said hospital at the time of the expiration of the term of imprisonment for which he was committed to said jail, and shall be insane, the superintendent of said hospital shall certify said facts to the governor, who may issue an order for the further detention of such person in said hospital until he shall have recovered from his insanity; and the governor shall cause such order to be transmitted to said superintendent. 1893, ch. 46

RETREAT FOR THE INSANE, HARTFORD.

Under the control of a self-perpetuating Board of Directors.

HENRY P. STEARNS, M.D., *Physician and Superintendent.*

JAMES R. BOLTON, M.D., } *Assistant Physicians.*
EDWARD ATKINSON, M.D., }

*Visited in February, 1902, by MISS HALL, in June, 1902, by MISS BACON,
and October 7, 1902, by MR. KELLOGG.*

The Hartford Retreat for the Insane is the third in point of age among institutions in this country designed for the exclusive treatment of mental diseases, having been chartered by the State in 1821, and formally opened for the reception of patients on April 1, 1824. The grounds comprise some thirty-five acres, in the southern part of the city, bounded by Washington street, Retreat avenue and Maple avenue, with the principal entrance on Washington street. It is distant from the City Hall about a mile and a half, and may be reached in a few moments by electric cars on the Vernon street or Cedar Hill lines. Broad stretches of lawn, diversified with walks, driveways and shade trees, furnish attractive surroundings for out-of-door recreation and gentle exercise.

The main building consists of a central administration section, with several wings on either side, which have been added from time to time, as occasion has required. In later years three cottages, also, have been erected at a short distance from the main building in order to provide a greater degree of luxury and home-like seclusion for patients whose means enable them to enjoy these privileges. Meals for the cottage patients are conveyed by an underground tramway, which connects with the kitchen of the main building.

All departments of the institution are comfortably furnished, heated by steam and lighted by electricity, and particular care has been taken to insure wholesome sanitary conditions. There are total accommodations for about one hundred and sixty patients. An attractive and commodious chapel on the west side of the grounds was erected in 1875, through the generosity of the president of the board of directors, and is under the

charge of a clergyman of Hartford, who acts as chaplain and conducts daily religious services. During the winter season a course of evening entertainments is given in the music hall in the main building, consisting of concerts, dances, drills, readings, musical and dramatic entertainments, etc., in the production of which local clubs and societies and private individuals generously assist. Much attention is devoted to out-of-door exercise and amusements, when the weather permits, and numerous excursions for the quieter class of patients are made to towns and localities in the vicinity.

The donor of the chapel, already mentioned, also presented to the Retreat in 1900 an attractive cottage and nine acres of land, situated on Cedar Mountain, in the town of Wethersfield, and about four miles distant from the institution. This place is utilized as an outing cottage, where a few patients at a time, under the care of physicians and attendants, enjoy a beneficial change of scenery and surroundings during the summer months.

The institution is under the charge of a board of directors and a board of managers. Six medical visitors, including physicians from different sections of the State, make monthly inspections of the Retreat, in turn, and at such visits give full opportunity to the patients to confer with them privately, in regard to any personal grievances they may have. Visits have been made at intervals by representatives from the State Board of Charities, and quarterly statistical returns are rendered to the Board, in accordance with the practice of the smaller private sanitarium. The number of attendants provided to care for the patients is liberal, and in their daily employment and instruction they constitute a practical training-school. A valuable farm at Walnut Hill, the property of the institution, furnishes the necessary supplies of fruits, vegetables, milk, etc. During the past year a complete electrical apparatus for the treatment of patients has been installed at the Retreat, which supplies the most approved appliances, including the operation of the X-rays.

The Retreat occupies a somewhat unique position among institutions for the insane in Connecticut, from the fact that, although a private corporation in form, it was for many years the only place of treatment for the insane in the State, and, as such, received a large number of State patients. Since the

establishment of the State Hospital, the Retreat has been patronized chiefly by patients who desire the advantage of greater comfort and more individual treatment, but, at the same time, a number of State patients have been committed to its care each year.

In spite of the fact that the Retreat has always done a large amount of charitable work for the people of the State,—more than seven-tenths of the Connecticut patients during the last six years having paid much less than their cost of support,—an act was nevertheless passed by the General Assembly of 1901 subjecting its property to taxation by the school district in which it is situated. As a result of this action the suggestion has been made that the Retreat be turned over to the State to be managed as a State institution and thus relieve somewhat the pressure upon the Hospital at Middletown.

On September 30, 1902, there were in the Retreat one hundred and fifty-eight patients, of whom one hundred and twenty-one were residents of Connecticut. Twenty-four of the whole number were indigent patients, and four others were being supported without charge.

The amounts paid for the support of State beneficiaries were:

For the year ending September 30, 1901	\$2,475.14
For the year ending September 30, 1902	3,230.87

The statistics of the Retreat, as shown in its annual reports for the last two years, are as follows:

	1901	1902
Number of patients March 31, 1900 and 1901	141	143
Admitted in the year	104	120
Readmitted in the year	1	5
Total present in the year	246	268
Daily average for the year	145	156
Discharged—Recovered	31	35
Much improved	9	16
Improved	23	21
Stationary	25	19
Died	15	14
Not insane	0	1
Remaining March 31, 1901 and 1902	143	162
Totals	246	268

PRIVATE SANITARIA FOR MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES.

There have been, during the past two years, in active operation in the State, twelve institutions of this class, besides the Retreat for the Insane in Hartford, all of which hold licenses from the Governor, in accordance with the provisions of Section 2772 of the General Statutes of 1902. Of this number, Cromwell Hall, at Cromwell, no longer receives cases of insanity, and Dr. Bowman's sanitarium at Greenwich is practically restricted to patients afflicted with nervous diseases, so these two establishments are included in this report under the title of private hospitals.

The twelve institutions mentioned are visited at intervals by representatives of the State Board, and the resident physicians in charge render quarterly statistical returns to the Board, in accordance with the provisions of Section 2765 of the General Statutes. The average number of patients cared for during the year was two hundred and ninety-two, and the prices charged range, according to the nature of the accommodations and treatment received, from \$7.00 to \$50.00 a week, or even higher, in certain cases.

A brief description of the sanitarium, in the order of their establishment, together with the statistics of the patients treated during the year, and statutes relating to the care of the insane, and to this class of institutions, follows hereupon. As may be seen by reference to the statistical tables, by far the largest proportion of the patients admitted are the so-called "voluntary" cases, many of whom are victims of alcoholic and narcotic excesses. A comparatively small number are formally committed by Courts of Probate, as provided in the statutes.

SPRING HILL HOME FOR NERVOUS
INVALIDS,
LITCHFIELD.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF J. L. BUEL, M.D.

Licensed June 28, 1897.

Visited July 24, 1901, by MISS BACON and MR. KELLOGG, and August 29, 1902, by DR. DOWN and MR. SPENCER.

This sanitarium was established in 1847, and is the oldest private institution for nervous and mental diseases in the State. Its buildings are attractively situated on high ground at the head of North street, about a half mile from the center of the town. Besides the residence of the doctor in charge, there are five houses for the use of the patients, of which three are designed chiefly for women, furnishing accommodations for thirteen patients, and two, one of which is small, and is called "The Chateau," are reserved for men and accommodate nine patients. All the inmates are under the charge of individual attendants, and have opportunities for driving and for exercise and recreation on the grounds surrounding the houses. Some of them have their meals in common in the South Cottage, while others are served in their rooms. The buildings are heated by steam and hot air, and the rooms, many of which are in suites, are pleasant and comfortably furnished. A well kept farm of two hundred acres adjoins the Home.

This well equipped private home for those mentally afflicted is justly recognized as one of the best of its class, affording as it does every comfort and alleviation which a liberal use of money and close observance of the best methods for the care and treatment of this class of cases can secure. The total number present when last visited was seventeen, only four of these being male patients. The population consists for the most part of quiet and chronic cases, and the changes during the year are, consequently, comparatively few. Voluntary applicants are received, but all other cases are required to observe the legal formalities of commitment.

KENSETT, NORWALK.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF EDWIN EVERETT SMITH, M.D.

Formerly connected with the Hospital for Insane at Morris Plains, N. J.

Licensed February 11, 1898.

Visited October 22, 1902, by MR. KELLOGG.

The institution was opened in June, 1886, for the treatment of nervous diseases, especially those affecting the brain, and persons suffering from alcoholic and narcotic excesses. The place occupied for the purpose was formerly a private residence, and is finely situated on high ground, four miles north of Norwalk, and not far from the South Wilton station on the Danbury division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Besides the main house, there are several cottages on the grounds, the whole furnishing accommodations for about twenty patients. It is the aim of the place to provide the inmates with all material comforts, and the extensive grounds furnish abundant opportunities for out-of-door exercise and recreation. A farm of about a hundred and thirty acres, a part of which is under cultivation, is connected with the sanitarium. During the summer months it is the practice of Dr. Smith to remove all such patients as are able to Sugar Hill, near Bethlehem, N. H., where they enjoy the beneficial mountain air, on a large farm of more than three hundred acres.

The majority of the patients at Kensett are from New York, and all of them, other than voluntary cases, are committed according to the forms prescribed by the laws of the State in which they reside. The physician in charge visits New York city every Wednesday, for office consultation.

ELMCROFT,
ENFIELD.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF EDWIN S. VAIL, M.D.

Licensed July 12, 1897.

Visited in June, 1901, by MISS HALL.

The sanitarium was opened in 1888, and two years later was removed to the present location, on Enfield street, about one mile south from the railway station at Thompsonville, on the Hartford division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Electric cars on the line between Hartford and Springfield pass the grounds.

The building used for the sanitarium is a brick house, three stories in height, formerly a private residence, and contains a number of large rooms, which are handsomely appointed. The house is equipped throughout with steam heat and electric lights, and has an excellent water supply and system of drainage. Not more than five patients are accommodated as a rule, for each one has a large room and one or more attendants, as the nature of the case may demand. The service is liberal and the prices charged vary somewhat, according to the accommodations and treatment required. Fifty acres of shady lawns, fruit orchards, meadow and woodland surround the house, and furnish abundant opportunities for out-of-door exercise in pleasant weather.

THE WESTPORT SANITARIUM, WESTPORT.

F. D. RULAND, M.D., *Superintendent and Physician.*

Formerly connected with the Brunswick Home at Amityville, L. I.

Licensed July 1, 1897.

Visited in March, 1901, by DR. DOWN, and September 14, 1901, by MR. KELLOGG.

The Westport Sanitarium is owned by a joint stock company, incorporated under the laws of the State of Connecticut, and is controlled by a board of directors, to whom the resident superintendent is directly responsible. It was opened for the reception of insane patients and sufferers from nervous diseases in January, 1891, and is situated near the center of the town, being reached easily by electric cars from the Westport station on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, or by the electric cars running between Norwalk and Bridgeport, which pass directly by the grounds.

The buildings consist of a comfortable mansion, for special patients, and the Sanitarium proper, a large three-storied wooden structure, especially designed for the purpose. The patients are classified in wards according to the nature of their cases, each ward consisting of a hall or sitting-room, with bedrooms opening from it. There are separate dining-rooms for the several wards, all communicating by dumb-waiters from a common kitchen. The whole building is heated by steam and lighted by electric lights and gasoline, and provision is made for fire escapes and lines of fire hose. A small cottage at the rear of the garden is occupied during the summer months by a certain class of disturbed and untidy patients. It was stated, however, that the present policy of the institution is not to receive cases of violent insanity, if known in advance.

The grounds about the institution comprise about fifty acres, laid out in an ornamental manner, and give opportunity for out-of-door exercise when the weather permits. An indoor

recreation room is provided with pool-table, bowling alley, etc., and occasional entertainments are held for the patients.

There are total accommodations in the institution for about eighty inmates, and the usual number of attendants provided is one to every four patients. A majority of the patients are from New York, and in many cases are committed by the Judge of Probate in Westport, in order to satisfy the exact letter of the Connecticut statute. The physician in charge visits New York city every Wednesday for office consultation.

STAMFORD HALL,

STAMFORD.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF AMOS J. GIVENS, M.D.

Formerly connected with the Hospitals for the Insane at Westboro, Mass., and Middletown, N. Y.

Licensed July 6, 1897.

Visited in February, 1901, by MISS BACON, July 17, 1901, by MR. KELLOGG, and August 2, 1902, by DR. DOWN.

Stamford Hall, for the care and treatment of mental and nervous diseases, was opened in January, 1892. As one of the few sanitarium in the country belonging to the Homeopathic school of medicine, it receives patients from many different States.

The buildings are pleasantly located on high ground, near Summer street, about a mile and a half north from the center of Stamford, and have been enlarged and increased in number to meet the demand, until they now comprise the main house and six cottages, besides separate buildings for the laundry, stable and other purposes. There are total accommodations for more than two hundred patients, and three assistant physicians are employed, together with an adequate number of attendants.

The records of this institution show an increase surpassing that of any other of its kind in the State, not excepting the State

Hospital at Middletown. When last visited, the number of cases registered was one hundred and eighty, showing a net increase of forty per cent. over the preceding year. The population is equally divided between the sexes. Additions and improvements have been in progress throughout the year and a new building for the accommodation of thirty women forms the chief item in this direction.

All of the buildings are heated by steam from a central heating plant, and lighted by electricity, and are completely furnished. Satisfactory water supply is obtained from an artesian well, and additional protection against fire is obtained from a pumping station at the river, in the rear of the grounds. The patients are classified in the different houses according to the nature and severity of their cases. Voluntary patients sign a statement that they are inmates of the Hall of their own free will, and on the part of the Hall it is agreed that they shall be at liberty to leave on giving three days' notice in advance. All other patients are committed according to the usual legal requirements.

GREY TOWERS, STAMFORD.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF F. H. BARNES, M.D.

Licensed June 30, 1897, and April 18, 1898.

Visited July 17, 1901, by MR. KELLOGG, and August 2, 1902, by DR. DOWN.

Grey Towers was originally opened as the Stamford Home, in September, 1895, but the name was afterward changed, and the present manager assumed the sole charge in April, 1898.

The institution is situated on Summer street, about two miles north from the center of the city, on a tract of land some twenty-five acres in extent. A grey stone house, formerly a private residence, contains the office and reception rooms and a few rooms for male patients suffering from alcoholic and nar-

cotic excesses or a mild form of mental disease, who may desire the higher-priced accommodations.

Nearby is a two-storied, wooden cottage arranged on the linear plan like so many of its kind; it is very plainly furnished, and is used exclusively for the noisy, untidy and destructive class of patients.

The main building is a wooden structure, three stories in height, and contains both male and female cases,—a not altogether satisfactory arrangement for a small building, and not at all in harmony with modern conceptions relating to the classification of insane persons. In the building referred to, the male patients are housed on the upper floor, while the females are located on the floor below. The male patients, in order to leave their quarters for out-of-door exercise or for any other purpose, are compelled to pass down a stairway or two and through the hall in the part occupied by females. It is to be hoped that this objectionable feature will soon be eliminated, and thus remove the feeling of restraint which is inevitable when the apartments for the two sexes are in such close proximity. The rooms of the patients were neatly kept, aside from those in the untidy ward which, from the nature of the patients' condition, renders the task of securing absolute cleanliness next to an impossibility.

Beyond the main building is a new wooden cottage for insane women, which has accommodations for sixteen patients. It is neatly furnished and is equipped with modern plumbing. Each building has its own dining-room, but the meals for both departments are cooked in the main building. The sanitarium has a total capacity of about seventy-five patients, and the considerable variety of prices here established makes it possible to receive persons of widely varying means and conditions.

**HALL-BROOKE,
GREEN'S FARMS, WESTPORT.**

UNDER THE CHARGE OF D. W. MCFARLAND, M.D.

Formerly Assistant Physician at the Manhattan State Hospital, N. Y.,
and at the New Jersey State Asylum.

Licensed April 13, 1898, May 2, 1899, etc.

Visited September 14, 1901, by MR. KELLOGG.

Hall-Brooke sanitarium, which was first opened in May, 1898, in the town of Stamford, was afterward removed to Greenwich, and again, in the summer of 1900, to its present location.

The place leased for the use of the sanitarium is situated about a mile north of the Green's Farms station, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and about eight minutes' walk from the electric railway, which runs between Bridgeport and Norwalk. There are eighteen acres of land included in the property, and the main house has accommodations for thirty patients. Another house near by, occupied by the physician in charge, may be used for drug and alcoholic cases, and can accommodate ten patients more.

When last visited, it was found that the main house, which was formerly an old-fashioned summer hotel, had been materially improved by the introduction of steam heat and modern plumbing. The rooms are comfortably furnished and two outside staircases are provided for use in case of need. At the date of visit there were twenty-six patients present, of whom about twenty were mental cases.

CREST VIEW SANITARIUM, GREENWICH.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF H. M. HITCHCOCK, M.D.

Licensed March 2, 1899.

Visited June 3, 1901, and April 19, 1902, by MR. KELLOGG.

Crest View sanitarium is pleasantly situated about one and a half miles north from the Greenwich station, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and is designed chiefly for the care and treatment of nervous invalids.

The main house, which was extensively enlarged in the summer of 1900, has accommodations for twenty-five persons, and contains, also, a billiard-room, baths, and a small elevator for the use of feeble patients. All departments are comfortably and pleasantly furnished. In addition to the main house there are two small cottages, of which, at the date of last visit, the Glen Cottage, somewhat secluded from the other buildings, was unoccupied, but may be used for the more severe cases of mental disease when needed. Twenty-three patients were present, of whom only two were insane, the others being nervous invalids of various sorts.

About five acres of land are included in the property, and a bowling alley is provided among the means of recreation. Opportunity is furnished for driving, walking, and out-of-door exercise. The rest treatment and various forms of baths, massage and electricity, are employed as desired.

GRAND VIEW SANITARIUM, SOUTH WINDHAM.

JOHN DONAHUE, *Superintendent.*
WALTER C. SEARS, *House Physician.*

Licensed March 24, 1899.

Visited July 11, 1901, by MR. SPENCER, and September 26, 1902, by MR. KELLOGG.

This institution is one of the latest of its class established in the State, and at present is devoting especial attention to the care of nervous and mental diseases, at the same time providing a separate department for the treatment of alcoholism and drug habits.

The institution is situated near the village of South Windham, and about a quarter of a mile from the stations of that name on the Central Vermont Railroad and the Central division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; it is also about three miles distant from Willimantic. The building occupied is a large three-storied structure of modern design, and is heated throughout by steam and lighted by gas. Billiard and pool-rooms and a gymnasium are included among the facilities for recreation. Accommodations are provided for thirty patients, and the grounds surrounding the house, some nine acres in extent, furnish opportunity for out-of-door exercise.

Massage and a variety of baths, Turkish, Russian and hydro-pathic, are features of the treatment; all the various rooms required for the purpose are equipped with modern apparatus, and a convenient swimming and plunge bath is provided. The whole institution is pleasantly furnished, and the prices vary according to the nature of treatment and the accommodations required.

ARDENDALE SANITARIUM, GREENWICH.

JOHN J. WAGNER, M.D., *Physician in Charge.*

Formerly connected with King's County Hospital, N. Y.

Licensed August 1, 1900.

Visited April 6, 1901, and April 19, 1902, by MR. KELLOGG.

This sanitarium is under the control of the Ardendale Sanitarium Company, a corporation organized under the laws of New York, and composed of three physicians, of whom Dr. J. T. Duryea, Superintendent of Kings' County Hospital, Brooklyn, is the licensee.

The institution was opened on October 9, 1899, and is situated two miles northeast from the Greenwich railway station. The building occupied was formerly a large private residence, and was suitably refitted for its new uses. It has accommodations for twenty patients, is heated by steam, and is lighted by electric lights. The second floor is reserved for female patients, and the third floor for men, each floor having a number of private rooms and a small ward containing five beds.

The grounds about the institution comprise some thirty-five acres and furnish abundant opportunity for out-of-door exercise. A carriage house on the premises has been fitted up as a gymnasium. The water supply is pumped from a well into a large storage tank, and the drainage is satisfactory. A large proportion of the patients are voluntary cases, suffering from nervous diseases, alcoholism and drug habits, and a suitable number of attendants is provided for all of the inmates.

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR ELEVEN SANITARIA.

For the year ending September 30, 1902.

	Dr. Buel's.	Dr. Smith's.	Dr. Vail's.	Westport.	Stamford Hall.	Grey Towers.	Dr. McFarland's.	Dr. Bowman's.	Dr. Hitchcock's.	Grand View.	Ardendale.	Total.
Number of patients Sept. 30, 1901.....	18	6	4	59	126	33	26	1	2	0	7	282
Admitted during the year.....	11	7	6	51	112	27	47	0	3	8	40	312
Total present dur- ing the year....	29	13	10	110	238	60	73	1	5	8	47	594
Patients discharged during year	13	5	8	53	96	28	49	0	0	5	38	295
Number of patients Sept. 30, 1902.....	16	8	2	57	142	32	24	1	5	3	9	299
Totals.....	29	13	10	110	238	60	73	1	5	8	47	594

Ages of Persons Admitted.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 20,	7	8	15
20 to 30,	33	38	71
30 to 40,	43	40	83
40 to 50,	34	34	68
50 to 60,	21	20	41
60 to 70,	7	11	18
70 and over,	4	7	11
Unknown,	0	5	5
Totals,	149	163	312

Civil Condition.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Single,	75	78	153
Married,	70	77	147
Widowed,	4	8	12
Totals,	149	163	312

How Committed.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Judges of Probate,	9	8	17
New York Physicians,	2	0	2
Relatives,	5	5	10
Voluntarily,	133	150	283
Totals,	149	163	312

GENERAL STATUTES, 1902.

CHAPTER 162.

INSANE PERSONS OTHER THAN PAUPERS AND INDIGENTS.

1895, ch. 256, §1.

SECTION 2735. DEFINITION OF TERMS. In this chapter the words and expressions following shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there is something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, that is to say: "asylum" means any public or private hospital, retreat, institution, house, or place in which any insane person is received or detained as a patient for compensation, but shall not include any state prison, county jail, or poorhouse, nor any public reformatory or penal institution of this state; "insane person" means and shall include every idiot, *non compos*, lunatic, insane, and distracted person; "patient" means any person detained and taken care of as an insane person; the words "keeper of an asylum" mean any person, body of persons, or corporation which has the immediate superintendence, management, and control of an asylum and the patients therein.

1895, ch. 256, §2.

SEC. 2736. JURISDICTION OF COMMITMENTS TO ASYLUMS. The jurisdiction of the commitment of an insane person to an asylum shall be vested in the court of probate for the district in which such person resides, or, when his place of residence is out of the state or unknown, in which he may be at the time of filing the complaint, except in cases where it is otherwise expressly provided by law. Courts of probate shall exercise such jurisdiction only upon written complaint alleging in substance that such person is insane and is a fit subject to be confined in an asylum. Such complaint may be made by any person, and, if any insane person shall be at large and dangerous to the community, the selectmen of the town in which he resides, or in which he shall be at large, shall make such application.

1895, ch. 256, §3.

SEC. 2737. NO PERSON ADMITTED OR DETAINED WITHOUT PROBATE ORDER. Except when otherwise specially provided by law, no person shall be committed to, admitted to, or detained in, an asylum without an order

of a court of probate; *provided*, that when a person who has suddenly become clearly and violently insane is brought to an asylum chartered by the laws of this state, such person may be received and detained there for not more than forty-eight hours without special order of a court of probate, but in such case the keeper of the asylum shall see that the proper proceedings are forthwith commenced in the court of probate.

SEC. 2738. PROCEEDINGS UPON COMPLAINT. Upon such complaint being filed in the probate court, such court shall assign a time, not later than ten days thereafter, and a place, for hearing such complaint, and shall cause reasonable notice thereof to be given to the person alleged to be insane, and to such relative or relatives and friends as it may deem proper. Such court may also issue a warrant for the apprehension and bringing before it of the person complained of, and shall see and examine such person, if in its judgment his condition or conduct renders it necessary and proper so to do, or state in its final order why it was not necessary or advisable so to do. 1895, ch. 256, §4.

SEC. 2739. DEFENDANT MAY BE RESTRAINED PENDING PROCEEDINGS. If the court of probate shall be satisfied that the person alleged to be insane is a dangerous person to be at large, it may make such order for his restraint and custody while the proceedings are pending as it may deem proper; but no such person shall be prevented from having all reasonable opportunities to consult counsel and friends, and to prepare and make his defense to such application. 1895, ch. 256, §5.

SEC. 2740. EVIDENCE OF INSANITY. In addition to such oral testimony as may be offered at such hearing, the court shall require the sworn certificates of at least two reputable physicians, whom it shall find to be graduates of legally organized medical institutions and to have been practitioners of medicine at least three years within this state, and not to be connected with any asylum, nor related by blood or marriage to the complainant, nor to the person alleged to be insane, and one of whom shall be selected by the court, to the effect that they have personally examined such person within ten days of such hearing, and that in their opinion such person is insane and a fit subject for confinement in an asylum. 1895, ch. 256, §6.

SEC. 2741. ORDER OF COMMITMENT. If on such hearing the court shall find that the person complained of is insane and a fit subject for treatment in an asylum, or that he ought to be confined, it shall make an order for his commitment to an asylum to be named in such order, there to be confined while such insanity continues, or until he shall be discharged in due course of law, and commanding some suitable person to convey him to such asylum, and deliver him, with a copy of such order and of said certificates, to the keeper thereof. In appointing a person to execute such order, courts shall give preference to a near relative or friend of the insane, so far as they shall deem it practicable and judicious. 1895, ch. 256, §7.

SEC. 2756. RELEASE OR REMOVAL OF ONE CONFINED AS INSANE. When any person shall be held in confinement as an insane person under the order of a court of probate, such court, upon proper application and satisfactory proof that such person has been restored to reason, may order his discharge. Such court may, for reasonable cause shown, order 1895, ch. 256, §13.

any person confined in an asylum to be removed to any other asylum in this state.

1895, ch. 256, §17. **SEC. 2760. INSANE PERSONS ENTITLED TO WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.**

All insane persons confined in an asylum in this state shall be entitled to the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus, and the question of insanity shall be determined by the court or judge issuing such writ, and, if the court or judge before whom such case is brought shall decide that the person is insane, such decision shall be no bar to the issuing of such writ a second time, if it shall be claimed that such person has been restored to reason. Said writ may be applied for by said insane person or on his behalf by any relative, friend, or person interested in his welfare.

1895, ch. 256, §19. **SEC. 2762. PATIENT MAY BE DETAINED IN ASYLUM AT HIS OWN REQUEST.**

The keeper of any asylum in this state may receive and detain therein as a patient any person who is desirous of submitting himself to treatment and makes written application therefor, but whose mental condition is not such as to render it legal to grant an order of commitment as an insane person in his case, under the provisions of this title. No such patient shall be detained for more than three days after having given notice in writing of his intention or desire to leave said asylum.

1895, ch. 256, §20. **SEC. 2763. WHO MAY VISIT PATIENT IN ASYLUM.**

An attorney-at-law retained by or on behalf of any patient in any asylum, or any medical practitioner designated by such patient, or by any member of his family, or by a relative or friend of such patient, shall be admitted to visit such patient at all reasonable hours, if in the opinion of the keeper of said asylum such visit would not be injurious to such patient, or if a judge of the superior court first orders in writing that such visit be allowed.

1895, ch. 256, §21. **SEC. 2764. PATIENT MAY COMMUNICATE WITH FRIENDS IN WRITING.**

All persons detained as insane shall at all times be furnished with materials for communicating under seal with any proper person without the asylum, and such communications shall be stamped and mailed daily. Should the patient desire it, all rational communications shall be written at his dictation and duly mailed to any relative or person named by the patient.

1895, ch. 256, §22. **SEC. 2765. RETURNS TO STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.**

Every keeper of an asylum in this state shall, quarterly, make written return to the state board of charities, containing the name, age, and sex of each patient confined therein, and the time when committed, and by whom, and such other information and in such form of return as said board of charities may prescribe.

1895, ch. 256, §23. **SEC. 2766. ASYLUMS SUBJECT TO VISITATION BY STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.**

All asylums in this state shall be subject to the inspection and visitation of the state board of charities, and shall be so visited and inspected at least once in six months in each year.

1895, ch. 256, §24. **SEC. 2767. PENALTY FOR CONSPIRING TO COMMIT ANY PERSON TO AN ASYLUM.**

Every person who wilfully causes, or attempts to cause, or who conspires with any other person to cause, to be committed to any asylum any person who is not insane, and any person who shall wilfully certify falsely to the insanity of any person in any certificate provided for in this title, and any person who under the provisions of this title, relating to

insane persons, shall wilfully report falsely to any court or judge that any person is insane, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years, or both.

SEC. 2771. PENALTY FOR VIOLATION OF ANY PROVISION OF THIS TITLE. Every keeper of an asylum who shall wilfully violate any of the provisions of this title shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

1895, ch. 256,
§25.

SEC. 2772. INSANE ASYLUMS TO BE LICENSED. No institution for the treatment or detention of insane persons shall be conducted or maintained within this state, except under a license granted by the governor in conformity to the provisions of this section. Any person desiring a license to conduct such an institution shall file with the governor a written application for such license, verified by the applicant's oath, stating the proposed location of such institution, the number of persons for whom accommodations will be provided, the name of the person to be placed in charge, and the previous experience which such person has had in the care and treatment of insane persons. Within twenty days after the filing of such an application, the governor, if satisfied that the location is a suitable one, and that the applicant is a proper person to receive a license, shall issue a license to said applicant to conduct an institution for the treatment and detention of insane persons under the provisions of this section, which license shall specify the location of such institution and the name of the person to have charge of the same. Every such institution shall be in charge of a physician, registered under the laws of this state, who has had at least three years' experience as medical attendant in some institution for the treatment of insane persons, and he shall reside upon the premises. Whenever the licensee of any such institution shall desire to place in charge of the same a person other than the one specified in the license, application shall be made to the governor in the manner hereinbefore provided for permission to make said change, which application shall be determined within ten days from the date of the filing of the same with the governor. Any license issued under the provisions of this section may be revoked by the governor upon proof that the institution for which such license was issued is being improperly conducted, or for the violation of any of the provisions of this section; *provided, however*, that the licensee shall first be given a reasonable opportunity to be heard in reference to such revocation. Every person to whom a license is issued under the provisions of this section shall pay to the state treasurer the sum of fifty dollars, and shall annually thereafter, on the first day of July, pay to said treasurer the sum of twenty-five dollars. Every person who shall conduct any institution for the treatment or detention of insane persons contrary to the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any state hospital for the insane.

1897, ch. 215.

SEC. 2770. COMMISSION TO INQUIRE WHETHER PERSON IS WRONGLY CONFINED. Any judge of the superior court, on information to him that any person is unjustly deprived of his liberty by being detained or con-

finned in any insane asylum, or in any place for the detention or confinement of the insane, or in any inebriate hospital in this state, or in the custody and control of any individual under an order of a court of probate, may appoint a commission of not less than two persons, who, at a time and place appointed by them, shall hear such evidence as shall be offered touching the case. Said commission need not summon the party claimed to be unjustly confined before them, but shall have one or more private interviews with him, and shall also make due inquiries of the physicians and other persons having charge of such place of detention or confinement, and within a reasonable time thereafter report to said judge the facts, and their opinion thereon, and if in their opinion the party is not legally detained or confined in such place, or is cured, or his confinement is no longer beneficial or advisable, said judge shall order his discharge; but no commission shall be appointed with reference to the same person oftener than once in six months. The judge before whom any of the proceedings provided for in this section are had, may tax reasonable costs at his discretion.

SEC. 2744. INEBRIATES AND DIPSOMANIACS MAY BE COMMITTED. When any person shall have become an habitual drunkard, a dipsomaniac, or so addicted to the intemperate use of narcotics or stimulants as to have lost the power of self-control, the court of probate for the district in which he resides, or is domiciled, shall, on application of the selectmen of the town where he resides, or is domiciled, or of any of his relatives, and after such reasonable notice to him as it may prescribe, make due inquiry, and, if it shall find him to be an habitual drunkard, or so far addicted to the intemperate use of narcotics or stimulants as to have lost the power of self-control, shall order him to be taken to some inebriate asylum in this state, for treatment, care, and custody, or committed to the care, custody, and control of some suitable individual, for not less than four nor more than twelve months, but, if it shall find him to be a dipsomaniac, shall commit him to such asylum or individual for three years. The court shall not in either case make such order without the certificate, under oath, of at least two respectable practicing physicians, given after a personal examination, made within one week before the time of said application or commitment, that, in their opinion, such person has become a dipsomaniac or an habitual drunkard, or has, from the intemperate use of narcotics or stimulants, lost the power of self-control, and ought to be placed in care of some inebriate asylum, or of some suitable individual.

SEC. 2745. RELEASE OF DIPSOMANIACS ON PROBATION. Any person so committed as a dipsomaniac to any inebriate asylum in this state, may, after one year of treatment therein, be permitted by its managers to go at large on probation and without custody or restraint, for such time and under such conditions as they shall judge best.

SEC. 2746. VOLUNTARY PATIENTS AT INEBRIATE ASYLUMS. The managers, trustees, or directors of any inebriate asylum, established by the laws of this state, may receive any inebriate or dipsomaniac who shall apply to be received into such asylum, retain him one year, and treat and restrain him in the same manner as if committed by the court of probate.

PROVISION FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR IMBECILES, LAKEVILLE.

Under the control of a self-perpetuating Board of Directors, as follows:

GEORGE B. BURRALL, <i>Pres.</i> , Lakeville.	T. L. NORTON, Lakeville.
HENRY GAY, West Winsted.	W. W. KNIGHT, Sharon.
G. W. RUSSELL, Hartford.	J. C. GODDARD, Salisbury.
GEORGE P. MCLEAN, Simsbury.	E. W. SPURR, Falls Village.
M. B. RICHARDSON, Lime Rock.	GEORGE H. KNIGHT, <i>Lakeville.</i>

GEORGE H. KNIGHT, M.D., *Superintendent.*

Visited by MR. BRIDGMAN and DR. DOWN in July, 1901, by MISS BACON in December, 1901, and by MR. KELLOGG, May 14 and September 19, 1902.

The School was established in 1859 by the late Dr. H. M. Knight, and is regularly incorporated. In its form and organization it is a private institution, but, as the only provision in the State for the care of the feeble-minded, it is the custodian of the State's wards of that class, and is the recipient of State appropriations for maintenance and necessary additions. The State authorizes the payment of \$2.50 a week for the support of each pauper or indigent imbecile who may be committed to its care under the approval of the Governor.

The School is favorably situated on high ground, on the north shore of Wononscopomoc Pond, about a quarter of a mile from the railway station. The property comprises about nineteen acres sloping toward the south, and includes pleasant playgrounds for the children in fine weather, besides a well-kept farm. The buildings consist of a main house, containing dormitories, dining-rooms, etc., a new school-building, a custodial building for incurables, and a hospital cottage, which is a valuable adjunct to the School, not only as a place for the care of the sick, away from the noise of the main house, but also as a quarantine station for newly-admitted children. All the buildings are of wood

but are protected against fire by stand pipes running through the halls and a plentiful supply of hose on each landing. All departments, except the hospital cottage, are heated by steam from a central boiler-house. During the past year a new system of sewage disposal has been provided, which consists of a large septic tank and a system of filtration beds, and which, it is expected, will be adequate for all future needs of the institution.

The new school building was completed in the summer of 1900 and is located in the rear of the main building, with which it is connected by a covered passage. It is three stories in height and has a high basement, which contains a large gymnasium or assembly hall, with a stage for entertainments. On the first floor are four good-sized school-rooms, which are exceptionally well-lighted, while the second and third floors contain rooms for the teachers and employees of the School.

Since this addition was made, two of the former school-rooms in the main building have been refitted as dormitories and it is planned, also, to equip the old gymnasium for use as a dining-room, thus providing enlarged quarters much needed in this department. The School now has normal accommodations for about two hundred pupils, but it is hoped that further improvements still may be made in order that all suitable applicants for admission may be received, and that the present dormitories on the third floor of the main building need no longer be used for the purpose. The number of pupils present in November, 1902, two hundred and fifteen, is the largest in the School's history, and taxes its capacity to the utmost.

For all pupils who are at all teachable a systematic course of training and studies is pursued throughout the year, with the exception of a vacation during July and August. In the kindergarten department the pupils are employed with charts and exercises that require the application of only the feeblest intellect and that gradually lead up to an intelligent study of the common English branches. The results are very gratifying, the handwriting, spelling and other exercises in many cases comparing favorably with those of children in the common schools. During the winter months a series of entertainments, in which the brighter pupils often take part, is held weekly in the gymnasium.

For occupations, the older girls sew, and assist in the lighter forms of housework, while the boys are employed a part of the time in useful work upon the farm and around the premises. During the past year between fifteen and twenty of the brighter pupils have been engaged in simple forms of Sloyd work, and it is hoped that this and more advanced branches of manual training may be developed for the benefit of those pupils who are fitted to acquire the knowledge of some useful occupation.

A brief summary of the statistics of the School for the last two years is as follows:

	1901	1902
Number in School October 1, 1900 and 1901	179	182
Number received during the year (new cases)	25	42
Number returned during the year	2	0
Totals	206	224
Number discharged—Improved	6	8
Stationary	2	2
Died	16	11
Remaining in School October 1, 1901 and 1902	182	203
Totals	206	224
Number of epileptics in School	47	51
Whole number of State beneficiaries	157	171

The amount received from the State for the support of its beneficiaries was:

For the year ending September 30, 1901	\$23,199.68
For the year ending September 30, 1902	20,827.22

The cost for the support of an indigent or pauper imbecile child averages about \$100 per annum more than the amount authorized by the statutes, and in such case this difference is paid by its guardians or by the town from which the child was committed.

GENERAL STATUTES, 1902.

Rev. 1888, §489. SECTION 2787. COMMITMENT AND SUPPORT OF POOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.

Whenever there shall be found in any town in this state any pauper or indigent imbecile child, who would be benefited by being sent to the school for imbeciles at Lakeville, the selectmen of such town shall make application to the court of probate for the district in which such town is situated for the admission of such child to said school, and if, upon inquiry, said court shall find that said child is a proper subject to be received into said school, it shall order said selectmen to take such child to said school, to be kept and supported for such length of time as said court may deem proper. Said selectmen shall not take or commit any such child to said school until the order of said court has been approved by the governor, and no child shall be received at said school to be supported in any manner by the state without the approval of the governor. There shall be taxed by the comptroller two dollars and fifty cents a week for each week such child shall remain at said school, and the principal of said school shall make his bill therefor quarterly, and present it to the governor, upon whose approval it shall be paid by the state treasurer, and the balance shall be paid by the parents or grandparents of said child, or, if the child is a pauper, by the town in which said child belongs.

1895, chs. 325,
350.

SEC. 1354. MARRIAGE OF EPILEPTICS AND IMBECILES. Every man and woman, either of whom is epileptic, imbecile, or feeble-minded, who shall intermarry, or live together as husband and wife, when the woman is under forty-five years of age, shall be imprisoned not more than three years. But nothing herein contained shall be construed as affecting the mutual relations of any man and woman lawfully married on or before the thirty-first of July, 1895.

1895, ch. 325.

SEC. 1355. PROCURING OR AIDING SUCH MARRIAGE. Every person who shall advise, aid, abet, cause, or assist in procuring the marriage of the persons described in Section 1354, knowing them or either of them to be epileptic, imbecile, or feeble-minded, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

1895, ch. 325.

SEC. 1356. PENALTY FOR CARNAL KNOWLEDGE IN CERTAIN CASES. Every man who shall carnally know any female under the age of forty-five years who is epileptic, imbecile, feeble-minded, or a pauper, shall be imprisoned not more than three years. Every man who is epileptic who shall carnally know any female under the age of forty-five years, and every female under the age of forty-five years who shall consent to be carnally known by any man who is epileptic, imbecile, or feeble-minded, shall be imprisoned not more than three years.

PROVISION FOR THE DEAF.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL, AT HARTFORD, FOR THE DEAF.

Under the control of a self-perpetuating Board of Directors, consisting of the Governors and Secretaries of State of the New England States, *ex-officio*, and of the following:

FRANCIS B. COOLEY, Hartford.	CHARLES H. CLARK, Hartford.
NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Hartford.	WM. WALDO HYDE, Hartford.
JONATHAN B. BUNCE, Hartford.	ARCHIBALD A. WELCH, Hartford.
FRANK W. CHENEY, So. Manchester.	EDWARD B. BENNETT, Hartford.
DANIEL R. HOWE, Hartford.	HERBERT K. SMITH, Hartford.
LUCIUS A. BARBOUR, Hartford.	FRANCIS PARSONS, Hartford.
ATWOOD COLLINS, Hartford.	LOUIS R. CHENEY, Hartford.
WM. L. MATSON, Hartford.	JOHN H. BUCK, Hartford.
JAMES B. CONE, Hartford.	CHARLES P. COOLEY, Hartford.

JOB WILLIAMS, *Principal*.

Visited by MISS HALL in June, 1901 and 1902, by MISS BACON, January 27, 1902, by DR. DOWN in March, 1902, and by MR. KELLOGG, November 13, 1902.

This is the oldest school for the instruction of the deaf in the United States, having been incorporated in 1816, and opened for the reception of pupils in April, 1817. The buildings are located on Asylum avenue, a short distance west from the center of the city, and may be reached by electric cars, which pass the grounds. The main building was erected in 1821, and has given good service for a long term of years.

In the fall of 1900 there was opened for the use of the primary department a new building situated on the Garden street side of the property. It is a commodious structure of brick, in Colonial style, three stories high, and was built at a cost of some \$53,000. Six schoolrooms are provided and an equal number of dormitories, with abundant bath and toilet facilities attached. There are, also, sitting-rooms, play-rooms, dining-rooms, kitchen, etc., rooms for teachers and employees, and on the third floor two hospital rooms for boys and girls, respectively,

with separate nurses' rooms and bath-rooms adjoining. All departments are completely equipped and provide total accommodations for about sixty pupils. The building is of practically fire-proof construction and has in addition two outside iron staircases at the ends, for use in case of emergency.

A third building was added in the fall of 1901, a gift to the School from a number of its friends, which provides admirable facilities for the physical and manual training departments. It is a substantial structure, three stories in height, and built of brick in the manner known as mill, or slow-burning, construction. In it are convenient rooms for the classes in cabinet and Sloyd work for the boys, and in sewing, dressmaking, cooking and laundry work for the girls. The third floor forms a large and well-equipped gymnasium in which systematic physical exercises are conducted.

The system of instruction in the School is eclectic. Speech, writing, pictures, the manual alphabet, signs and natural action, are all made use of to secure mental development and an easy use of the English language, oral and written. Although the free use of the sign language is considered of great value in imparting and receiving information, the worth of such intelligible speech as deaf mutes can acquire is also clearly recognized and particular attention, therefore, is paid to articulation. A teacher was first employed to give instruction by this method in 1857, and since that date, with the exception of a period of five years, special instructors in articulation have been regularly employed. A thorough trial is made by expert teachers of all newcomers to determine their proficiency in acquiring speech and lip-reading, and each pupil who shows promise of reasonable success receives regular instruction in this branch daily throughout the course. In the present school-year there are five classes whose instruction is conducted largely by oral methods.

The school-staff consists of nineteen resident teachers, besides the teachers of drawing and gymnastics, who come in for their classes, and five instructors in the industrial department. Three teachers are wholly occupied in oral instruction and seven others devote a part of their time to this method.

The class-room hours are from 9 A. M. until noon, and from 2 to 4 P. M. It has been found by experience that eight years is the earliest age at which it is expedient to receive children into

the School. The usual length of time required for the education of a pupil, in passing from the position of a beginner in the kindergarten department, up to and through the highest grade, is ten or twelve years.

Religious services are held in the chapel on week day mornings and twice on Sundays. The girls' duties, before and after school hours, consist of sewing and mending, and light house-work in the dining-room and dormitories; two hours per day are usually thus occupied. Separate play-grounds are provided for boys and girls, and in mid-summer there is a vacation of eleven weeks, which it is expected that the pupils will spend at home.

All of the New England states make provision through their legislatures for the education and support of deaf-mutes and send many of them for instruction to the American School. The numbers of pupils so sent in the present fall term are as follows:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
New Hampshire	8	2	10
Vermont	5	3	8
Massachusetts	46	19	65
Connecticut	49	35	84
	108	59	167

Maine and Rhode Island now confine the education of their deaf wards to their own schools, in Portland and Providence, respectively.

The per capita appropriation for Connecticut pupils admitted to the School is \$200 a year, and the cost to the State on this basis for the last two years is as follows:

For the year ending September 30, 1901	\$16,923.78
For the year ending September 30, 1902	16,718.88

THE MYSTIC ORAL SCHOOL, MYSTIC.

Under the control of a self-perpetuating Board of Corporators as follows:

F. M. MANNING, <i>Pres.</i> , Mystic.	B. L. HOLMES, Mystic.
C. H. LATHAM, <i>Treas.</i> , Mystic.	G. E. TRIPP, Mystic.
THOMAS E. PACKER, Mystic.	A. P. WILBUR, Mystic.
ROBERT PALMER, Noank.	C. D. WIGGIN, M.D., Mystic.
HENRY B. NOYES, Mystic.	D. F. PACKER, Mystic.
O. M. BARBER, M.D., Mystic.	J. I. McGUIGAN, M.D., Philadelphia.
CLARA M. H. McGUIGAN, M.D., Philadelphia.	

MISS ALICE H. DAMON, *Principal*.

Visited by MISS HALL and MR. KELLOGG, *June 18, 1901*, by MISS BACON
and MR. KELLOGG, *January 24, 1902*, and by MR. KELLOGG,
October 18, 1902.

The Mystic Oral School is the institution which, for some twenty years, was conducted as the Whipple Home School for the Deaf, by various persons of that name and family. After the sudden disappearance of the former principal, Mrs. Margaret Whipple Hammond, in the session of 1894-5, the School was reorganized under its present title, by Mrs. J. I. McGuigan, who is Mrs. Hammond's only surviving daughter. Mrs. McGuigan resides in Philadelphia, and visits the School occasionally, when its affairs require her presence. Articles of incorporation were obtained in 1898 under the general law governing the formation of joint stock corporations.

The School is situated on high ground, about two miles north of the village of Mystic, and occupies a large, wooden house which was originally a private residence. A good-sized addition was erected in 1900, and during the past year the main house has been extensively renovated, the dining-room enlarged and electric lights introduced throughout. The building is heated by steam, has an adequate water supply, and is provided with a fire-escape. The school-rooms are located in a detached

wooden building, a story and a half high, and are equipped with needful apparatus.

The oral system of instruction, which has been followed since the founding of the School, is still continued under the direction of the principal and five assistant teachers. Conventional signs are not taught in the classes and the pupils are instructed in the common English branches by articulation and lip-reading. Classes are conducted in language, geography, arithmetic, United States history, current events and drawing, and individual training is given in addition to class instruction. Kindergarten work is provided when there are younger pupils who require it, and gymnastic exercises are arranged for the whole School. Five hours a day are spent in the school-rooms, and the school year extends from the middle of September to the middle of June, with a short vacation for the Christmas holidays.

Besides the teachers mentioned, there is a housekeeper, three attendants in charge of the boys and girls, and a special instructor in art and industrial work who conducts classes in wood-carving, clay-modeling, Sloyd work and sewing. During part of the time outside the school hours, the older boys assist in out-of-door work, and the girls are instructed in domestic occupations. On Sundays the children attend church in the village, when the weather is fair, and in the afternoon have Bible lessons at the School.

There are normal accommodations in the School for forty pupils, and at the date of last visit there were thirty present, twenty girls and ten boys, but others were expected soon.

During the last two years the State has expended the following sums for the maintenance of this School, on the basis of two hundred dollars a year for each pupil:

For the year ending September 30, 1901	\$6,766.45
For the year ending September 30, 1902	7,620.75

PROVISION FOR THE BLIND.

THE CONNECTICUT INSTITUTE AND INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND,

HARTFORD.

Under the direction of a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees, as follows:

G. P. DAVIS, M.D., <i>Pres.</i> , Hartford.	H. S. ROGERS, New London.
F. E. CLEAVELAND, Hartford.	A. C. ANDREW, Willimantic.
REV. J. H. TWICHELL, Hartford.	GEORGE MARSHALL, Hartford.
JOEL W. SMITH, East Hampton.	MRS. H. L. OLMSTED, Hartford
ERNEST CADY, Hartford.	MRS. E. W. FOSTER, <i>Sec'y.</i> , Hartford.

Visited by MISS BACON, MISS HALL, *and* MR. KELLOGG, *March 13, 1901,*
and by MISS HALL *and* MR. KELLOGG, *September 27, 1901,*
and October 7, 1902.

The Connecticut Institute and Industrial Home for the Blind is a private corporation, under the direction of a board of trustees, assisted by an advisory board, and was established in 1893. Its stated objects are to furnish opportunity for instruction in useful trades to those blind persons who, having passed the limit of age (eighteen years), are ineligible for admission to the Perkins Institution at South Boston, or to any blind persons of suitable age and capacity, who may, or may not, have enjoyed the advantages of any school for the blind in their earlier years, and also to provide care and primary education for young blind children, until they shall be fitted for the more advanced departments of the Massachusetts school. Prior to the opening of the Connecticut Institute, the only provision for the education of blind persons in the State was an arrangement under which they were cared for at the Perkins Institution.

The State Board of Education of the Blind, which was organized under an act of the General Assembly of 1893, is closely connected with the management of the Institute, with which it contracts for the care of the blind wards of the State, the present secretary of the Board being also secretary of the trustees of the Institute. The original provision by which one

of the appointed members of the Board must be a blind person, was repealed by the General Assembly of 1901.

The organization and equipment of the institution in the first instance were secured through private contributions, the aid of friendly societies, and the amounts received from concerts and entertainments given by the blind. To assist in the payments for buildings, machinery, furniture, etc., the State has made appropriations, through the Board of Education of the Blind, for the use of the Institute, of \$15,000 in 1895, of \$1,200 in 1897, and of \$15,000 in 1899. These sums were in addition to the regular allowance of three hundred or three hundred and thirty dollars per year for each pupil, provided by legislative acts.

In its published rules the Board states that all persons admitted to the privileges of State pupils shall receive a continuous course of instruction calculated to encourage self-reliance, and to qualify pupils to enter upon some self-sustaining occupation. For the accomplishment of these ends, therefore, the Institute and Industrial Home was organized with two distinct departments.

INDUSTRIAL HOME.

C. H. JONES, *Superintendent.*

This department is located at No. 334 Wethersfield avenue in a three-story brick building erected especially for its uses. It contains on the ground floor the office of the Institute, a work-room for the chair-caning industry, and the printing-office, where the monthly magazine of the Institute is published and a general printing business is conducted. At the date of last visit, six blind persons were engaged in those branches of the work which do not require skilled labor, such as feeding the presses, folding and stitching pamphlets, etc. The type-setting, proof-reading, etc., are all done by persons with eyesight who are employed for the purpose.

The upper floors of the building contain a large room for music and assembly, the dining-room, kitchen, etc., and a sitting-room and bedrooms for the young women inmates, who at the time numbered fifteen, the limit that the house can accommodate. The fifteen men and boys who were then present are provided with rooms in the house at No. 335, on the opposite side of the street. The industrial occupations provided, besides the printing-office, are for the men broom-making, mattress repair-

ing, and chair-caning, and for the women chair-caning and typewriting, basket-making, and fancy work. Music and piano-tuning are taught to those who have special talent in this direction, and oral instruction in elementary studies is given to certain of the inmates whose previous education has been neglected. Of the thirty blind persons mentioned as present, seventeen were State pupils of Connecticut, six were otherwise supported, and the remaining seven were employed by the Institute as instructors or helpers. The number of officers, instructors, and employees having eyesight was fourteen.

KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT.

GEORGE MARSHALL, *Principal.*

The kindergarten department is located at Nos. 1205 and 1207 Asylum avenue, and may be reached by a five-minutes' walk from the terminus of the electric car line at Woodland street. Children who have attained school age are admitted as State pupils, and are given instruction in the simple exercises of kindergarten work and primary studies. Infants under five years of age are received by special arrangement. As soon as the pupils become sufficiently advanced, usually when fourteen years old, they are sent from the kindergarten to receive a thorough education in general branches at the Perkins Institution. Two children were thus promoted at the beginning of the fall term. When deemed advisable by the Board, however, a pupil may be transferred directly from the kindergarten to the Industrial Home.

The buildings consist of a double brick house, which has accommodations for thirty children, and at the rear a commodious brick structure, three stories in height, which is used for the purposes of a school-house, and provides, also, rooms for the teachers and for the nursery department. The first floor forms a large hall for entertainments and for exercise, which consists of systematic training in easy gymnastics. Both of the buildings are equipped with electric lights, and heated by steam, and in their general furnishings present an appearance of comfort and good order.

Thirty-four pupils of school-age were enrolled for the present fall term, twenty boys and fourteen girls, besides four infants in the nursery. Two matrons have charge of the school-children, and two nurses care for the infants, while there is a corps

of four resident teachers and three others who come in to give special instruction. Music and Sloyd work are important features of the curriculum in addition to the regular studies.

The total number of State pupils under the charge of the Board of Education of the Blind when last reported was sixty-seven, of whom sixteen were supported at the Perkins Institution, South Boston, and fifty-one at the Connecticut Institute, thirty-four being in the kindergarten department and seventeen in the Industrial Home.

The cost to the State for the care and education of its blind wards on the basis of from three hundred to three hundred and thirty dollars a year in each case, including the expense of the Board of Education of the Blind, has been:

For the year ending September 30, 1901	\$21,970.14
For the year ending September 30, 1902	22,385.97

GENERAL STATUTES, 1902.

SECTION 2285. BLIND PERSONS, TO BE EDUCATED BY THE STATE. All blind persons, or persons so nearly blind that they cannot have instruction in the public schools, who are of suitable age and capacity for instruction in the simple branches of education and who are legal residents of this state, on the affirmative vote or order of three members of the board of education of the blind, shall be entitled to receive such instruction and for such a length of time as may be deemed expedient by said board. The expense of such education shall be paid by the state, to an amount not exceeding three hundred dollars for each of said persons in any one year, except that where the parents of such blind person are not able to provide for his clothing and transportation an additional sum of thirty dollars per year may be allowed for those expenses. 1893, ch. 156.

SEC. 2286. BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE BLIND. The board of education of the blind shall consist of four members, of whom the governor of the state and the chief justice of the supreme court shall be permanent members. The other two members shall be appointed by the governor, and shall be a man and a woman, both residents of this state, whose term of office shall commence on the first of July, in the year when they are appointed, and shall continue for four years. The governor may for reasonable cause remove the appointive members and appoint other persons to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term. The chief justice may appoint as a member in his place any judge or ex-judge of the supreme or superior court, such appointment to be for two years from its date. 1901, ch. 164.

SEC. 2287. MEETINGS OF THE BOARD. Said board shall meet annually on the first Monday of July, at the capitol, and may meet at any other time upon the call of the secretary of the board; and the secretary shall call a meeting at the request of two members of the board. The governor or, in his absence, the judicial member shall be chairman of the 1893, ch. 156, §3.

board. The board shall adopt rules for its own action, and for determining what persons shall receive its benefits.

1893, ch. 156, §4. SEC. 2288. SECRETARY AND TREASURER; EXPENSES. The board shall appoint a secretary, who shall also act as treasurer, and prescribe his duties and compensation, which office shall be held subject to the pleasure of the board. No member of the board shall receive compensation for services rendered unless such services shall be special and specially requested by the board, in which case a moderate allowance may be made for the time actually spent. The actual and necessary expenses of the members and of the secretary shall be paid, and a certified statement of such expenses and of the amount paid for the salary of the secretary and as compensation for special services of the members shall be filed with the comptroller within one month after the termination of each year.

1893, ch. 156, §5. SEC. 2290. MAY CONTRACT WITH INSTITUTION FOR INSTRUCTION OF BLIND. The board may contract with institutions having facilities for the instruction of the blind for the education of blind persons from this state found by the board to be fitted for such instruction, but within the expenditure therefor provided in Section 2285.

1893, ch. 156, §6. SEC. 2291. COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE MAY BE ENFORCED. The board may compel attendance of any minor blind child at any such institution; and if the parents or guardians of such child shall not assent thereto, the judge of probate in the district where said child resides shall, on the application of a member of said board, and after reasonable notice to the parents or guardians of the time and place for the hearing of said application, inquire into the facts; and if said judge shall find that the sight of such child is so impaired as to disable it from attending and receiving instruction at ordinary public schools he shall issue his order placing said child in the care and custody of said board until further order of said court, and said order shall give to said board all the rights and authority of a parent over said child.

1899, ch. 218, §1. SEC. 2294. INSTRUCTION IN USEFUL OCCUPATION. Every blind or partially blind male person over eighteen years of age, who is a beneficiary of the state in the department of industrial training in any institution, shall be given at the expense of the state, for a period not exceeding three years, practical and uninterrupted instruction in some useful occupation conducive to his future self-support.

1899, ch. 218, §2, 3. SEC. 2295. TRADE IMPLEMENTS MAY BE PROVIDED; EXPENSE OF SAME. At the termination of the period of industrial training of every such person the state authorities having in charge the industrial education of the blind shall be empowered to provide, under such conditions as said authorities may deem necessary, machinery, tools, and materials to the amount of not more than two hundred dollars in any one case, for the purpose of establishing every such blind or partially blind person in some useful occupation conducive to his self-support. The expense of providing said machinery, tools, and materials, shall be met from the appropriation made biennially by the general assembly for the education of the blind.

PROVISION FOR THE SICK.

HOSPITALS.

There is now public hospital provision in each of the seventeen cities in the State, with the exception of Ansonia, Derby, Rockville, Willimantic and Middletown. A site has been purchased in the city of Middletown for the Middlesex County Hospital, and articles of incorporation have been obtained by citizens of Derby and Willimantic for hospitals in those places.

The hospitals of the State may be classified as follows:

Fifteen Public Hospitals.

Three Private Hospitals (two of which are for nervous cases chiefly).

Two Emergency Hospitals.

For the Public Hospitals annual appropriations from the State, showing the total amount, have been granted as follows:

For the year ending September 30, 1901, to fourteen hospitals	\$54,416.66
For the year ending September 30, 1902, to fifteen hospitals..	66,368.06

In addition to these amounts there were paid as special appropriations for building purposes the sums of \$25,000 and \$20,000 to the Hartford and Litchfield County Hospitals, respectively.

The appended table shows some of the general statistics for the last two years of the fifteen public hospitals. Brief descriptions are given in the following pages of the hospitals, classified as (I) Public Hospitals, and (II) Private and Emergency Hospitals.

STATISTICS OF FIFTEEN HOSPITALS

For each item upper row of figures is for 1901 and lower row for 1902, unless otherwise noted.	Hartford Hospital	St. Francis' Hospital	New Britain Hospital	New Haven Hospital	† Grace Hospital	† Waterbury Hospital
Number of beds in Hospital	220 354	80 110	26 31	190 190	80 80	50 50
Total Patients treated in year	2,210 2,291	553 588	198 226	1,449 1,467	419 458	455 395
Daily average of patients	164 170	..... .....	13 14	125 130	38 42	32 23
Cost per week per patient	\$12.43 13.29	\$6.75	\$12.93 13.73	\$10.81	\$10.00 9.24	\$10.00 11.90
Charge per week in wards	\$7.00 7.00	\$7.00 7.00	\$7.00 7.00	\$7.00 7.00	\$7.00 7.00	\$7.00 7.00
Charge per week for town patients	\$4.00 4.00	\$4.00 *4.00	\$4.00 4.00	\$5.00 5.00	\$5.00 5.00	\$5.00 5.00
Number of town patients	1,310 1,291	..... .....	..... 74	204 203	141	 89
Number of weeks for town patients	 5.250	..... .....	..... 367	1,141	778 454	..... .....
State appropriation	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Fiscal year ends	Sept. 30	Feb. 1	May 1	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 10

* \$3.00 for Hartford.

† Statistics are for 1900 and 1901, respectively.

FOR FISCAL YEARS 1901 AND 1902.

Meriden Hospital	New London Hospital	Backus Hospital	Bridgeport Hospital	Danbury Hospital	Stamford Hospital	Norwalk Hospital	Day- Kimball Hospital	Litchfield County Hospital
20	25	64	107	21	35	30	24	.....
22	40	64	110	21	50	31	24	28
141	295	403	909	252	237	130	113	.....
151	282	401	995	216	269	172	174	100
12	23	24	78	19	17	14	6	.....
13	20	28	77	15	20	16	7	15
\$10.00	\$9.00	\$15.47	\$9.49	\$10.11	\$9.00	\$16.00	.....	.....
10.52	.....	12.52	9.36	13.85	15.00	13.96	.....	\$9.00
\$6.00	\$10.00	\$7.00	\$7.00	\$6.00	\$7.00	\$7.00	\$5.00	.....
6.00	10.00	7.00	7.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	5.00	\$7.00
\$5.00	\$5.00	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$4.00	\$5.00	.....	.....
5.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	.....	\$5.00
.....	.....	107	354	30	.....	45	.....	.....
.....	62	.....	342	24	24	57	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	2,166	112	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	229	‡310	2,052	158	104	.....	.....	90
\$3,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$4,000	\$5,000	\$3,000	\$2,500
Sept. 30	Mar. 1	Sept. 30	Sept. 30	Sept. 30	May 1	Sept. 30	May 31	Sept. 30

‡ From Norwich alone.

| Hospital opened Feb. 3, 1902.

I. PUBLIC HOSPITALS.

THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL, HARTFORD.

BENJAMIN S. GILBERT, *Superintendent.*

*Visited by MISS HALL in June, 1901, and February and November, 1902,
and by MR. KELLOGG, July 22, 1902.*

The Hartford Hospital was incorporated by Act of the General Assembly, in 1854, and is the second oldest institution in Connecticut for the care of the sick and injured. It occupies a triangular piece of property of about seven acres in extent, situated in the southern part of the city and bounded by Retreat avenue, Jefferson and Hudson streets, and may be reached by electric cars from the City Hall. The large main building, substantially built of brown stone, was erected in 1857, and has since been enlarged by the addition of several wings, so that it contains at present a total of thirteen wards. All departments are well heated and ventilated, equipped with electric lights and connected with the city systems of water and sewers.

The latest addition, completed during the past year, is a handsome, brown-stone structure, three stories in height, erected at a cost of about \$100,000, the gift of Mrs. Louis R. Cheney, for the special uses of the children's department. Separate wards for girls and boys, each accommodating twenty beds, are located on the second and third floors, respectively. The bath and toilet rooms are contained in a separate tower, and the plumbing and all fixtures of the building are of the most approved modern design. Spacious piazzas at the south end, which in winter are enclosed with glass and heated by steam, provide pleasant play-rooms for convalescents in both of the wards. The ground floor of the building contains a ward of twenty-five beds for the care of incurable patients who may be aged and infirm. Another important improvement made recently is the addition

of a one-story wing connected with the main building, which contains the hospital kitchen and provides greatly increased facilities that were much needed in this department. The Hospital has been fortunate, also, during the past year in the fact that its debt of \$80,000 has been paid off by the generous subscriptions of its friends.

There are eight organized sections for the treatment of cases in the Hospital proper, as follows: medical, surgical, orthopoe-dic, eye and ear, gynecological, obstetrical, cancerous, and syphilitic. A detached building for the special care of contagious diseases has accommodations for thirty patients. The medical staff of the Hospital consists of five resident physicians and surgeons, besides a board of seventeen visiting physicians and surgeons of the city, who serve according to a fixed schedule. The operating room is located on the second floor of the main building and is equipped with tiled floor and wainscoting, and apparatus of modern aseptic pattern. An elevator for the transportation of patients from the floor below is still one of the urgent needs of the Hospital.

The Training School for Nurses, in connection with the Hospital, was established in 1877, and offers a three years' course of instruction in professional nursing, by means of lectures, recitations and practical work in the wards. In 1900 there was erected, through the generosity of a number of friends of the Hospital, a commodious building for the purpose of a nurses' home. It is situated on the Jefferson street side of the property, and contains in addition to a large number of comfortable bedrooms, parlors, library, dining-room, lecture-room, and pleasant piazzas for rest and recreation in the open air. The number of nurses present at the last visit was sixty.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, CEDAR MOUNTAIN.

The Hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis, situated on Cedar Mountain a few miles southwest from the City of Hartford, is in reality a department of the Hartford Hospital and is under the same management. It was erected at a cost of about \$47,000, of which some \$22,000 was raised by a general subscription and \$25,000 was appropriated for the purpose by the General Assembly of 1901.

The building has a fine elevation on dry soil and was opened for the reception of patients in June, 1902. It consists of a

central portion, two stories in height, which contains the offices, dining-rooms, kitchen, etc., and a long wing on either side, one story high, forming the wards for male and female patients, respectively. Each ward has accommodations for twenty patients and is connected with a wide veranda, running entirely across the south front of the building. An important feature of the treatment is that the patients shall be as much as possible in the sunlight on these verandas, which are open in fine weather but are enclosed with glass in cold and stormy seasons. Six private rooms are provided, also, for patients desiring special accommodations.

The new hospital is situated upon a farm of about one hundred acres which has been the property of the Hartford Hospital for a number of years, and which furnishes valuable supplies of milk, cream, fruit and vegetables. It is expected that the invigorating atmosphere and absolutely sanitary surroundings of the new institution will be effective in improving the condition of the patients under treatment.

ST. FRANCIS' HOSPITAL, HARTFORD.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF THE SISTERS OF ST JOSEPH.

Visited by MISS HALL and MR. KELLOGG, October 18, 1901, and October 7, 1902.

St. Francis' Hospital was established through the contributions of a number of benevolent members of the Roman Catholic Church, headed by the Right Reverend Bishop of the Diocese, and was first opened for the reception of patients on September 1, 1897, in a spacious residence at the corner of Woodland and Collins streets, which was purchased for the purpose. It was incorporated by act of the General Assembly of 1899, and is believed to be the only Roman Catholic institution of the kind in the State.

In order to meet the steadily increasing demands upon its accommodations, a modern hospital building was erected in 1900 in the rear of the original structure with which it has been connected by covered passages. The new building is substan-

tially built of brick, three stories and basement in height, and contains a number of convenient wards and private rooms which have been furnished as memorials by societies and individuals. A beautifully decorated chapel is a feature of the building, and the operating, etherizing and sterilizing rooms on the third floor are well equipped with modern apparatus. Pleasant piazzas and an elevator which runs to the flat roof of the building offer opportunity for convalescent patients to enjoy the open air.

There is a board of directors connected with the institution, and the actual management is in the hands of Sisters of the Order of St. Joseph, who are assisted by a few lay nurses. No restrictions are observed in regard to the creed or residence of patients admitted. The expenditures of the Hospital are more nearly met by the receipts from patients than is the case in other hospitals, which may be accounted for by the fact that the Sisters in charge give their services voluntarily. The city of Hartford makes an allowance to the Hospital of one-half the regular rates for five patients, to provide for any needy cases it may send there. An annual Donation Day is observed, and the Ladies of Charity, an auxiliary association, perform valuable service in providing comforts and delicacies for the patients.

A staff of twelve physicians and surgeons of Hartford is provided, two of whom, together with a specialist in gynecology, visit the Hospital every day. Consulting physicians and a number of specialists are also connected with the institution. Patients have the privilege of engaging any other reputable physician, not on the Hospital staff, at their own expense.

THE NEW BRITAIN HOSPITAL, NEW BRITAIN.

MISS ALICE HODGSON, *Matron.*

Visited by MISS HALL in May, 1901, and by MR. KELLOGG, December 4, 1902.

The New Britain Hospital was incorporated in 1893 and was permanently opened for the reception of patients on May 1, 1899. A commodious private residence was purchased for the pur-

pose, situated at the corner of Grand and Hawkins streets in the southwestern part of the city and about one-half mile distant from the center.

With some necessary refitting, the house served fairly well the uses of the institution at first, but the demands upon its accommodations increased so steadily that within the past year it has become necessary to erect an entirely new building for the purpose. The new hospital is an attractive structure of brick and brownstone, two stories and basement in height, and will cost about \$35,000, which will be met in part by the appropriation of \$20,000 made by the State for the original Hospital. There will be accommodations for sixty patients in the new building, in the general wards, medical, surgical and maternity, and in a number of private rooms and small wards of two or three beds each. All departments will be equipped with modern apparatus and the heating, ventilating, lighting and plumbing systems will be the best obtainable. The kitchen and laundry will be situated in the basement.

Upon the completion of the new hospital in the spring of 1903, the old building will be reserved for administrative purposes, with rooms on the upper floors for the nurses and employees. A covered passage connects the two buildings, and the operating-room will be retained as formerly until an entirely new annex can be built devoted especially to this purpose.

The medical staff consists of eight attending physicians and surgeons who represent both the allopathic and the homeopathic schools of medicine, and who serve for periods of three months each. There is also a board of ten consulting physicians and surgeons and a number of specialists connected with the Hospital. A Woman's Hospital Board does excellent work in making weekly calls at the Hospital and in supplying many useful articles and delicacies for the comfort of the patients. When the new building is completed, it is expected that a training school for nurses will be established in connection with the Hospital.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL SOCIETY, OR
THE NEW HAVEN HOSPITAL,
CEDAR ST., NEW HAVEN.

J. H. STARKWEATHER, *Superintendent.*

*Visited by MISS BACON in December, 1900, and by MR. KELLOGG,
July 21, 1902.*

The New Haven Hospital is the oldest in the State, having been chartered in 1826. It is situated in the southwestern part of the city and occupies a block of about seven and a half acres. Electric cars on Congress and Sylvan avenues pass near the entrance. The central building is an ancient structure of stuccoed brick which was opened for patients in 1833, and contains now the administration offices and rooms for private patients.

Connected with this portion, at the rear, is a substantial building of brick, three stories in height, which was completed in 1899. It contains a commodious kitchen, fitted with every modern convenience, an attractive dining-room for nurses, capable of seating sixty-four persons, and on the third floor, bedrooms for ten of the Hospital employees.

Adjoining the administration building on the south side is a large three-storied structure of brick, erected in 1873, which contains the five principal wards classified as medical, surgical, and mixed, besides one for children. Each ward has its own dining-room and pantry, connected by dumb-waiter with the general kitchen. An improved system of ventilation is in operation throughout the building, and fire escape towers at the corners furnish ready means of egress from all the wards.

Beyond this building, and connected with it, is the Farnam operating theater, which was given to the Hospital in memory of Dr. George B. Farnam, of New Haven, and was occupied first in January, 1889. The operating room proper is well lighted by means of a glass roof, and is surrounded by abruptly rising tiers of seats for the use of students from the Yale Medical School. It contains all the improved apparatus required in modern surgery, and is equipped with a complete set of anti-septic furnishings. There are additional rooms for etherizing,

recovery, etc., and an accident room for the treatment of emergency cases.

To the north of the administration building, and also connected with it, are the Gifford Chapel and the Gifford Home for Incurables. Adjoining the same corridor is a small but complete structure recently erected by Yale University as a clinical building for instruction in medicine. The main floor contains a well-lighted amphitheater, which is used by students of the Medical School and also for lectures and instruction to the Hospital nurses. In the basement is a well-equipped laboratory. The out-patient department of the Hospital is conducted in the fine, new building of the Yale Medical School at the corner of Congress avenue and Cedar street.

In 1900 there was erected at a short distance from the main building, but connected with it by a covered subway, a commodious structure for the use of the maternity department. It is built of brick, three stories in height, of practically fire-proof construction, and cost about \$30,000 exclusive of the furnishings. Accommodations are provided for twenty-five patients, in wards and private rooms, and there are conveniently arranged rooms for reception, examination, delivery and isolation, besides special rooms for infants and nurses. Improved systems of heating, ventilation and plumbing are installed throughout the building, and the furnishings are of antiseptic design.

A fund is already begun to provide a separate building for the children's department of the Hospital, and it will be erected when the sum of fifty thousand dollars is obtained. Two detached cottages on the grounds are used for purposes of isolation in an emergency, but the rules of the Hospital forbid the admission of patients insane or suffering from contagious diseases.

The Connecticut Training School for Nurses was established in 1873, and, while working in connection with the Hospital, is in reality a separate organization having its own funds, officers, and building. A substantial addition has been built during the past fall in connection with the nurses' home, increasing its capacity to total accommodations for seventy persons. Pupils remain in the school for a period of two years and eight months, pursuing their studies and daily routine of work under the charge of the superintendent of nursing. For the last eight

months of the course the nurses are subject to be called in attendance upon cases outside the Hospital.

THE GIFFORD HOME FOR INCURABLES.

The Gifford Home for Incurables is a charitable foundation under the management of the General Hospital Society, and was opened for the reception of patients in 1892. The Home was founded under the will of Ellen Martha Gifford, the only child of Philip Marett of New Haven, and is supported by funds bequeathed in part by each. The income may be used for the support of poor persons only, and the Home is designed in particular for patients who are suffering from incurable diseases which require and may be alleviated by skillful nursing and medical treatment. In 1901 free support and treatment were furnished to forty-eight patients amounting to one thousand, one hundred and twenty-three weeks, at a total cost of \$13,483.

The building occupied is practically independent, having free exposure to light and air on three sides, but on the eastern end is connected by a wide corridor with the main building of the Hospital on the right and with the Gifford chapel on the left. Two wards are provided for men and women, respectively, accommodating forty-four patients in all. One end of each ward is conveniently fitted up with surgical cabinets, pantries, dining-rooms, etc., and the other forms an attractive semi-circular sitting-room, which is enclosed with glass and serves as a sun parlor.

GRACE HOSPITAL,

NEW HAVEN.

MRS. JOSEPHINE P. O'NEALL, *Matron*.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 21, 1902.

Grace Hospital is located on West Chapel street in the heart of a residence portion of the city, and may be reached by electric cars, which pass the door. It was chartered by the General Assembly of 1889, and was opened for the reception of patients in November, 1892.

A large private residence, standing in a spacious yard of four acres, was remodeled and equipped for its new uses. The demand upon its capacity increased, however, to such an extent that arrangements were made for the erection of a new building, which was completed and first occupied during the summer of 1898. The cost of construction was about \$40,000, which was met by an appropriation of \$25,000 from the State and by private contributions sufficient to realize the balance of the amount.

The main hospital adjoins the original building, and is a substantial structure of brick, three stories in height, providing accommodations for about eighty patients. The first and second floors are for men and women, respectively, and each contains a well-arranged ward, a sun-room, with southern exposure for the use of convalescents, and a number of rooms for private patients. Locker rooms for the clothing of patients in the wards, diet kitchens and ample toilet and bath-rooms, equipped with modern plumbing, are provided on each floor.

The operating room is situated on the third floor and is a large, well-lighted apartment, furnished with modern apparatus of the most approved fashion. In convenient proximity are the sterilizing, etherizing and recovery rooms, while a commodious elevator, large enough to receive a rolling bed at full length, renders them all easy of access from the lower floors and from the ambulance entrance to the Hospital. A special room, also, for the treatment of emergency cases is provided on the first floor. During the past year, a small ward has been fitted up for the care of any contagious diseases that may develop within the Hospital. All departments of the building are equipped with gas and electric lights and with scientific systems of heating and ventilation. A small separate ward is arranged in both the male and female departments for the treatment of patients who desire a somewhat greater degree of seclusion than the general wards afford, but who cannot pay the higher prices required in the private rooms. Since the completion of the new building the original house is used for the administrative department, and contains still a few rooms for private patients, which were furnished as memorials by friends of the Hospital.

The method of treatment is homeopathic, exclusively. Patients are attended by a staff of twelve physicians and surgeons of that school of medicine, who serve for periods of two months

in rotation. Other homeopathic physicians are admitted when desired by private patients, and a resident physician, also, is connected with the Hospital. At present Grace Hospital is the only one of the homeopathic school in the State.

A training school for nurses was opened in connection with the Hospital in September, 1895, and at the date of visit had fifteen pupils in attendance. A two years' course of instruction is conducted by means of recitations, lectures by the attending physicians, and practical work in the Hospital departments under the direction of a special superintendent of nurses. The nurses when not on duty occupy a rented house on Beers street in the neighborhood.

THE WATERBURY HOSPITAL, WATERBURY.

MISS M. A. ANDREWS, *Matron.*

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, December 15, 1902.

The matter of establishing a Hospital in Waterbury was first brought to public notice through the medium of the local press in 1882, and a charter for the purpose was secured from the General Assembly of 1883. An appropriation of \$25,000 to assist the project was made by the Legislature in 1887, on condition that \$50,000 be collected from private contributions, and by March, 1889, the whole of the required amount had been raised.

Among the early contributions received was the generous bequest from Mr. E. L. DeForest, of Watertown, of \$25,000, which enabled the corporation to purchase, in 1886, the property now in use. This consists of six acres of land, and a brick house finely located on a commanding eminence. It is distant about three-quarters of a mile from the center of the city and may be reached by a short walk from the end of the West Main street railway.

The Hospital was opened in January, 1890, and consists of the main house and a two-storied addition, containing male and female wards, with provision for forty-four beds. The main

house contains five rooms for private patients and an operating room equipped with modern antiseptic furnishings. An attractive cottage, comprising ten bedrooms, besides reception and other rooms, was erected on the grounds in 1893 for the use of the nurses, and was presented completely furnished to the Hospital by one of its directors. Through the generosity of the same person, two dining-rooms for the use of convalescent patients were added to the wards, and a neat cottage dormitory was provided for the domestic employees. Other buildings included in the Hospital property are an isolated cottage for the treatment of contagious diseases that may develop in the Hospital, and a detached structure in which the laundry work for the institution is all done by hand.

The Hospital has outgrown its present equipment and is greatly in need of increased facilities in all departments. Sixty applicants for admission were refused last year on account of its crowded condition. Additional wards are needed for surgical cases, male and female, and for children; more private rooms, a new operating room, an elevator large enough to receive a hospital cot, a new kitchen and power machinery for the laundry are among the urgent wants of the institution which, it is hoped, may be supplied at an early date. The Hospital is doing an extensive and valuable work for the community, and a large number of charity and town patients are cared for every year.

The attending medical staff consists of eight local physicians and surgeons, who serve in turn, two at a time, for periods of three months each. A consulting staff of four physicians and surgeons, who reside in the neighboring towns, is also connected with the Hospital. The Hospital Aid Society, composed of benevolent women of the city, makes weekly visits through its committees to the Hospital, and contributes many useful articles and delicacies for the patients.

THE MERIDEN HOSPITAL, MERIDEN.

MISS ROSE G. REED, *Matron.*

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, October 14, 1902.

The Hospital in its present form dates from December 21, 1892, at which time it was publicly opened for the reception of patients. It is situated on Cook avenue in the southwestern part of the city, and occupies a large wooden house of three stories, which was formerly a private residence, and stands well back from the street.

The State appropriated \$25,000 in aid of the institution, and this amount, together with contributions from private sources, enabled the trustees to buy the property, consisting of the house and three acres of land, to remodel the house for its present purpose, and to furnish it with the necessary hospital appliances. It has accommodations for twenty-two patients in wards and private rooms, is heated by hot water and lighted by gas, and is fitted with an elevator running from basement to attic. A convenient operating room is equipped with antiseptic furnishings of modern design, and pleasant piazzas are enclosed with glass as sun parlors for convalescents. In the fall of 1901, a third floor was added to the Hospital extension, providing six rooms for the use of nurses.

The medical staff consists of six physicians and surgeons, who serve alternately for a period of two months each. A corps of six nurses is in training, and after a two-years' course of practical and theoretical instruction diplomas are awarded to those who pass satisfactory examinations. A visiting committee composed of fifty-two ladies generously assist in the support of the institution, and in the performance of kind offices for the comfort of the inmates.

THE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, NEW LONDON.

MISS MARY E. HUTCHINSON, *Superintendent.*

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, October 21, 1901.

The Memorial Hospital of New London is situated on Garfield avenue, about three-quarters of a mile west from the center of the city, and one-quarter of a mile from the Washington street car line. A fine site comprising about five acres of land on a high ridge was contributed by the city for the use of the Hospital Association. A charter was granted to the incorporators by the General Assembly of 1893, and on August 1 of that year the building was opened for the reception of patients.

The main building and the ward now used for men were the generous gift of the Hon. J. N. Harris of New London. An additional wing, which contains separate wards for women and children, besides several rooms for private patients, was erected in 1895 through the liberality of the Hon. George F. Tinker. One free room was handsomely furnished and endowed by Mrs. Nellie Osgood Tyler, who also presented the Hospital with an ambulance of modern construction and complete equipment. In the spring of 1900 a new and enlarged operating-room was added, completely furnished with aseptic apparatus, and since the last report a special ward for convalescent male patients has been provided. The Hospital is connected with the city's system of water and sewers, and is equipped throughout with electric lights. In July, 1897, the care of marine patients, which had been discontinued for a time, was resumed under contract with the United States government, but the work is now restricted principally to the care of emergency cases.

The medical board consists of fifteen physicians and surgeons of the city representing both schools of practice; three members of the board compose the visiting staff, who are assigned to duty in regular rotation, and serve for periods of two months each.

A training school for nurses is maintained in connection with the Hospital, in which the pupils receive a two years' course

of training and instruction by the attending physicians and surgeons and by the superintendent of nurses.

In January, 1902, an attractive, three-storied house on the Hospital grounds was opened for use as a nurses' home. The building was erected especially for the purpose by the Ladies' Hospital Society and is called the Wallace Dormitory in memory of Miss M. J. Wallace, the first superintendent of the Hospital, who died September 13, 1901. The removal of the nurses to this house has increased considerably the accommodations for patients in the Hospital proper. The Memorial Aid Association, representing the various churches and societies of New London and vicinity, was organized in March, 1893, and assists the Hospital in providing necessary articles of clothing and bedding, books, delicacies, etc.

THE WILLIAM W. BACKUS HOSPITAL, NORWICH.

FREDERICK SYMINGTON, *Superintendent.*

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, October 17, 1902.

This institution is a conspicuous instance of the expenditure from private sources of a large amount for hospital purposes without the solicitation of any aid whatever from the State, and forms a splendid tribute to the generosity and public spirit of certain citizens of Norwich, who together contributed the necessary funds.

The Hospital was formally opened with befitting ceremonies on October 4, 1893. It is conveniently situated on the Norwich Town road about one mile and a half north from the center of the city, and may be reached by electric cars which pass the grounds. The property includes eighteen acres and extends from the street on the east to the high bank of the Yantic River on the west.

All the buildings are of pressed brick with light stone trimmings. The main or administration building contains the offices, operating and accident rooms, and rooms for private patients. Two long enclosed corridors, one above the other,

extend towards the west, and connect on the south side with two wings of two stories each, which contain the general wards for men and women, respectively. An elevator large enough to contain an invalid's bed is used for the service of the Hospital. The wards and private rooms together furnish accommodations for sixty-four patients. Other buildings in the group are the nurses' home, a detached pavilion specially designed for patients suffering from infectious and contagious diseases, and a service building convenient to all departments and containing the laundry, kitchen, boiler equipment, and servants' quarters. All of these may be reached by covered passageways without exposure to the open air.

No pains have been spared in furnishing the institution throughout with the most improved styles of heating, ventilating and sanitary appliances. In the operating room the floors and walls are of polished white marble, and every detail in its construction has been scientifically planned with a view to making its antiseptic conditions as nearly perfect as possible. In the summer of 1902, an important addition was made to this department by the construction of a recovery room and of a special bath and toilet room for the use of the attending surgeons. The fittings of these rooms, also, are of the most approved modern design.

The medical department consists of two resident physicians and a visiting staff composed of twelve city physicians and surgeons, two of whom serve in turn for a period of two months. The force is further strengthened by the addition of a consulting physician and surgeon, and of an ophthalmic and aural specialist. A convenient ambulance is kept at a stable in the city, subject to call by telephone, and is a valuable acquisition to the Hospital's equipment.

During the year free treatment was furnished to a large number of poor persons from several different towns through the out-patient department, or free dispensary, connected with the Hospital. Town patients of Norwich are received for treatment in the Hospital under a contract of \$400 per year, and during the past year 310 weeks of such treatment was given, making the amount received average \$1.03 per week. A training school for nurses is conducted in connection with the Hospital, and provides the usual two years' course of instruction with periodical examinations and final awarding of diplomas.

THE BRIDGEPORT HOSPITAL, BRIDGEPORT.

W. W. JONES, *Superintendent since April 1, 1899.*

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 17, 1902.

The Hospital is situated in East Bridgeport about two miles from the center of the city, and one block from the Barnum avenue line of electric cars. The location is a fine one, on high ground, and commands extensive views of the city and of Long Island Sound. The Hospital was chartered in 1878, and in 1881 the State granted \$50,000 on condition that a site should be furnished and an equal amount raised from other sources. This was accomplished in 1882, and the Hospital was completed and occupied in 1884.

The building is a large one of brick and consists of a main portion containing the administration offices, quarters for three resident physicians, and private rooms for patients, and of two wings containing the medical wards for men and women, each one story high and well lighted and ventilated. At the date of visit plans were under consideration to enlarge the male ward by the addition of another story, and a similar improvement for the female ward will probably be made later. A wing which was added in 1895, the generous gift of Mrs. Mary Wood, of Bridgeport, contains on the first floor the men's surgical ward, additional rooms for patients, closets, etc., and on the second floor an etherizing room, surgeon's consultation room, and a large operating room equipped with all the most improved appliances required by modern surgery, which are models of cleanliness and freedom from infection. The room has tiled walls and floor, and a glass roof sloping toward the north. An elevator, also, is situated in this part, large enough to accommodate a cot or stretcher at full length.

The women's surgical ward is situated in the main building, and the corresponding ward, formerly used for men, is now occupied as a children's ward. This was completely equipped by an association of ladies in the city, who provide, also, clothing, etc., for the children. The demand upon its accommodations has been so great, however, that plans are under consideration by the association for the erection of a semi-detached cottage for the purpose.

The Hospital is lighted by gas and is provided with adequate systems of heating, ventilation and water supply. Electric lights may be introduced soon. Twenty free beds are supported by the income from endowment funds given for the purpose. An isolation cottage at the rear of the Hospital furnishes accommodations for eight or ten cases of contagious disease that may arise in the institution.

A training school for nurses is carried on in connection with the Hospital, and had thirty members present at the date of visit. In June, 1900, a commodious double house was completed for use as a nurses' home and residence for the superintendent's family.

THE DANBURY HOSPITAL, DANBURY.

MRS. S. W. CUTLER, *Superintendent.*

Visited by MISS HALL and MR. KELLOGG, October 17, 1901.

The Danbury Hospital was first opened in 1885 in two cottages which were built by a physician of the city for a private institution, but which were bought by the Hospital association and were used until the opening of the present building on February 1, 1890. The institution was incorporated by the General Assembly in 1886, and the collection of a building fund was then actively begun. In this way \$14,000 was raised and an equal sum was secured from appropriations made by the State at various times.

The Hospital is a wooden structure, pleasantly situated on high ground, about a mile northwest from the center of the city, and is surrounded by four acres of land. The drainage is excellent and the water supply received from a lake at a distance is abundant. A large water tank in the upper part of the building affords a uniform pressure and an ample protection against fire. The building has accommodations for twenty-four patients, with separate wards for men and women, and is heated by steam and lighted by gas throughout. On the second floor are an operating room and a number of private rooms for patients. The services of the ambulance, which is maintained in connection with the emergency room in the City Hall, can be secured at any time by telephone.

The Hospital is doing excellent work but is greatly in need of more improved facilities, which should be supplied by public or private benevolence. Each patient chooses his or her own physician, as there is no medical staff officially connected with the institution. The Hospital is open to all schools of practice as selected by the patients, and the physicians are paid for their services by the patients and not by the Association.

A training school for nurses was opened in connection with the Hospital in April, 1894, and the members receive instruction through recitations, lectures by physicians of various schools, and practical work in the Hospital departments.

THE NORWALK HOSPITAL, NORWALK.

MISS HELEN BROWN, *Superintendent.*

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 5, 1902.

The Norwalk Hospital Association was organized in December, 1892, under the general laws of the State, and in July, 1893, a house near the center of the city was opened for hospital purposes. The demand upon its accommodations increased so steadily that steps were afterwards taken to secure more permanent quarters. For this purpose a portion of an estate was

purchased situated about half way between Norwalk and South Norwalk, on a hill back of the Armory, and not far from West avenue connecting the two places.

The Hospital building was erected at a cost of \$25,000, secured almost wholly through voluntary subscriptions, and was completed in 1899. It is an attractive wooden structure in the Colonial style and has accommodations for fifty patients. The main portion contains the administration offices, reception room, etc., rooms for nurses, five private rooms pleasantly furnished by generous individuals and associations, and a well-lighted operating-room completely equipped with modern antiseptic apparatus. An elevator is provided, also, large enough to contain a rolling bed. Adjoining the main portion are separate wards for male and female patients, each accommodating twenty beds and a pleasant sitting-room for convalescents. All departments are lighted by electric lights and are connected with the city's systems of water and sewers. In connection with the operating-room are convenient recovery, sterilizing and surgeons' rooms, and near the ambulance entrance is a room for emergency cases. The Hospital now possesses a modern ambulance which is kept upon call at a public stable.

The medical staff consists of eight physicians and surgeons, who are members of the Norwalk Medical Association, and who serve in turn, two at a time, for periods of one month each. Members of a board of lady visitors call at the Hospital every week and do quiet but effective work in supplying additional comforts for the inmates.

The Hospital is supported largely by the contributions of churches, societies, and friends, and by the fees from members of the Association; since 1895, however, it has been in receipt of an annual appropriation from the State.

THE STAMFORD HOSPITAL, STAMFORD.

MISS D. C. SHIELDS, *Matron.*

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, October 14, 1901.

The Stamford Hospital was opened for the reception of patients on April 7, 1896. A charter was granted to the incorporators by the General Assembly of 1893 which voted, also, an appropriation of \$25,000 to aid in establishing the Hospital on the condition that \$75,000 should be obtained from other sources. This amount was readily subscribed by a number of wealthy and generous citizens, and a desirable piece of property, consisting of a large private residence surrounded by twenty-two acres of land, was purchased for the purpose. It is located on East Main street, about one mile from the center of the city, and may be reached by the Myrtle avenue line of electric cars, which pass the grounds.

The building was thoroughly renovated and equipped for its new uses, and contains medical wards for male and female patients and a number of attractive rooms for private patients. In 1901 a commodious addition was erected, which contains surgical wards for men and women and several additional private rooms. At the date of visit, plans were under consideration to remove the operating room to the third floor of this new addition, and to put in an elevator to connect it with the lower floors. The Hospital is heated throughout with hot water and lighted by gas, and is connected with the city's system of water and sewers. Seven free beds are maintained from endowments made by private individuals, and an ambulance is kept ready for use in one of the city departments.

A staff of five visiting physicians and surgeons of the established school of medicine is connected with the Hospital, whose members serve for periods of two months each in rotation. Patients in private rooms may engage homeopathic physicians, if desired, at their own expense.

THE DAY-KIMBALL HOSPITAL, PUTNAM.

MISS R. P. WEBSTER, *Superintendent.*

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 9, 1902.

This Hospital was opened on February 22, 1893, in a house on Bolles street, and was named the Day-Kimball Hospital in memory of a son of Mrs. Susan Kimball of Boston, a generous donor to the fund for a more permanent building.

In 1895 the new building was erected on the Pomfret road about one mile northwest from the center of Putnam. It is an attractive, three-story structure of wood and affords accommodations for twenty-four patients. The cost of the original building was about \$8,000, and an appropriation of \$5,000, made by the General Assembly of 1895, assisted materially in its construction. In 1900 there was added a good-sized extension which contains separate wards for male and female patients, having eight beds each, and on the third floor a well-lighted operating-room, equipped with modern apparatus, and convenient etherizing and toilet-room adjoining. These substantial additions were made possible by two gifts from friends of the Hospital of \$3,000 and \$2,000, respectively.

The Hospital is equipped with an elevator and fire-escapes, and is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. In addition to its own water supply from a driven well, there is also connection with the pipes of the Putnam water company.

As the only public hospital in Windham County, the Day-Kimball Hospital receives patients from all parts of that county, and its board of twelve visiting physicians represents several different towns. There is also a board of four consulting physicians, who are residents of Putnam. In addition to an annual appropriation from the General Assembly, assistance is otherwise received from the contributions of friends, churches, and societies. An association of ladies in Putnam and vicinity renders the Hospital valuable aid with gifts of funds and useful articles, and supports one of the four free beds that it contains. Arrangements have recently been made by the association for the purchase of a modern ambulance for the Hospital's use.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY HOSPITAL OF WINCHESTER,

WINSTED.

MISS G. O. LEWIS, *Matron.*

Visited by MISS HALL and MR. KELLOGG, September 18, 1902.

The Litchfield County Hospital Association was granted a charter by the General Assembly of 1895, and was afterward united with a similar movement in the borough of Winsted under the above given title.

For the purpose of establishing the Hospital some \$12,000 was raised by voluntary contributions and appropriations of \$10,000 and \$20,000 were obtained from the General Assemblies of 1899 and 1901, respectively. A valuable tract of land comprising about fifteen acres in the western part of Winsted, together with a considerable sum of money, was presented by Mrs. Batcheller to the association, and upon this location the new hospital was erected. The building was opened for the reception of patients, February 3, 1902, and is a substantial structure of buff brick with granite trimmings, three stories in height, and cost about \$40,000. It is situated on high ground and commands extensive views of the town and surrounding country. Accommodations are provided for thirty patients in four wards, arranged for men, women, children and obstetrical cases respectively, and in a number of private rooms. Pleasant sun parlors for convalescent patients are connected with the male and female wards.

A well-arranged operating-room with etherizing and recovery rooms adjoining, is located on the third floor, where are also the apartments for nurses. The operating room is conveniently reached by an elevator sufficiently large to receive a hospital cot. All departments are heated by steam and lighted by gas and electricity, and the plumbing and ventilating systems are of approved modern design.

A board of four physicians and surgeons of Winsted constitutes the visiting staff for the Hospital, and a number of other physicians and surgeons are included in the consulting staff. Private patients may secure at their own expense the attendance of reputable physicians of any school of medicine.

GENERAL STATUTES, REVISION OF 1902.

1901, ch. 39.

SECTION 2852. ANNUAL APPROPRIATION TO CERTAIN HOSPITALS. Five thousand dollars shall be annually paid from the state treasury to each of the following institutions, to wit: the general hospital society of Connecticut, the Hartford hospital, the Bridgeport hospital, the Grace hospital society of New Haven, the William W. Backus hospital at Norwich, the Norwalk hospital of Norwalk, and the Memorial hospital of New London, to be expended under the direction of the governor of the state and the managers of said institutions, respectively, for the support of charity patients, and so used as to benefit the different towns as they may from time to time make application; a report of which expenditure shall be made biennially to the general assembly; *provided, however,* that no part of said appropriation shall be paid to any of said hospitals, unless the same be in actual operation.

PRIVATE AND EMERGENCY HOSPITALS.

THE SHELTERING ARMS, NORWICH.

MISS H. E. DELANCEY, *Matron*.

Visited by Mr. KELLOGG, June 26, 1902.

The Sheltering Arms is a private, non-sectarian charity, which is supported by individual contributions and is managed by members of the United Workers' Society in the interest of poor people of Norwich who require hospital care and treatment. Incurable cases are not received, and it is purposed to make the character of the place more that of a home than of a formal institution.

The charity was established in 1878 and occupies a house near the Norwich Town road and not far from the Backus Hospital. Accommodations for twenty inmates are provided, and all parts of the house present an attractive appearance of real comfort.

Patients who can do so pay something toward their expenses, usually about one-half of the cost of their support. Their own physicians are called in attendance and the professional services are given free of charge. The usual number of patients present is twenty, besides five helpers in the household. Religious services are held every Sunday in the upper hall of the house, except during the months of July and August.

CROMWELL HALL, CROMWELL.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF FRANK K. HALLOCK, M.D.

Visited by DR. DOWN in March, 1901, and by MR. KELLOGG, October 5, 1901, and September 11, 1902.

Cromwell Hall was opened for the reception of patients in December, 1877, and for a number of years it offered treatment to patients suffering from various forms of mental diseases.

About 1895, however, in view of the steadily increasing proportion of simply nervous cases among the inmates, it was decided to limit the admission exclusively to that class of patients. Persons suffering from nervous prostration in all its forms now represent the chief class of patients admitted.

The distinctive feature of the treatment is what is known as the "Program Method," under which a varied schedule of treatment and hygienic living is carefully arranged for each patient. Out-of-door life and exercise, with sun, air, and water baths are made much of in the daily routine. For this purpose the hillside back of the main house is laid out in attractive fashion with groups of trees and winding walks, and is provided with the necessary fenced enclosures within which patients receive the various baths. A pleasant pavilion and a number of small cabins have been constructed, and tents and arbors are used, also, for the open-air rest.

The sanitarium is finely situated on high ground, about one mile north from the railway station at Cromwell, and commands extensive views of the Connecticut River and valley. The buildings consist of a large octagonal house of stone, three stories in height, and two pleasant cottages near by, which are reserved for men and women respectively. There are total accommodations for about thirty-five patients, the number of nurses and attendants provided is liberal, and the institution is maintained at a uniformly high standard.

DR. BOWMAN'S SANITARIUM, GREENWICH.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF J. E. BOWMAN, M.D.

Formerly connected with the Long Island Home, Amityville, and the New York Home for Epileptics.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, June 3, 1901, and April 19, 1902.

Dr. Bowman's Sanitarium, which was established at Noroton in August, 1895, was removed in 1898 to Greenwich, where it is pleasantly situated about three miles northeast from the center of the town on what is known as the North Cos Cob road. About thirty-five acres of land are included in the property.

The house occupied was formerly a private residence, but was extensively remodeled to suit the new requirements, and has accommodations for ten patients. The building is equipped throughout with electric lights, steam heat and modern plumbing, and all of the rooms are handsomely furnished after the fashion of an attractive home. In the spring of 1902, a small but pleasant cottage was erected nearby, which has accommodations for six additional patients.

A limited number of patients are received, and, as almost all of them are sufferers from nervous diseases, the institution is classed under the title of private hospitals rather than under that of sanatoria for mental diseases. A license, however, is held from the State, so that the institution is duly authorized to receive cases of mental disorder whenever it is desired to do so.

THE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL, BRIDGEPORT.

J. V. BRENNAN, *Superintendent.*

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 17, 1902.

The Hospital is located in the central part of the city on Middle street, in the large brick building of the Board of Public Charities of Bridgeport, and is under the direction of a sub-committee of that Board. The location is a good one and is especially convenient for sufferers from accident or injuries on the railroad.

A well-equipped ambulance service is maintained ready for use day and night, and here victims of accidents from any cause whatever may be brought directly and treated. Serious cases are afterward transferred to the Bridgeport Hospital or to their homes, as the case may be. The Hospital contains an operating room equipped with all appliances for ordinary cases, and a comfortable ward which can be enlarged to meet any reasonable demands. A staff of six city physicians is retained in the Hospital service and makes visits at stated hours.

A free dispensary, also, is maintained, from which medicines are supplied to the sick and worthy poor, and a free clinic is held daily for the treatment of cases.

The whole cost of maintaining the Hospital is borne by the city, and plans are under consideration for its removal to the police and charities building on Fairfield avenue. Sleeping accommodations for vagrants are provided in the cellar of the present building, which is comfortably heated by steam.

THE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL, DANBURY.

DR. FRANK W. GORDON, *Physician in charge.*

Visited by MISS HALL and MR. KELLOGG, October 17, 1901.

The Emergency Hospital of Danbury was opened in April, 1894, to serve as an adjunct to the police department of the city. A room in the City Hall on Main street was set aside for the purpose, and was furnished with the necessary appliances for the treatment of injuries from accidents and cases of sudden illness until they can be removed to the general hospital. The city ambulance is kept at a neighboring stable and can be had at a moment's notice. The Hospital is under the direction of the superintending police surgeon.

PROVISION FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

FITCH'S HOME FOR SOLDIERS AND SOLDIERS' HOSPITAL OF CONNECTICUT, NOROTON HEIGHTS.

CAPT. JAMES N. COE, *Superintendent.*

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SOLDIERS' HOSPITAL BOARD OF CON-
NECTICUT.

Visited by DR. DOWN, September 1, 1902.

The Home is favorably located on an elevated site a few rods west of the Noroton station, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding country and Long Island Sound. The institution had its origin in the generous gift by its founder, Mr. Fitch, of a plot of land and a building which he had set apart for the use of the soldiers' orphans. The property was taken over by the State in 1887, and since that time has been conducted under State and National auspices as Fitch's Connecticut Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and Sailors. The grounds include a total of about twenty acres, and present an inviting appearance of good order and tasteful arrangement.

The general disposition of the buildings is in the form of a hollow square. The main group of buildings on the left contains the officers' house, the administrative offices, dormitories, messrooms and commissary departments. Over against the main building, and separated from it by a broad stretch of lawn, stand the chapel and hospital, which form the second side of the square. A small cottage dormitory, the laundry and carpenter's shop make up the third side, while the fourth is bounded by the public highway.

DORMITORIES AND COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

The dormitories are arranged on the congregate plan, and, although well-filled, are kept in a clean and orderly condition. With the exception of the top story, each floor is supplied with a stand-pipe and fire-hose, in addition to a fire-escape and easy exits. Verandas are attached to each floor of the main building on the south side and add greatly to the comfort of the inmates during the summer months.

The second building of the main group is connected with the older building by a covered passageway and contains on the first floor a large dining-room with a comfortable seating capacity of 340, commodious kitchen and bakeshop equipped with modern fittings, and well-arranged storerooms and cold-storage for the preservation of supplies. The upper floor comprises a large dormitory with bath-rooms and lavatory attached, barber-shop, shoe-shop, and clothes-rooms. There are total accommodations in the Home for about four hundred and fifty inmates, and all of the buildings are heated by steam and lighted by gas. Appropriations were made by the General Assembly of 1901 of six thousand dollars each for improved sewers and for an increased water-supply, but considerable delay has been encountered in providing the latter improvement which is greatly needed. It is hoped, however, to obtain it in the near future.

A thorough inspection of every department of the institution is made on Saturday of each week, and any error or omission in order or management is marked for correction. With the exception of hospital patients, each inmate is required to bathe weekly. A number of men are regularly employed in the carpenter's shop, kitchen, baking house, and other departments where civilian labor would otherwise be required, and are paid in proportion to the quantity and worth of their labor. In connection with the daily routine, men are detailed in rotation for duty in the laundry, dining-rooms, etc., for which no compensation is given.

The building containing the amusement room and library is located at the east end of the main building, and provides a place for the inmates to spend much of their time in reading, smoking and games. Magazines, daily and weekly newspapers (generously contributed), games of various kinds, and a library of twelve hundred volumes are at hand for recreation and instruction.

THE HOSPITAL.

The Hospital is naturally one of the most important departments of the institution and is steadily increasing in numbers in accord with the steady inroads of old age upon many of the veterans. The building is a substantial structure of brick, two stories high, and as enlarged in 1900 under an appropriation of \$12,000 from the General Assembly of 1899, furnishes accommodations for one hundred and thirty-eight patients. The wards and toilet-rooms are fitted with modern appliances and are well lighted and ventilated. There are in addition offices for the medical staff and dispensary practice, sitting-room for convalescent patients, dining-room, diet kitchen, etc. The Hospital is under the charge of a resident physician and surgeon, and the necessary number of assistants and attendants.

MANAGEMENT.

The working of the Home is constantly in evidence. At the end of every ten days the superintendent is required to hand in a report to the United States Government. Bi-weekly visits are also made by the executive committee of the Soldiers' Hospital Board of Connecticut, who inspect the premises and audit the accounts. The institution is regularly inspected by a representative of the Government, who is a member of the board of managers of the National Home for disabled volunteer soldiers, and it receives formal visits of the same kind from members of the Grand Army. The Woman's Relief Corps appoint a succession of monthly visitors, who by charitable gifts and kindly acts, not strictly within the scope of government aid, have contributed in many ways to the comfort and cheer of the inmates. Religious services are held in the chapel on Sunday afternoons by local pastors, Roman Catholic priests officiating once a month. Meetings under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association are held on Tuesday evenings, and occasional entertainments are given during the winter months.

An act of Congress authorizes the payment to any State of \$100 per annum for each disabled volunteer soldier maintained in a Soldiers' Home on the condition that such homes shall be inspected and a report made by the board of managers for the

information of Congress. The expense for support in excess of the Government allowance for the Connecticut Home is met by the State. The State appropriated:

For the year ending September 30, 1901	\$91,500.00
For the year ending September 30, 1902	88,000.00

The following statistics are for the years ending June 30, 1901 and 1902:

	1901	1902
Number on books June 30, 1900 and 1901	494	512
Number of new admissions	113	106
Number readmitted	105	101
Total number cared for	712	719
Number discharged during year	160	132
Number of deaths	40	73
Number on books June 30, 1901 and 1902	512	514
Totals	712	719
Average number cared for	518	527
Average cost of maintenance per capita per year...	\$181.19	\$191.82
Number treated in hospital	263	353
Number in Hospital for Insane	25	24

A large portion of the inmates are in receipt of pensions. The money is sent by check, enclosed in envelopes, which may be opened only by the persons to whom they are addressed. Pensioners are required to file their certificates with the superintendent on admission, and to make over to the Soldiers' Hospital Board the amount of each pension respectively, with the understanding that it is to be used for their own wants or for dependent relatives or friends.

	1901	1902
Number of pensioners present June 30	431	447
Number of pensioners present June 30, under Act of June 27, 1890	332	389
Total amount of pensions received	\$49,400.20	\$50,931.77
Total amount sent to dependents	16,872.78	14,709.29

Each inmate receives a copy of the rules and regulations for the government of the Home on admission. The superinten-

dent records violations of the rules and other offenses, and for repetition of the same has authority to warn and finally discharge the offender. The State furnishes a uniform which is worn so long as the person receiving it remains in the Home, and on his discharge is returned to the superintendent.

All permits for admission to the Hospital or Home are issued by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Soldiers' Hospital Board, Bridgeport, Connecticut, to whom all applications and communications should be addressed.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

In accordance with Section 2889 of the General Statutes, Revision of 1902, it is ordered that there shall be paid from the State Treasury \$1.50 per week for the benefit of each child of this State under the age of fourteen years, who has no other adequate means of support, and is not in any poorhouse, whose father served as a Connecticut soldier or enlisted from this State in the United States Navy in the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and died by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in such service.

The selectmen of each town and the treasurers of the New Haven and Hartford Orphan Asylums are required to return to the Comptroller, quarterly, a written list of the names and ages of all such children, and certify that they are entitled to the state bounty. Within ten days after the commencement of the quarter the Comptroller draws his order on the Treasurer for the amount payable for such children.

The amount paid by the State under the above statute was:

For the year ending September 30, 1901	\$2,176.00
For the year ending September 30, 1902	1,683.00

PROVISION FOR MISDEMEANANTS.

THE COUNTY JAILS.

In connection with the County Jails the following statistics relating to their population are taken from the annual returns of the County Commissioners for the two years ending June 30, 1901 and 1902. The table of receipts and expenses is taken from the same source, and shows the relative amounts received from the State and from the earnings of the prisoners to meet the cost of their support. It is provided in Section 2927 of the General Statutes, Revision of 1902, that the County Commissioners, in their respective counties, shall fix the sum to be received for boarding prisoners, not exceeding two dollars and twenty-five cents a week each.

The cost to the State for the board of prisoners in the County Jails was:

<i>For the year ending September 30, 1901.....</i>	<i>\$106,509.55</i>
<i>For the year ending September 30, 1902.....</i>	<i>100,977.43</i>

STATISTICS OF JAILS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

	Hartford County.	New Haven County.	New London County.	Fairfield County.	Windham County.	Litchfield County.	Middlesex County.	Tolland County.	Totals.
Number in jail, June 30, 1900.....	261	252	68	154	80	32	34	19	900
Committed, males over 21.....	1,906	1,634	989	1,844	444	274	220	115	7,426
Males under 21.....	220	197	49	180	21	8	6	5	695
Females over 21.....	298	266	59	207	12	8	8	2	860
Females under 21.....	22	16	7	15	0	0	1	0	61
Total.....	2,707	2,365	1,172	2,409	557	322	269	141	9,942
DISCHARGED:									
By expiration of sentence.....	1,802	1,214	746	1,693	429	218	203	86	6,391
By payment of fines and costs.....	338	408	282	247	40	40	23	5	1,383
Sent to Court and not returned.....	173	260	18	19	6	0	3	0	479
Sent to State Prison.....	41	62	19	42	5	9	0	4	182
By County Commrs. and State's Atty.....	50	36	15	165	10	7	3	0	286
Discharged in other ways.....	46	125	25	100	8	11	14	25	354
Number in jail, June 30, 1901.....	257	260	67	143	59	37	23	21	867
Total.....	2,707	2,365	1,172	2,409	557	322	269	141	9,942
Average number in jail.....	278	277	83	182	81	45	32	17	995
Number in prison before.....	1,286	1,140	686	1,541	244	169	122	—	5,188

STATISTICS OF JAILS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.

	Hartford County.	New Haven County.	New London County.	Fairfield County.	Windham County.	Litchfield County.	Middlesex County.	Tolland County.	Totals.
Number in jail, June 30, 1901	257	260	67	143	59	37	23	21	867
Committed, males over 21	1,787	1,633	1,034	1,895	328	198	209	122	7,206
Males under 21	127	152	56	145	21	10	16	5	532
Females over 21	231	248	81	157	10	9	9	1	746
Females under 21	10	12	3	14	1	1	0	0	41
Total	2,412	2,305	1,241	2,354	419	255	257	149	9,392
DISCHARGED:									
By expiration of sentence	1,633	1,256	712	1,702	268	154	188	117	6,030
By payment of fines and costs	321	378	369	260	39	32	25	6	1,430
Sent to Court and not returned	134	225	27	14	1	3	1	0	405
Sent to State Prison	33	80	10	30	6	9	13	1	182
By County Commrs. and State's Atty	30	42	12	71	23	7	3	4	198
Discharged in other ways	39	112	24	117	11	8	6	6	323
Number in jail, June 30, 1902	216	212	87	160	71	42	21	15	824
Total	2,412	2,305	1,241	2,354	419	255	257	149	9,392
Average number in jail	255	246	77	152	65	43	34	16	888
Number in prison before	1,287	1,038	667	1,439	199	106	108	—	4,844

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF COUNTY JAILS.

Year ending June 30, 1901. Counties.	Received and due from State.	Received and due from Earnings and Sales.	Total.	*Expenses.	5 Per Ct. License Receipts, Transfers, etc.
Hartford	\$35,003	\$2,819	\$37,822	\$31,977	\$8,079
New Haven	29,801	2,615	32,416	†29,975	21,742
New London	11,916	1,259	13,175	10,377	5,075
Fairfield	26,654	961	27,615	23,439	12,152
Windham	9,498	5,924	15,422	12,083	1,924
Litchfield	6,591	1,917	8,508	6,815	1,203
Middlesex	4,348	947	5,295	†6,818	1,161
Tolland	1,766	—	1,766	4,752	588
Totals	\$125,577	\$16,442	\$142,019	\$126,236	\$51,924

* Included in these amounts for building repairs were:

Hartford, \$847; New London, \$1,249; Fairfield, \$756; Windham, \$293; Litchfield, \$41; Middlesex, \$267; Tolland, \$322; Total, \$3,775.

† Included also in this amount for Middlesex County was \$473 for transfer of prisoners between Middletown and Haddam.

‡ In addition to this amount there was expended for buildings in New Haven County, \$20,000.

Year ending June 30, 1902. Counties.	Received and due from State.	Received and due from Earnings and Sales.	Total.	*Expenses.	5 Per Ct. License Receipts, Transfers, etc.
Hartford	\$32,278	\$2,656	\$34,934	\$32,845	\$7,858
New Haven	28,670	6,969	35,639	35,714	20,205
New London	12,550	1,285	13,835	10,458	4,101
Fairfield	23,097	1,592	24,689	22,938	12,255
Windham	7,623	6,836	14,459	13,552	1,545
Litchfield	6,192	1,545	7,737	5,154	1,482
Middlesex	4,475	1,998	6,473	†8,126	1,065
Tolland	4,947	—	4,947	5,270	738
Totals	\$119,832	\$22,881	\$142,713	\$134,057	\$49,249

* Included in these amounts for building repairs were:

Hartford, \$1,158; New Haven, \$2,853; New London, \$806; Fairfield, \$68; Windham, \$820; Litchfield, \$142; Middlesex, \$862; Tolland, \$203; Total \$6,912.

† Included also in this amount for Middlesex County was \$492 for transfer of prisoners between Middletown and Haddam.

THE HARTFORD COUNTY JAIL, HARTFORD.

E. J. SMITH, *Sheriff*; M. D. CONNORS, *Deputy Jailer*.

Visited by MISS HALL in January, 1901, and June, 1902, by MR. KELLOGG, October 19, 1901, and by DR. DOWN in June, 1901, and October 9, 1902.

The Jail buildings are situated in a good-sized lot, occupying a block, on Seyms street, in the northern part of the city, and may be reached by a short walk from the Main street or Albany avenue lines of street cars. A pleasant house for the Jailer stands at the center of the south front, while entrance to the Jail proper is had at one side through the office.

The original part of the Jail was built in 1873-4 and contains the main block of one hundred and thirty-six cells arranged in four tiers and substantially built of brick. A smaller block extending to the right contains twenty-four cells of somewhat larger size, arranged in three tiers, which are used exclusively for "bound-over" men. Straw mattresses, blankets, sheets, pillows and pillow-cases are provided for the beds, and ventilation is secured for each cell independently by a system of pipes which discharge into openings above the block. The corridors surrounding the block are well lighted and ventilated by series of long windows and openings in the outer walls.

In 1896 there was added a substantial brick wing, extending to the east beyond the bound-over block. Within this is a block of one hundred and twenty steel cells arranged in four tiers about the sides of a central court, twenty-five feet in width, from which they are screened by walls and doors of solid steel, pierced only by peep-holes for the purposes of inspection. This court is well lighted and ventilated by a large skylight in the roof, and furnishes a convenient place for the daily exercise of those prisoners who are not employed in the workshop. The block is surrounded by an outer corridor on each tier by which

the cells receive abundant light and air, and from which they are separated by heavy steel gratings. Each cell is provided with proper furnishings, but no plumbing whatever is introduced into the cells. The two blocks together furnish a total of two hundred and eighty cells available for male prisoners.

The hospital department, connected with the north end of the main hall, is under the charge of a special hospital steward, and contains a pleasant ward with twelve beds, sitting and dining-room, bathroom and dispensary, all comfortably equipped with modern furnishings. The rooms which were formerly used for hospital purposes are now employed as shops for the tailoring and shoe-making required in the institution. There have been no cases of contagious disease during the year and every effort was used to prevent the introduction of small-pox into the jail during the epidemic of this disease in the vicinity of Hartford in the winter and spring months. In the course of the year there were more than eight hundred vaccinations in the jail, and small-pox has been unknown here.

Since January 1, 1897, uniform clothing has been provided for all inmates of the Jail, and the garments that the prisoners possess at the time of entrance are taken from them, systematically preserved and returned to their owners when they leave the institution. This method insures the neat appearance of the men while in the Jail, and prevents them from replenishing their wardrobes unduly at the public expense. The officers of the Jail wear appropriate uniforms. Twelve shower baths of modern design are provided for the use of male prisoners, and a change of clean clothing is furnished weekly for each man.

The workshop is situated at the rear of the main block, and the chief employment of the prisoners is the manufacture of chairs for the New Haven Chair Company. One hundred and ninety-five men were thus engaged at the date of last visit, but were not working to good advantage, owing to the contracted quarters in which their work is carried on. Greater variety in work is afforded here by the introduction of the manufacture of rattan chairs, besides the usual cane-seated chairs which are made in several of our county jails. All the prisoners, with the exception of "bound-over" men and those who are ill or assigned

to duty in other departments, are regularly employed. The working hours are from 7 A. M. till noon and from 1 to 5 P. M.

The chapel of the Jail is situated over the workshop and is a room of good size and cheerful appearance. A partition separates the men in the body of the chapel from the women, who, together with visitors, are seated in the rear. Religious services are held every Sunday by the chaplain.

The department for women is located in a wing on the west side of the main block and contains thirty-six cells available for their use. An abundance of air and sunlight is received from windows in the southern wall. The women are under the charge of a matron and do the laundry work and mending and make the sheets and shirts that are used in the Jail. The basement under the women's department contains a well-arranged bathroom, and the laundry, which is provided with stationary tubs, steam-driers and other facilities.

The kitchen, bakery, and storehouse are situated in a one-story brick wing, which stands in the angle between the main building and the women's wing, and opens into both by means of windows through which the rations are served. All departments are equipped with modern fittings and are well adapted for the purpose. The cooking is done entirely by men, and rations are served as follows: breakfast, beef or fish hash, or bread and coffee; dinner, either bean soup, meat stew, corned beef, or fish hash, with bread; supper, mush and milk or mush and molasses.

The record of this Jail has been uniformly excellent for some years past, and recent visits served to confirm the good impression heretofore existing. The institution may fairly be said to compare well with any of the same class in the country.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY JAIL, NEW HAVEN.

A. B. DUNHAM, *Sheriff*; JOHN VISCHER, *Deputy Jailer*.

*Visited by MR. SPENCER in February, 1901, by MISS BACON, June 9, 1902,
and by DR. DOWN, September 19, 1902.*

The Jail is situated in a large lot on Whalley avenue in the northwestern part of the city and may be reached by the Westville line of street cars which pass the premises. Near the center of the south front of the building is a comfortable house for the Jailer's use, while the entrance to the Jail itself is at one side through the office. The original building was erected in 1857, and contains the main block of cells, one hundred and fifty in number, which are arranged in three tiers and are substantially built of brick. Light and air are received through long windows in the outer walls of the building, and in addition each cell is ventilated independently by a system of pipes which communicate with openings above the block. The cells are alike in size and are furnished uniformly, each with a bed which is supplied with a tick filled with straw, a pillow, pillow-case, blankets, and one sheet.

To the east of the main building, in a brick structure which was formerly the workshop, is situated a block of one hundred and two steel cells, arranged in three tiers. The cells are constructed on the usual plan, back to back, and are separated by a narrow passway which extends through the length of the block on each tier and permits inspection of the cells from the rear. A wide corridor surrounds the block and is sufficiently lighted and ventilated by windows in the outer walls.

The north end of this building is divided into two stories, the upper one of which forms a large room for use as a chapel. Here services are conducted every Sunday by local religious organizations, and on alternate Sundays mass is said by a Roman Catholic priest. The space under the chapel may be

occupied by another section of cells, one tier in height, when a further addition seems advisable. At present, there are situated here two detached steel cells which are carefully padded throughout for the use of prisoners who are violent with delirium tremens.

Shower baths of modern design are provided, and the plumbing of the Jail is equipped throughout with sanitary fixtures. All the prisoners are required to bathe once a week and a change of clean clothing is provided weekly. The bedding and shirts belonging to the Jail are washed by the female prisoners. Since July, 1899, it has been the practice of the Jail managers to furnish shirts and overalls for all men who are actively employed.

The workshop of the Jail adjoins the rear of the main block, and is a commodious, three-storied structure of brick, whose several floors provide convenient quarters for the manufacture of bent-wood chairs for the Connecticut Chair Company. Improved machinery and the piece-work principle adopted here, in addition to the great facility exhibited by many of the prisoners in operating the machines, demonstrate very clearly the success attained in reducing the cost of this industrial product to a minimum. There are accommodations for the employment of three hundred men at the same time, the working hours are from 7 A. M. to 12, and from 1 to 6 P. M., and all of the men with the exception of those who are ill, assigned to other duty, or bound over for trial, are regularly employed in this department.

The women's department is located in a wing at the west side of the main building, and is under the charge of a matron. It contains forty cells, arranged in three tiers, and is provided with an abundant supply of bath-tubs, shower baths, and toilet fixtures, accessible from each tier. The women work in the kitchen and laundry, make the men's shirts and all other clothing and bedding used in the Jail, and do the mending. These duties, together with certain branches of housework, keep them employed for a part of each day.

The kitchen of the Jail is situated between the main block and the women's department, and is equipped with all needful apparatus. Two trustworthy male prisoners are employed in the kitchen with the women. Rations are served to the general body of prisoners as follows: for breakfast, hash, bread and

coffee; for dinner, bread with bean soup, beef soup, or corned beef and vegetables; for supper, rice, oatmeal, or mush, with milk. The bread is obtained fresh every day from a local baker. Over the kitchen is a large room which may be used for hospital purposes when required. Serious cases of illness are taken to the city hospitals.

When last visited, the condition of the cells and corridors throughout the Jail was clean and wholesome, and the institution as a whole gave evidence of good management.

THE NEW LONDON COUNTY JAILS.

Two jails are maintained in New London County; one in Norwich and one in New London. The expense and inconvenience are proportionately greater under this arrangement, and it is admitted that it would be a benefit to the county and to all concerned if the differences arising from local interest and prejudice could be satisfactorily settled and the two jails united into one institution.

THE NEW LONDON JAIL, NEW LONDON.

GEORGE O. JACKSON, *Sheriff*; C. M. HATCHELL, *Deputy Jailer*.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, October 26, 1901, and by DR. DOWN, July 15, 1902.

The New London Jail is situated at the corner of Franklin and High streets, a short distance west from the center of the city. It consists of an old part, solidly built of stone in 1846, which contains fourteen cells and a dungeon, and a new part built of brick in 1876, which contains the main block of forty-two cells arranged in three tiers. The wide corridor surrounding the block is well ventilated and lighted by long windows in the outer wall and each cell is also ventilated separately by a system of pipes leading to the roof. The walls and ceilings of

the cells are whitewashed, and the beds are provided with straw ticks, blankets, sheets and pillow-cases.

The building is heated by steam from a boiler in the old part of the Jail. There is no water-closet, but buckets are used in the cells both during the day and at night. A bathtub stands in the corridor at one end of the block, which partially screens it from view, and the prisoners are required to bathe once a week. Through the efforts of the present jailer, a library of about four hundred volumes has been donated by the citizens of New London and has proved a source of much diversion for the prisoners. On Sunday services are held in the Jail chapel under the direction of various religious organizations of the city. The chapel room is also used for hospital purposes when necessity requires it.

The department for women is located on the north side of the building between the main block and the Jailer's house. It contains eight cells arranged in two tiers, and presented an appearance of neatness and good order. The women prisoners, of whom there were four present when last visited, are employed in the kitchen, and rations are served to the prisoners as follows: for breakfast, bread and coffee; for dinner, fresh meat, corned beef, fish chowder, soup, or baked beans; for supper, oatmeal, rice, or mush, with molasses.

The conclusion reached after an inspection of this jail is strongly in favor of uniting the two jails of this county into one institution. Attention is especially directed to the lack of proper facilities for keeping the male portion of the jail population profitably employed. At the date of last visit, out of a total of fifty-one males, two were employed in reseating chairs and three or four more in other work about the premises;—not a very creditable showing in this day of progressive thought and action in both economic and hygienic features relating to the management of the criminal classes.

THE NORWICH JAIL, NORWICH.

GEORGE O. JACKSON, *Sheriff and Jailer.*

Visited by DR. DOWN, July 8, 1902.

The Norwich Jail is located on Jail Hill, so called, an abrupt elevation not far from the center of the city. It was solidly built of stone in 1838, and retains in general its original form to the present day. The Jailer's house is attached to the front of the building, and commands an attractive view.

The main part of the Jail is used for male prisoners and contains a block of thirty-six cells which are arranged in two tiers, and are surrounded by a corridor twelve feet wide. Long windows in the outer walls and openings in the ceiling provide light and ventilation. The building is heated throughout by steam and is connected with the water and sewer systems of the city. A bath-tub is situated at the end of the corridor and is screened from view by the main block. Here also, as at New London, there is no water-closet, and buckets are used in the cells by day as well as by night. Each cell contains a single bed, furnished with a tick filled with straw, sheets, blankets, pillow and pillow-case. When more than enough prisoners are present to fill the cells, additional accommodations are provided by using settees and cots as temporary beds in one side of the general corridor, but, under such circumstances, it is difficult to maintain effective discipline. Religious services are held at the Jail on Sundays during the winter months.

There have been no material changes in the general plan and management of the Jail since the last report, and a suitable yard, or airing court, besides some approach to accommodations for the sick, are still desired. Profitable and wholesome employment for the prisoners is not provided to any extent, and the few men working at shoemaking, wood-work and general repairing, furnished a marked contrast to most of the other

jails. There is no regular shop provided for work of any kind, and the corridor surrounding the block of cells is utilized, in part, as a makeshift. This practice operates against the welfare of many of the prisoners who are not employed, for the latter are confined in their cells while the others are working, and the chances for securing out-of-door air and sunlight are far removed. The general condition of the jail was fair, and perhaps could not be improved very much owing to the style and arrangements of the building.

The combined kitchen and laundry adjoins the building on the west side and overhead are situated the women's quarters, which contain ten cells. The latter were clean and comfortable in appearance and supplied with proper sanitary conveniences. The women prisoners, whenever present, do the sewing and mending for the Jail inmates, and make such garments as are needed. In the absence of a hospital room in the Jail, prisoners who are seriously ill are removed to the city hospital.

The usual bill of fare is as follows: breakfast, bread and coffee; dinner, either corned beef, beef stew, soup, beans, or fish, with bread and potatoes; supper, mush with milk or molasses. The various articles of food appeared wholesome and sufficient. Male prisoners perform the cooking, baking, and washing required for the Jail, and the men and women inmates are consequently not associated in any department of work.

THE FAIRFIELD COUNTY JAILS.

Fairfield County supports two Jails; the principal one being at Bridgeport and the other at Danbury. The latter stands in the relation of a dependency to the larger institution at Bridgeport, and is used, as a rule, for the detention of short-term men only.

THE BRIDGEPORT JAIL, BRIDGEPORT.

S. E. HAWLEY, *Sheriff*; WILLIAM SCOFIELD, *Deputy Jailer*.

Visited by DR. DOWN and MR. SPENCER, August 29, 1902.

The Bridgeport Jail is situated in a large lot at the corner of North and Fairmount avenues in the northern part of the city, and may be easily reached from the North avenue line of electric cars. It stands on high ground and receives an abundance of light and air from all sides.

The building is a substantial one of brick, and consists of an old part built in 1871 and a new part erected in 1884. The latter contains a massive steel cage, which is built within and practically distinct from the brick walls surrounding it, and has heavy gratings of steel bars that extend from top to bottom. The cage is divided into three tiers, each of which comprises two rows of thirteen cells facing outward. The flooring of each tier is extended to a width of nine feet beyond the cells and is carried the whole length of the block, thus forming a secure promenade enclosure for each section of cells. The doors of the respective enclosures are always kept locked, but the doors of the cells are not locked during the day, and the "bound-over" prisoners who are not required to work, and those who from sickness or other good reason are not employed, associate freely in the enclosures. Access to the several tiers is gained from narrow galleries that surround the cage on all sides. One set wash-basin and closet are provided for each sec-

tion of cells, and the inmates of this department use the shower baths in the old part of the Jail.

The women's department, which is also situated at this side of the Jail, contains a total of twenty-four cells available for female prisoners. The women are under the charge of a matron, and assist in the kitchen and laundry work, and do the mending for the institution.

The old part of the Jail extends directly back from the office and contains a substantial brick block of one hundred and twenty cells arranged in three tiers. Every cell is furnished with an iron bed provided with a tick filled with straw, blankets, one sheet, pillow, and pillow-case. Shower baths are situated at the end of the block, and the men are required to bathe every week. The clothing of the prisoners is taken from them at the time of their arrival and is thoroughly fumigated. During the period of confinement, each prisoner wears plain but decent clothing belonging to the Jail, and when discharged, goes out possessed of the same garments with which he entered the institution.

The workshop is a commodious brick building of two stories, forty by one hundred feet, and adjoins the end of the old part. The first floor is used as a storeroom for materials, finished products, etc., while the upper floor forms the workshop proper, and furnishes ample quarters for the employment of all of the prisoners, except the "bound-over" men and those who are detailed for other duty in and around the Jail. With a total capacity of two hundred and twenty-seven, the Jail contained one hundred and eighty-five persons on the day of inspection. Of these, one hundred and seventy-two were males and thirteen females. A large percentage of the men were employed in the shop, which is capacious, well-lighted and ventilated and seems peculiarly adapted for the purposes of a general workroom. The prisoners were employed in certain branches of leather work, chiefly the working and cutting of sole leather into the desired condition and shapes. The working hours are from 7 A. M. to 12, and from 12.30 to 5.30 P. M. The general appearance of the men was wholesome and no cases of sickness were reported.

The Jail, as a whole, presented an appearance of neatness, excepting the portion known as the steel cage, in which were a

number of bound-overs and others, a portion of whose time might have been profitably spent in keeping their cells and the corridor more in harmony with the good order exhibited in other parts of the building. At the time of visit criticism was made of the apparently free commingling of male and female prisoners at work in the kitchen and laundry, but it was afterward learned that plans were under way to effect an improvement in this matter at an early date. In feeding the prisoners the ordinary bill of fare is: breakfast, meat, or fish hash, bread and coffee; dinner, bread and potatoes with corned beef, beef stew, soup, or beans; supper, rice, oatmeal, mush with syrup, or bread and tea.

Two rooms situated over the Jailer's office may be utilized for hospital purposes when required, but are seldom so employed. All ordinary cases of illness are treated in the cells. The room or chapel in which religious exercises are held has been renovated, and presents a neat and attractive appearance when compared with its former condition. Services are held here every Sunday from October to June, the form of service being usually that of some Protestant denomination.

THE DANBURY JAIL, DANBURY.

W. M. SCOTT, *Deputy Jailer.*

Visited by MISS HALL and MR. KELLOGG, October 17, 1901.

The Jail is conveniently located on the main street near the center of the city. It is a medium-sized building, built in 1870, and the front part is used by the Jailer as his private quarters. The Jail apartments are attached to the rear, and are screened from the street by a board fence which extends above the windows. It has a total capacity of thirty-four cells, twenty-eight of which are for men, and six for women. The beds are provided with sheets, blankets, pillows and pillow-cases, and each man has his own towel. Stoves are used for heating purposes and for drying the men's clothing, which, when washed, is hung on lines in the corridor. The bath-tub and closet at the end of

the block are provided with sanitary fixtures, but should be screened from general view.

As this Jail is used, as a rule, for the detention of short-term men only, it has not been thought advisable to introduce any system of employment. Men who are committed by the Danbury Court are, in many cases, not detained long in the local Jail. The understanding is that when prisoners are sentenced for a period of thirty days or longer, the Jailer shall notify the Sheriff, who will then direct the transfer of the men to the Bridgeport jail, where they will thenceforth be regularly employed; the cost of transportation in such cases is willingly met by the party who has the work under contract.

The short-term men who serve out their sentences in Danbury spend their days in idleness, and either occupy their cells or sit in the halls and read. The bill of fare is wholesome, but is purposely not so hearty as it would be if the men were regularly employed. The daily menu is: breakfast, hash, bread, and coffee; dinner, bread and milk; supper, mush and milk.

The Jail is clean and has the appearance of being well conducted. Religious services are held on alternate Sundays by members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

THE WINDHAM COUNTY JAIL,

BROOKLYN.

P. B. SIBLEY, *Sheriff*; D. C. PARK, *Deputy Jailer*.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 10, 1902.

The Jail is located at Brooklyn, five miles south from the Pomfret station on the Midland division of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., and four miles west from Danielson on the Norwich division of the same railway. Brooklyn is the old county seat of Windham County, but for some years past the sessions of the courts have been held in the larger towns of Putnam and Willimantic.

The present building was erected in 1896 at a cost of \$45,000, and is substantially constructed of brick. It consists of a long

main building extending north and south, and a smaller part extending east and west which connects the main building with the Jailer's house.

The main building consists of three divisions, of which the southernmost and largest contains the main block of sixty cells disposed in three tiers. The cells are solidly constructed of steel and are placed back to back, each tier being divided by a narrow passage which runs through the length of the block and permits the inspection of the cells from the rear by the officer in charge. Light and air are received from long windows in the outer walls, and each cell is further ventilated independently by a system of pipes which extend to the roof. Every cell contains a good bed and bedding, and is provided with a sanitary bucket, inclosed in a ventilated compartment. In the northern division is another block of thirty-six cells, similar in design and equipment to those in the larger block. Lavatories are accessible from each tier in both divisions, and every prisoner is required to bathe once a week. Steam heat is supplied in all departments of the Jail.

The central part of the main building contains a convenient hospital room, with bathroom attached, and on the upper floor a pleasant chapel, where religious services are conducted every Sunday under the alternate direction of a Christian Endeavor society from Danielson, and the pastor of a local church who acts as chaplain for the Jail. Roman Catholic services are held once a month in winter. In the basement is a well-equipped laundry which contains also a steam sterilizer, where the clothing of the men, which is taken from them at the time of entrance, is thoroughly fumigated. Underclothes, shirts, and overalls are provide for the inmates by the Jail during their time of residence.

The smaller part of the Jail contains a well-arranged kitchen and bakery. Meals are served at tables in the hallway near the kitchen for all of the men who are actively employed, thus insuring less waste of food and improved neatness in the cell quarters. The usual bill of fare is: for breakfast, bread and coffee, and hash for those who are actively employed; for dinner, corned beef and vegetables, soup, or beans, with bread; for supper, bread and tea, with meat for the workers. Pleasant offices for the Jailer are situated in this part of the building,

and on the upper floor are several large rooms designed for workshops, where the bedding and much of the clothing used in the Jail are manufactured by the inmates. One of these rooms is occupied by the women prisoners, who are usually few in number, as the cells designed for them in the north block did not prove suitable for the purpose. The latter are used as solitary cells for the purpose of punishment.

Twenty-four acres of land are directly connected with the Jail, a considerable part of which is cultivated by the prisoners. A model stable, barn, and creamery, situated on the premises, furnish healthful employment for a number of men. An adjacent farm of two hundred acres, also, is owned by the County, and here a majority of the prisoners are employed in clearing up the land and in raising large quantities of farm produce. In addition, groups of men are let out to assist the farmers in the neighborhood, as occasion requires. The receipts derived from the labor of prisoners, as may be seen by reference to the statistical tables, make a much better showing than in other counties where the contract-labor system prevails. The Brooklyn Jail in general gives evidence of careful and efficient management.

THE LITCHFIELD COUNTY JAIL, LITCHFIELD.

E. A. NELLIS, *Sheriff*; L. D. LEONARD, *Deputy Jailer*.

Visited by Miss BACON and Mr. KELLOGG, July 24, 1901, and by Dr. DOWN and Mr. SPENCER, August 29, 1902.

The Jail has an attractive situation in the center of the town at the corner of North and West streets, and is surrounded by a small but well-kept yard. It consists of a large dwelling-house erected in 1811, in which the Jailer has his office and private quarters, and adjoining it in the rear the Jail buildings proper.

The first of these buildings was the original Jail structure, solidly built of brick and containing sixteen cells, arranged in two tiers. Directly connected with this old part at the rear is

a substantial brick building, two stories high, which was erected in 1895 and contains the main block of twenty-eight cells. The block is built of brick with a solid iron floor dividing the two tiers which it comprises.

All of the cells are furnished with the regulation prison cots with proper coverings, and are provided with convenient receptacles for sanitary buckets, having thorough ventilation to the roof. The hall surrounding the block is well lighted and ventilated by means of windows in the outer walls. In addition to the main block, there are in each of two corners of the building two steel cells for the restraint of more desperate criminals, and at the other end a single dark cell for the purpose of solitary confinement. Two guard rooms command a view of both sides of the block, and at the southeast corner of the corridor opens a well-appointed bathroom. All parts of the Jail are equipped with gasoline lights and are heated by steam.

The workshop occupies the whole of the upper floor of the main part, and receives good light and air from windows on the north and south sides. The industry carried on is cane-seating chairs under contract with the Connecticut Chair Co. of New Haven. An ell on the north side contains on the first floor a well-arranged kitchen and pantries. The usual bill of fare is as follows: for breakfast, hash, bread and coffee; for dinner, bread and corned beef and potatoes, soup, or pork and beans; supper, mush and milk. On the second floor is a storeroom in connection with the workshop for the storage of materials, finished product, etc., and a good-sized room which is occupied by the male prisoners who are employed in the kitchen. All of the prisoners wear uniform clothing furnished by the Jail during their term of confinement.

Women prisoners, of whom there were four present at the date of last visit, occupy a large room in an addition on the north side of the Jailer's house, and are employed in the laundry and kitchen, and in sewing and mending. The condition of the Jail upon inspection was found to maintain its good record for careful management and close attention to details involving the appearance of the building as well as its inmates, the selection and preparation of foods, and the usual hygienic requirements.

THE MIDDLESEX COUNTY JAILS.

There are two Jails in Middlesex County, at Haddam and Middletown, respectively, of which the latter is a small affair and is used for the detention of prisoners awaiting transfer to Haddam and for the confinement of men serving very short terms. The extra expense involved in the maintenance of two establishments and in the transfer of prisoners between them argues well for the consolidation of the Jails in one first-class institution, to be located, preferably, at Middletown, where the sessions of court are held.

THE HADDAM JAIL, HADDAM.

T. S. BROWN, *Sheriff*; WILLIAM H. SCOVILLE, *Deputy Jailer*.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 19, 1901, and by MISS HALL, October 15, 1902.

The Jail is located at Haddam, on the Valley division of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., and stands facing the main street of the town on a hill back of the station. It is solidly built of granite, and is provided with quarters on the north side for the use of the Jailer's family. A door in the Jailer's office leads directly into the Jail proper, which consists of a large room, with the majority of the cells ranged in two tiers on the north side. The main portion constitutes the old part and contains twenty single cells, whose interior dimensions are eight feet long, four and one-half feet wide, and six and one-half feet high. An addition built on to the eastern end several years ago forms the new part, and contains ten cells, which are somewhat larger and may be used for two inmates each. The room is chiefly lighted and ventilated by a row of windows on the south side.

All of the cells are cared for by their respective inmates, and are furnished with single beds provided with mattresses, pillows,

blankets, sheets and pillow-cases. Two large stoves are used for heating purposes, as the steam-heating apparatus with which the Jail is equipped does not operate successfully. A bath-tub, properly screened from view, is located at one end of the room, and two set tubs are provided for other washing operations.

The women's department is situated over the kitchen, with which it is connected by a staircase. It consists of four cells, besides one dark cell for solitary confinement, and is furnished with pitchers and basins for toilet purposes. The women are employed in the kitchen as circumstances require. The food supplied to the prisoners is sufficient and of good quality. The ordinary bill of fare is: for breakfast, bread and coffee, with beans, hash, or cold meat; for dinner, bread, with corned beef and vegetables, fish, soup, or beans; for supper, some variety of cereal food with tea.

There is no workshop connected with the institution, and the men are not regularly employed; much of their time is spent in idle association about the stove in the main hall. They are engaged in cultivating the Jail farm of forty acres during the season, and in the spring and autumn do a part of the work upon the roads and bridges in the town, and are occasionally hired out by the day to the neighboring farmers. Religious services are held in the Jail every Sunday afternoon by the minister of the local church.

At the date of last visit, the Jail was found in excellent condition, all departments bearing witness to good management by the present Jailer.

THE MIDDLETOWN JAIL, MIDDLETOWN.

C. B. CLARK, *Deputy Jailer.*

Visited by Mr. KELLOGG, September 10, 1902.

On Warwick street, in the city of Middletown, is situated a small jail which has been used for a number of years in connection with the county institution. It is customary for men sentenced to jail for ten days or less to serve their time in this

place, and here prisoners are held who are waiting transfer to the Jail at Haddam.

The building is a small, brownstone structure, quite old, and is attached to the rear of the keeper's residence. It consists of one large room, which contains a table, a few chairs, a stove, and at one side the cells, eleven in number, which are built of brick and are arranged in two tiers. The whole appearance of the room was dark and unwholesome, and the sanitary arrangements were meager and in poor condition. A modern jail should be constructed in Middletown, and in the meantime, the present establishment should be thoroughly renovated. The average number of prisoners present is five or six, but no attempt is made to furnish employment.

THE TOLLAND COUNTY JAIL, TOLLAND.

A. P. DICKINSON, *Sheriff*; G. P. BABCOCK, *Deputy Jailer*.

Visited by DR. DOWN in July, 1901, and July 7, 1902.

The County Jail is inconveniently situated in Tolland and is reached from the nearest three railway stations by a drive of five miles from Rockville, of six miles from Vernon on the Highland division of the N. Y., H. H. & H. R. R., or of three miles from the Tolland station on the Central Vermont railroad.

As it now stands the Jail is a small stone building, and consists of an old part built in 1865, and a new part which was added in 1894; the former contains two tiers of eight cells each, constructed of brick, and the latter the same number, constructed of iron, making thirty-two cells in all. The tiers are ranged along the north wall of the building and open upon a wide corridor, which is lighted by a series of windows facing the south and is ventilated by them and by openings in the ceiling. The floor of the corridor is about five feet below the level of the ground. The cells contain single beds, which are furnished with excelsior mattresses, sheets, blankets, pillows, and pillow-cases. A bath-tub at one end of the corridor and a

closet at the other are decently enclosed by wooden partitions. Laundry work is done in the cellar of the Jailer's house.

There is no workshop attached to the Jail; the men are not employed, except in cutting firewood, as hereafter mentioned, and in doing odd jobs about the premises, and there are, therefore, in this instance no receipts from the earnings of prisoners. The ordinary bill of fare is: breakfast, crackers and coffee, with sugar and milk; dinner, meat and potatoes, meat stew, hash, or beans, with bread; supper, crackers and tea, with sugar and milk.

The Jailer's residence is connected with the Jail, and in the back part over the kitchen are located the women's quarters, consisting of two good-sized rooms with accommodations for four inmates. The rooms are heated by steam and are provided with a closet. Adjoining the women's department is a large room which is designed for use as a hospital and seems well adapted for the purpose.

The most notable change in the building equipment since the last report is the alteration in the heating appliances throughout the Jail. The former method of heating by coal has been abandoned and the present furnace is to be replaced by a wood-burning device which insures the dual advantage of employment for the prisoners and economy in the purchase of fuel. The County Commissioners have secured a large wood-lot comprising a number of acres of original and second growth trees, which will insure an ample supply of firewood for many years, and it is designed to have the prisoners do all of the cutting, hauling, piling and splitting, preparatory to its use in the building.

Architecturally, the Jail must be regarded as out of date, and it is safe to assume that a new structure will not be built in the present location. The isolated position renders it necessary to transport prisoners for several miles from the nearest railroad station. This objection was not so patent when a large amount of the County Court business was transacted in Tolland, but it is perfectly valid at the present time, owing to the fact that by far the larger number of cases are tried in Rockville, and it seems only logical that a new jail built upon modern conceptions of the actual requirements of a place of detention should be located in or near the city of Rockville.

PROVISION FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

THE COUNTY TEMPORARY HOMES.

Under the provisions of the General Statutes a Temporary Home for dependent and neglected children is maintained in each of the eight counties of the State. The law authorizing their establishment grew out of a movement whose object was to prevent the placing of children over two years of age in town almshouses, a concerted inquiry having previously demonstrated the fact that it was a common practice on the part of overseers of the poor to place dependent children in almshouses, and that large numbers of them, many of whom were between the ages of two and sixteen, were still under the influence of such objectionable surroundings.

The law was passed in January, 1883, and preparations were made to put its provisions into effect with as little delay as possible. One Home was opened on September 10, 1883; others followed suit at somewhat later dates, and by January 1, 1884, all had been established and were in active operation.

A brief account of their present situation and condition, in the order of their foundation, together with a compendium of the laws governing their establishment and management, tables of statistics concerning their population, etc., is given in the following pages.

THE MIDDLESEX COUNTY HOME.

The Home was opened in Middletown on September 10, 1883; was moved to Higganum in April, 1884, and in November, 1886, to Haddam, its present location. The situation is a good one, being on a considerable elevation above the Connecticut River and on the main road of the town, about half a mile

south from the Haddam station and only a few rods distant from the flag-station at Arnold's.

The building occupied is a large wooden structure, three stories in height, constructed especially for the purpose and enlarged in 1897 by a commodious addition on the north side. Comfortable accommodations are provided for about eighty children, and all departments present an attractive appearance of comfort and good order. Two convenient school-rooms are under the charge of competent teachers, who instruct the children during the usual school hours.

An abundant supply of good water is piped into the house from a neighboring hill, and the system of drainage into the river is effective. Eight fire plugs, with fifty feet of hose attached to each, are placed in and about the building, and iron fire-escapes are affixed to the house from the upper floors.

In 1899 an adjoining piece of property was purchased which includes a fair-sized house that may be used as an isolation hospital when required. About five acres of land surround the Home, of which a portion is cultivated as a kitchen garden, but the larger part is used solely for a recreation ground. On Sundays the children attend church and Sunday school in the town.

THE HARTFORD COUNTY HOME.

The Hartford County Temporary Home was opened in Bloomfield on October 1, 1883; was afterwards moved to East Hartford, and again in 1889 to its present location at Warehouse Point. It is situated on rising ground one mile east from the railway station at Windsor Locks, and one mile and a half south from the Warehouse Point station. Electric cars between Hartford and Springfield pass not far from the Home. A large brick house, formerly used as a private residence, was remodeled to suit the Home's purposes. About eleven acres of land are connected with the institution, of which the portion to the north is cultivated as a vegetable garden and orchard, and at the rear of the house sufficient ground is reserved as a play-yard.

Some years later the Home was enlarged by the construction of a substantial brick addition, two stories in height, which by

careful arrangement can be made to accommodate nearly one hundred children. The dormitories, etc., are kept neat and in good order, and separate play-rooms are provided for boys and girls. The boys' room is situated in the basement and might be made more attractive, while the play-room for girls is on the third floor.

The house in front is reserved for the use of the superintendent's family, teachers, assistants, etc., with the exception of a large dining-room for the children. The total number of children belonging to the Home is, as a rule, considerably in excess of the accommodations provided in the institution, and it has, therefore, been the practice for some time to board several of them at the Gilbert Home in Winsted and with certain trustworthy families.

A commodious schoolhouse was erected in 1896, for the use of the Home. It is a one-story brick structure, situated at a short distance from the main building, and contains two school-rooms having accommodations for fifty pupils each. The rooms are well lighted and equipped with improved systems of heating and ventilation. On Sundays the children attend service in the village, Protestants and Roman Catholics going to their respective churches. In the fall of 1900 there was constructed at the rear of the main house a separate hospital building at a cost of somewhat less than \$4,000, including the furnishing. It is a one-story, brick structure of attractive design and has accommodations for twenty-five to thirty children in three wards. There are also a nurse's room, kitchen, bathroom, etc., all of which are equipped with modern fixtures. Heat is supplied from a hot-air furnace and the system of ventilation is well arranged. The Home in general gives evidence of careful and efficient management.

THE LITCHFIELD COUNTY HOME.

The Home was opened in New Milford on October 1, 1883. In April, 1884, it was removed to East Canaan, and on April 1, 1889, it was removed, on the invitation of the founder, to the Gilbert Home in Winsted.

Under this arrangement the county does not support an institution of its own as a Temporary Home. The county and Gilbert Home children occupy the same building, the county board of management paying \$1.50 per week to the Home trustees for the support of each child of the former class. A description of the Gilbert Home is given elsewhere in this report under the heading of Private Provision for Children, and reference to it will show that the county is fortunate in having the privileges of so well-equipped an institution available for its dependent children under such favorable conditions. The same regulations in regard to committing and placing out of county children apply here as in the other Temporary Homes. The inmates attend school on the premises.

THE WINDHAM COUNTY HOME.

The Home was opened at Putnam Heights on November 1, 1883, and was moved on November 1, 1886, to its present location on the public highway between Putnam and Thompson, and about two miles east from the Putnam station.

The former building, which was destroyed by fire in the fall of 1898, was replaced by a large, three-storied, wooden structure, at a cost of \$20,000, which was first occupied in February, 1900. The front portion contains pleasant quarters for the superintendent's family, while the main part is conveniently arranged for the use of the Home, boys and girls occupying separate sides of the house. There are comfortable accommodations for one hundred and twenty-five children in six dormitories, and each dormitory has an attendant's room connected with it. Separate play-rooms are provided, and convenient bath and toilet rooms which are equipped with modern plumbing.

The building is heated by steam and lighted by acetylene gas, and is provided with fire-hose in the halls and three fire-hydrants outside. Four sets of staircases lead from the cellar to the third floor. The water supply is abundant and is pumped from wells into a large storage tank at the top of a high tower. A small, detached cottage, which may be used as a hospital, is situated near the main house. The Home, when visited, presents a uniform appearance of comfort and good management.

New and commodious barns were erected to replace those destroyed by fire, but are entirely separate from the Home building. A productive farm of about sixty-five acres surrounds the Home and furnishes a considerable amount of supplies for the institution.

The children attend the district school near by, and on Sundays are present at church and Sunday school in the neighboring village of Thompson.

THE TOLLAND COUNTY HOME.

The Home was opened in Andover on November 1, 1883, and was later moved to Vernon Center, where it has remained since. It has an unusually pleasant location facing the main road of the town, about a mile and a quarter northeast from the Vernon station and a half mile east from the Vernon Center depot, which, however, is merely a flag station.

In 1900 an entirely new building was erected for the use of the Home close by the old one, which was removed when it was no longer needed. The new Home is an attractive wooden structure of colonial design, three stories in height, and cost about \$14,000. Accommodations are provided for seventy-five children and there are three neatly-furnished dormitories, separate play-rooms for boys and girls, well-arranged dining-room, kitchen, laundry, etc., and pleasant quarters for the superintendent's family. The older boys have rooms on the third floor, where is also a large room that may be used for hospital purposes when necessary. In connection with the superintendent's quarters is a convenient "rest-room" for children afflicted with slight ailments, and a children's reading-room is another feature of the house. All departments are pleasantly furnished and are equipped with modern improvements. Fire-extinguishers are provided, but the water supply should be increased to provide the needed pressure for the third floor and adequate protection against fire.

The Home property includes about twelve acres of land, a part of which is cultivated, and a new and commodious farm-barn. The children thus enjoy practically all of the best features of country life under the kindly care of efficient man-

agers. During the usual terms, they attend the district school near by, and on Sundays are present at the services in the village church.

THE NEW HAVEN COUNTY HOME.

The Home was opened in Tyler City on January 1, 1884, and on July 1, 1885, was moved to its present location in New Haven, at the corner of Shelton avenue and Bassett street. A line of electric cars runs past the place and makes this the most accessible of all the Homes.

The Home stands on a large lot which furnishes a good playground, but, on account of its location within the city limits, the place lacks many of the features of country life that children in the other Homes enjoy. In this instance the Home was formerly a private residence, and has been remodeled and enlarged several times to suit its purposes.

In the year 1895-6 a plan was adopted by the board of management of boarding out all the younger children belonging to the Home in selected family homes, not more than four being placed in any one family. This was done in order to relieve the overcrowded condition of the Home, and to avoid the necessity of erecting new and extensive buildings with their usual tendency toward a more permanent form of institution.

The Home has accommodations for fifty-three children and at present shelters chiefly the older ones, for whom places in family homes are more readily secured. It thus preserves, so far as possible, the temporary character intended in its organization. A neighboring house is used in connection with the Home as a detention cottage for the temporary residence of new-comers, and may be utilized for a hospital, when necessary. The children receive instruction in two schoolrooms connected with the Home, and on Sundays attend service and Sunday school at neighboring churches. Arrangements have been made by which Roman Catholic teachers may give religious instruction in the Home to children of their faith.

It is not found that the boarding-out system affects the number of family homes that receive children without remuneration, and an effort is made to place them in the usual manner whenever possible. The general condition of the Home gives evidence of good management.

THE NEW LONDON COUNTY HOME.

The Home was opened in Norwich, proper, on January 1, 1884, but was shortly afterward removed to its present location across the Quinebaug River in what is known as the Preston-side district of Norwich. It may be reached by a Taftville electric car to Eighth street, and a short walk thence across the bridge.

The building occupied is an irregular, two-storied structure which has been enlarged and remodeled several times until it contains at present accommodations for about ninety children. Two well-equipped and well-lighted schoolrooms are provided on the first floor and are under the charge of efficient teachers. On the second floor are comfortable dormitories for the boys and a number of pleasant bedrooms for the girls and for the matron and her assistants. All departments present conditions of comfort and neatness, and the Home is one of the most carefully and economically conducted in the State.

During the past fall connection has been made with the city water system of Norwich, thus ensuring an abundant supply of water; the drainage is conducted by pipes to the river. Steam heat and oil lamps are in use in the Home. A few acres of land surround the house, used chiefly as play-grounds for the children, and a simple wooden building on the premises provides a play-house in stormy weather. On Sundays the inmates attend church and Sunday school in Norwich, the Roman Catholic children being taken in charge by a member of their own church, while the other children attend the Baptist church.

THE FAIRFIELD COUNTY HOME.

The Home was opened in Stratford on January 1, 1884, and was later removed to Norwalk, where it has a fine location on high ground, about three-quarters of a mile northeast from the center of the city. About four acres of land surround the Home, and electric cars between Norwalk and Westport pass the premises.

For the use of the Home the county erected a commodious brick building at a cost of seventeen thousand dollars, and in 1892 it was opened for the reception of children. It is a well-

built structure, unusually well lighted and ventilated, and has accommodations for about eighty children. As the average number of children belonging to the Home is considerably over one hundred, provision is made for the overflow in other institutions and homes, there being a number boarded in St. Francis' Asylum, New Haven, in the Danbury Children's Home, and in the families of an ex-matron and an ex-assistant of the Home at Greenfield Hill, near Norwalk, and at Southwick and Springfield, Mass.

In 1895 a two-storied brick building for school purposes was erected at the Home, and is connected with the main building by a covered passage. Two well-arranged schoolrooms are under the charge of efficient teachers. On Sundays the children attend service and Sunday school at churches in Norwalk, Protestants and Roman Catholics going to their respective places of worship.

In 1898 a hospital building, also of brick and one story high, was completed at a cost of about five thousand dollars. It is situated at a sufficient distance from the main building and contains two large, airy wards for boys and girls, respectively (with possible accommodations for fifty beds), bathrooms equipped with modern sanitary fixtures, two bedrooms for nurses and a well-furnished kitchen. The building is heated by steam and lighted by gas, and every precaution has been taken to insure admirable sanitary conditions.

During the past year an extensive renovation has been made of the Home buildings, and all departments give evidence of careful and efficient management.

THE WORKING ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY HOMES.

BOARDS OF MANAGEMENT AND TOWN COMMITTEES.

Each Home is under the charge of a board of management, which, under the present law, consists of the County Commissioners, a member of the State Board of Health, and a member of the State Board of Charities. This board appoints the superintendent and matron, and also appoints committees of men or women in each town in the county, who serve without compensation, who have the right to visit and inspect the Home, make suggestions of changes and improvements to the board, and whose duty it is to assist in the careful selection of family homes, and in the visitation of children when placed out. The town committees appoint a secretary, who corresponds with the other members in regard to the interests of children placed in families, etc., etc.

Under the provisions of section 2795 of the General Statutes, the board of management has full guardianship and control of each child committed to the Temporary Home in that county until the child reaches the age of eighteen years for girls and sixteen years for boys, or until such guardianship is legally transferred; and the board is further empowered in certain cases to give any child under its care in adoption in the same manner as any other legal guardian might do. The reduction of age-limit for boys from eighteen to sixteen years was made by the General Assembly of 1901, but it is generally conceded that the law is not retroactive and consequently that the guardianship of all boys who were committed between 1895 and 1901 may be retained until they reach the age of eighteen. It is provided further in sections 2803 and 2806 of the General Statutes, that any child who has been committed to a Temporary Home may, upon the petition of a relative to the board of management, or to the court that made the commitment, be released and discharged from the Home when it is shown that the causes for which the commitment was made no longer exist.

Great care should be taken, however, to investigate thoroughly the circumstances of the persons making such petitions, in order to prevent the return of children to conditions that possibly are as bad as those from which they were originally removed.

By an act of the General Assembly of 1901 (now part of section 2795 of the General Statutes, revision of 1902), provision is made by which the board of management of a County Home may support any child committed to its care in a private family or in a chartered orphan asylum or children's home at the expense of the State, during the period for which the child was committed to the Temporary Home or any portion thereof. Under this act a considerable number of children are now so boarded in private asylums, being especially the overflow from the County Homes that are unable to accommodate all the children committed to their care.

In placing children in family homes, the rule is that when strangers apply at the Home, they shall present a written recommendation from one or more of the town committees. If the application is granted the children are placed in the applicants' care, under the condition that until reaching the age-limit (unless sooner adopted or discharged by law) they will be at all times subject to the care and control of the board of management. The committee for the town to which the children go is then notified, and is expected by visits and observation to keep a careful watch and to report to the board any failure on the part of the family to care for the children in a satisfactory manner. It would be well if a uniform practice were adopted in all the counties, requiring the applicant for a child to sign papers of agreement (of which the applicant should retain a copy), promising that the laws shall be observed concerning the attendance of the child at school, that notice shall be given to the Home of any change of address, and that the child's name shall not be changed unless by due process of law. Greater uniformity would also be desirable in the commitment papers used by the courts throughout the State. In some family homes the commendable custom is followed of paying suitable wages to County Home wards between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years. Two special agents, appointed by the State Board of Charities under the provisions of an act of 1895,

assist in the work of securing family homes and in maintaining supervision over the children thus placed out.

In the fall months an annual meeting is held at the Home of the members of the board of management, town committees and all others who are interested. Statistical and financial statements are presented, reports are given by the town committees of their visits and observations, and the details of the working of the Home for the past year are fully discussed.

TOWN AND STATE GUARDIANSHIP.

According to section 2792 of the General Statutes, neglected and dependent children may at any time be placed by the selectmen of a town under the care of the Home in that county, without the previous observance of formalities of any sort. The Home has a fixed charge of not less than \$1.50 nor more than \$2.00 per week for the support of each inmate, and if the selectmen place a child in the institution it is fully understood that the town, through them, will be expected to pay for the child's board at the rate in question. Children so placed are retained as wards of the town. Their temporary support is paid for by the town, and when the conditions which had called for their immediate care are replaced by those which admit of their return to home or friends, they may be removed by the town selectmen with the same informality.

Under section 2795 of the General Statutes, any court of probate, any city, police, borough, or town court, may by due process of law formally commit children deserted, neglected, cruelly treated or dependent, to any one of the Temporary Homes. The children then become wards of the State. Their temporary support is paid for by the State, and until they reach the limit of age, the State expects that the board of management will satisfactorily perform its duties in behalf of the State wards by temporarily protecting them for only so long a time as shall be necessary for the placing of the children in well-selected family homes. Under this system the towns are relieved from the burden of supporting the children removed from the several localities, and in consequence the practice of committing children to the Homes through the medium of the courts has become wellnigh universal.

There is no doubt that in most cases the committals to the

Homes have been made properly, and in the right understanding of the conditions in question, but instances are known where less hasty action and an inquiry into the circumstances would have discovered near relatives or friends who would have been willing to take the children under their care. It is therefore extremely desirable that a thorough investigation should be held in every case before the final decision is rendered, and it would be well if some recognized means were adopted for this purpose, through the assistance of the town committees or of some specially appointed agents.

GENERAL STATUTES, 1902.

CHAPTER 168.

Homes for Dependent and Neglected Children.

Rev. 1888, §3655
1901, ch. 184, §1.

SECTION 2788. TEMPORARY COUNTY HOME. FOR WHAT CHILDREN INTENDED. For the better protection of children between the ages of four and eighteen years, of the classes hereinafter described, to wit: waifs, strays, children in charge of overseers of the poor, children of prisoners, drunkards, or paupers, and others committed to hospitals, almshouses, or workhouses, and all children within said ages, deserted, neglected, cruelly treated, or dependent, or living in any disorderly house, or house reputed to be a house of ill-fame or assignation, there shall be provided in each county one or more places of refuge to be known as temporary homes. No such home shall be located within one-half mile of any penal or pauper institution; and no pauper or convict shall be permitted to live or labor therein. No such home shall be used as a permanent residence for any child, but for its temporary protection, for so long a time only as shall be absolutely necessary for the placing of the child in a well selected family home.

1899, ch. 76.

SEC. 2789. CERTAIN CHILDREN NOT TO BE COMMITTED; THEIR REMOVAL. No child demented, idiotic, or suffering from any incurable or contagious disease shall be committed to any such home or allowed to remain therein. If, in the opinion of the board of management of any such home, acting under the advice of the physician employed by it, any child admitted thereto shall come within any of the classes enumerated above, the chairman of the board shall notify the selectmen of the town from which said child was committed, and said selectmen shall have such child removed immediately from said temporary home. A letter deposited in the post-office, postage paid, stating the name of the child and that it is demented, idiotic, or suffering from an incurable or contagious disease, as the case may be, signed by the chairman of said board of management, and directed to the selectmen of the town from which said child was committed, shall be sufficient evidence that notice

was given at the time that such letter would in the usual course of the mails reach the selectmen to whom it was directed; and actual notice in writing sent in any other mode shall be sufficient. This section shall not apply to children who contract any curable contagious disease in the home. If the selectmen of any town shall refuse or neglect for a period of ten days after said notice has been given to remove said child, said chairman may, in the name and behalf of the county wherein such home is located, institute against such selectmen an action of mandamus to compel such selectmen to remove immediately such child from such home; and such selectmen shall forfeit to such county three dollars for each day of neglect after the ten specified, to be recovered by said county in any proper civil action.

SEC. 2790. MANAGEMENT OF TEMPORARY HOMES. In each county the county commissioners thereof, with one member of the state board of charities and one member of the state board of health, shall constitute a board for the location, organization, management, and general supervision of such temporary home or homes in the county. Said board may, with the consent of their managers, use orphan asylums now in operation in any county as temporary homes for that county; and the county commissioners may lease, purchase, hold, sell, and convey real and personal estate for the purposes of such temporary home or homes; and the board may, when desirable for economical reasons, and when consistent with the welfare of the children to be provided for, establish such temporary homes in desirable private families; *provided*, that in no instance shall such home be under the same care or management as an almshouse, workhouse, or penal institution. Said board may appoint such superintendents or agents, and make such rules, regulations, and by-laws as may be necessary or convenient for the order and government of the temporary home and its officers; and it shall appoint a committee of one man or woman in each town of the county, or more than one, in accordance with the population and area of the town, who shall serve without compensation, and who shall have at all times the right to visit and inspect the home or homes of their county, and to suggest to said board such provisions, changes, or additions as they may think desirable; and shall assist said board in the careful selection of family homes for the children in the temporary home or homes, and in the visitation of children when placed in selected families. Children in such families shall be visited by said board, or by its agents, or through said committees, at least once in every three months; and said board may remove any child from the family in which it may be placed to a temporary home, or to another family, to further the purposes of this chapter.

Rev. 1888, §3656.

[Note on SEC. 2790. Parent cannot dictate as to religious instruction of child committed to county home. *Habeas corpus* denied. 61 Conn., 263.]

SEC. 2791. MEETINGS AND POWERS OF MANAGERS. EARNINGS OF MINORS. In each county the board for the management of temporary homes for dependent children shall meet at least once in each three months for the purpose of attending to the duties imposed upon it by

1895, ch. 328.

law, and notice of such meetings shall be sent to each member by mail at least three days prior thereto by the chairman of said board. At the meeting of said board in each county in the fall months of each year the town committees of the several towns in the county shall meet with said board for the purpose of suggesting such provisions, changes, and additions as they may think desirable in the temporary home, and assisting said board in the selection of family homes for the children in the temporary home, and advising said board of the results of their visits to children in family homes; and like notice of said meeting shall be given the town committees at least five days prior thereto by the chairman of said board. Said board in each county shall have full guardianship and control of each child committed to the temporary home for such county until such child shall have reached the age of eighteen years, or such guardianship and control shall have been legally transferred, or another guardian appointed by the probate court with the consent of said board; and said board in each county shall have full power to place any child committed to the temporary home of the county at such employment, and cause the child to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as may be suited to the age and capacity of the child for such term of years, not extending beyond the child's seventeenth year, as will inure to the benefit of the child. Parents whose children have been supported by a temporary home for three years shall not be entitled to their earnings or services after they have become eighteen years of age.

1895, ch. 328, §3. SEC. 233. ADOPTION OF CHILDREN. * * * * The board of management of any temporary home for neglected and dependent children having the custody of any minor duly committed thereto, with the consent of any minor inmate more than fourteen years of age, by its chairman or secretary duly authorized by said board, may, by written agreement, give in adoption such child or minor to any person, except as hereinafter provided, who may exhibit such agreement to the court of probate, in case the minor is an inmate of * * * any temporary home for dependent and neglected children, in the district where such * * * temporary home is located.

Rev. 1888, §3657.
1897, ch. 206. SEC. 2792. CHILDREN NOT TO BE IN ALMSHOUSE. EXPENSE OF SUPPORT. Overseers of the poor shall not place or retain children between the ages of four and eighteen years in almshouses after they shall have been notified by said board that a temporary home in their county is open for such children; and upon such notice they shall cause all such children in almshouses to be removed to such home; *provided*, that if one of the parents of such children, who is a person of good moral character, shall be committed to the almshouse with, and may there care for them, such children may remain with such parent in the almshouse for a period of not more than thirty days in any one year. The necessary expenses of supporting children in temporary homes or in family homes, until they shall reach the age of twelve years for girls and fourteen for boys, shall be paid by the town committing them to the temporary home, said town so paying having a right of action upon this statute for reimbursement from the towns to which said children, if paupers, would be legally

chargeable, at not less than one dollar and fifty cents nor more than two dollars weekly per child; but nothing herein shall require payment for the support of children in private families, when in the opinion of said board they may be placed by it in such families to its satisfaction, consistently with the best interests of the child and with the provisions and purposes of this chapter, without such payment. Overseers of the poor may place children in the temporary home for their county upon such terms, as to the time of their stay therein, as may be agreed upon by them with said board. Said board may, in its discretion, permit children to be cared for in the temporary home at the expense of private persons. The placing of children with the lowest auction bidder is prohibited.

SEC. 2793. PENALTY FOR KEEPING CHILD IN ALMSHOUSE. Any select-man, overseer of the poor, or town, placing or retaining any child between the ages of four and eighteen years in an almshouse, in violation of Section 2792, shall be fined fifty dollars; and each month of such violation shall constitute a separate offense. 1899, ch. 69, §2.

SEC. 2794. PLACING IN COUNTY HOMES OF CHILDREN UNDER FOUR. Children less than four years of age may be placed by overseers of the poor in any county temporary home if its board of management shall consent to receive them, and the expense of their support shall be paid in accordance with Section 2792. 1899, ch. 69, §3.

SEC. 2795. COMMITMENTS OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN TO HOMES. Any court of probate, any city, police, borough, or town court may, upon proceedings, instituted in the manner provided for the commitment of children to the industrial or reform schools of the state, or upon the petition of the Connecticut humane society or the state board of charities, commit any child belonging to the classes enumerated in Section 2788 to any temporary home that may have been established until such male child shall be sixteen years of age and until such female child shall be eighteen years of age, unless sooner discharged by the board of management of the temporary home in the county in which such child is committed. Said board may place any such child in any private family or in any chartered orphan asylum or children's home in this state wherein such child will be accepted for the period for which such child was committed to such temporary home or for any portion thereof. The authority committing any child shall, within thirty days after such commitment, transmit a certified copy of the items of the costs of such proceedings to the clerk of the superior court for the county in which the trial or hearing was had, and such costs shall be paid as costs are paid in criminal cases coming to the superior court from an inferior court. The expenses for the support of such children so committed shall be paid in the same manner as the expenses for the support of children committed to the Connecticut industrial school for girls and the Connecticut school for boys. No payment shall be made to any asylum or children's home for or on account of any girl after she shall have arrived at the age of sixteen years. 1901, ch. 184, §§2, 3, 4.

[Note on SEC. 2795. Board not bound to permit withdrawal of child under any circumstances. 61 Conn., 268.]

1893, ch. 122.

SEC. 2854. APPEALS FROM COMMITMENTS TO SCHOOLS, OR COUNTY HOMES. An appeal shall lie from any judgment, order, or decree, committing any child to the Connecticut school for boys, to the Connecticut industrial school for girls, or to any county home for dependent or neglected children, to the next term of the criminal court of common pleas to be held within and for the county where such judgment is rendered; but in towns within the appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases of the district court of Waterbury, such appeal shall be taken to the next criminal term of said district court; and in cases not in the jurisdiction of such criminal court of common pleas or district court to the next criminal term of the superior court. Such appeal may be taken by any parent or guardian of the child so committed, or by the selectmen of the town in which such judgment is rendered, within twenty days thereafter; and the appellant shall enter into a recognizance, with surety, to the state, conditioned to answer to the complaint and abide the order and judgment of the court thereon. Complaints under Sections 2795, 2823, and 2839 shall, on appeal, be tried by a jury, and such child shall be produced in court, during trial and to receive final judgment, by the appellant or by the person or persons having such child in their possession or control.

1895, ch. 71.

SEC. 2855. FEES FOR COMMITMENTS TO SCHOOLS AND COUNTY HOMES. There shall be allowed in each case of commitment to the Connecticut school for boys, a temporary home, or the Connecticut industrial school for girls, the same fees for complaint and warrant, or order, that are allowed by law for complaints and warrants in criminal cases; and there shall be allowed to the grand jurors or prosecuting officers attending such cases the same fees for travel and attendance as are allowed by law to grand jurors in criminal cases.

1899, ch. 190.

SEC. 2856. COSTS ON COMMITMENT TO SCHOOLS OR COUNTY HOMES. The authority committing any boy to the Connecticut school for boys, or committing any child to the home for dependent and neglected children in any county, or committing any girl to the Connecticut industrial school for girls, shall transmit a certified copy of the items of the costs on the complaint to the clerk of the superior court for the county in which the trial or hearing was had, within thirty days after the trial or hearing, and said costs shall be taxed and paid as costs are taxed and paid in criminal cases coming to the superior court from an inferior court.

1901, ch. 184, §5.

SEC. 2806. COURT MAY, REVOKE ITS COMMITMENT. Any court, by which a child has been committed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, may, upon the application of a relative of such child, and while such child is in the guardianship of the board of management of a temporary home, upon due hearing, after reasonable notice to said board served upon its chairman or secretary, upon finding that the cause for commitment no longer exists, revoke its order of commitment, and thereupon such guardianship and all control of said board over such child shall terminate.

SEC. 2803. COMMITMENTS TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS, TRANSFERS AND RELEASES. The authorities empowered by Section 2795 of this chapter to commit children to temporary homes may commit such children to any suitable persons or institutions consenting thereto, designated by the parents or guardians of such children, upon being satisfied, after due inquiry made, that such commitments will be for the welfare and best interest of such children; *provided, however*, that the town from which any child is committed under the provisions of this section, or the town to which said child, if a pauper, would be legally chargeable, or the state or the county, shall not be liable for the expense of the support of such child by the person or institution, other than the temporary home, to which said child is committed. Said authorities or the board of managers of any temporary home may transfer any child from such home to the keeping of any suitable person or institution, upon the petition of the parents or guardian therefor, upon such authority or board being satisfied, after due inquiry had, that such transfer will be for the welfare and best interest of said child; and may release and discharge any child committed to said home, or committed or transferred to any suitable person or institution under this section, from said home, or from said person or institution, and from the authority of said board, person, or institution, and deliver said child to the keeping of its parents or guardian, upon petition of such parents or guardian to the authority that made the commitment or transfer, or to said board, when it is shown upon inquiry had that the causes for which the commitment was made no longer exist; *provided, however*, that the town which committed any child to the temporary home, or the town to which said child, if a pauper, would be legally chargeable, shall not be liable for the expense of supporting such child after such transfer; and that any child who has been or shall be transferred to a private institution shall cease to be a charge to the state or county; and that said petition be made within a year of the date of the commitment of the child to the county home; and that the words "authority" and "authorities" shall not be construed to include justices of the peace. All children committed or transferred in accordance with this section shall be subject to the authority and supervision of the board of managers of the temporary home of the county in which the commitment or transfer takes place, and said board of managers, or their agents, may visit said children in the several places of commitment provided herein, in the same manner and with the same authority as is provided in Section 2790 in reference to the visitation of selected families, and said managers may for good and sufficient cause remove temporarily to the temporary home of said county any child so committed or transferred until such cause is terminated; *provided*, that if said cause be not terminated within thirty days, then said managers may find a private family home for said child in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. This section shall not apply to the Connecticut industrial school for girls, or the laws relating thereto.

1893, ch. 255.
1895, ch. 228.

- 1895, ch. 298, §1. **SEC. 2859. STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES MAY RECOMMEND AND VISIT HOMES FOR CHILDREN.** The board may recommend to the boards of managers of the temporary homes in the several counties suitable family homes for the dependent and neglected children in such temporary homes, and may visit any family home in which any such child has been placed by the county board in any county, or any place in which any such child has been placed at employment by any county board, to ascertain whether such child is properly treated and whether such home is a suitable one, having in view the welfare of the child.
- 1895, ch. 298, §2. **SEC. 2860. REPORT OF ILL TREATMENT.** Whenever it shall be found that any such child is not properly treated in any family home, or that any such home is not a suitable one and is of such character as to jeopardize the welfare of any child so placed therein, the board shall report the facts in the case to the county board which placed the child in such family home, and said county board, upon being satisfied of the ill treatment of the child, or the unsuitableness of the home, shall remove the child from such home and take such further action as shall be necessary to secure the welfare of the child.
- 1895, ch. 298, §3. **SEC. 2861. DELEGATION OF DUTIES. AUTHORIZATION OF AGENTS.** The board may authorize its secretary or superintendent, or any agent appointed by it, to visit family homes in which dependent and neglected children under the charge of temporary homes may be placed, to recommend suitable family homes to the county boards, and to perform such further duties in connection with such dependent and neglected children as said board may prescribe.
- Rev. 1888, §3659. **SEC. 2796. WHEN CHILDREN TO BE SENT TO REFORM OR INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.** No child belonging to either of the classes specified in Section 2788 shall be sentenced or committed to the Connecticut school for boys or the Connecticut industrial school for girls, unless such child is found to have committed an offense punishable by law, or is leading an idle, vagrant, or vicious life, or the court or magistrate making the commitment is of opinion that the child's previous circumstances and life have been such as to make it desirable that such child should be placed under the restraint, care, and guardianship of one of said schools.
- Rev. 1888, §3660. **SEC. 2797. TRANSFER OF CHILDREN FROM SAID SCHOOLS TO COUNTY HOMES.** The directors of either of said schools may at their discretion transfer any child belonging to either of the classes specified in Section 2788 and committed to such school, to the county home of the county from which such child was committed, after reasonable notice to the board of managers thereof. The superintendent of such school shall immediately notify the comptroller of such transfer, and the expense of supporting the child in such home shall be paid by the state as provided in case of children committed to temporary homes by process of law.
- Rev. 1888, §3661. **SEC. 2798. GUARDIANSHIP OVER SUCH CHILDREN.** Such transfer shall not divest the school from which the child is transferred of its guardianship and control over such child unless the same be relinquished by the board of directors of such school.

SEC. 2258. ENUMERATION OF CHILDREN IN COUNTY HOMES. Children committed to county homes shall be enumerated in the towns or districts in which said county homes are located; but the enumerator shall make a separate list of the children in the county home, and certify said list to the school visitors, or town school committee, as the case may be. 1895, ch. 222, §1.

SEC. 2259. ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOLS AT COUNTY HOMES. The county commissioners may establish schools at the county homes if in their opinion it is for the interest of the children. In case the county commissioners establish and maintain such a school in any county the treasurer of the town in which the school is located shall pay to the county commissioners from the amount paid to the town by the comptroller that proportionate part which was derived from the enumeration of the children in the county home. Said commissioners shall apply the sum so determined to the payment of teachers, and to no other purpose. Said schools shall be open during the same days, hours, and terms as the schools in the district or town in which the school is located, and the branches taught shall be those prescribed by the proper school officers for the schools of the town. 1895, ch. 222, §2.

SEC. 2260. EMPLOYMENT OF TEACHERS IN COUNTY HOMES. The county commissioners may employ and pay as teachers of the schools at the county homes persons found qualified as provided in this section, and shall provide books for the children and apparatus for teaching. The state board of education shall examine the persons employed by the county commissioners, and if the candidates are found qualified in respect of character, education, and teaching ability, may give them certificates authorizing them to teach in said schools, and said board may revoke such certificates, and the county commissioners shall not employ any person who does not hold such certificate. The said board shall appoint an acting visitor or visitors, who shall inspect and examine said schools at least twice in each term, and the county commissioners shall not pay any teacher nor maintain said school unless said acting visitor shall certify in writing that said school has been for each month kept in conformity to law. 1895, ch. 222, §3.

SEC. 2799. COUNTY TAX FOR SUPPORT OF HOMES. To provide for the expenses of temporary homes in excess of the sum received under Sections 2792 and 2795, said board shall present annually to the county representatives and senators an estimate of the expense of such homes for the succeeding year, and said representatives and senators may, and in case sufficient funds are not already in the treasury for such maintenance, shall, at their biennial meeting, or, in years in which no biennial meeting is held, at any special meeting duly called in such year, lay a county tax for the maintenance of such home or homes in their county. Rev. 1888, §366a

SEC. 2800. EXTRA SCHOOL EXPENSE OF TOWN OR DISTRICT TO BE PAID BY COUNTY. The necessary extra expense incurred by any town or school district in providing school accommodations and instruction for the inmates of any temporary homes located therein shall be paid by the county as provided in Section 2799. Rev. 1888, §3663.

Rev. 1888, §3664. SEC. 2801. MANAGERS OF HOME TO FIX NECESSARY SCHOOL EXPENSES.

The board of managers of temporary homes in any county shall be the judge of what are necessary extra expenses, under Section 2800, for school accommodations and instruction for inmates of temporary homes located therein, and no such expense shall be allowed or collected of such county unless it shall have been incurred with the approval of such board, nor until the account of the same shall have been audited and approved by such board.

Rev. 1888, §3665. SEC. 2802. PENALTY FOR REMOVING CHILD FROM COUNTY HOME.

Every person who shall remove or cause to be removed from a temporary home, or from a private home provided by the board of management of temporary homes, any child who has been committed to a temporary home by a town or by any court, shall be fined not less than ten nor more than thirty dollars, or imprisoned not more than twenty days, or both; *provided*, that children so committed may be withdrawn upon the authority of said board or of the selectmen so committing them.

1893, ch. 148. SEC. 2804. EQUAL PRIVILEGES FOR RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN COUNTY HOMES.

Equal privileges shall be granted to clergymen and parents of all religious denominations to impart religious instruction to the inmates of the temporary homes for dependent and neglected children, and to all children under the charge of boards of managers of temporary homes at their several places of commitment or residence, and every reasonable opportunity shall be allowed such clergymen to give to such children as belong to their respective denominations, and to such parents to give to their own children, such religious and moral instruction as they may desire; and the boards of management of said temporary homes shall prescribe reasonable times and places when and where such instruction may be given.

1901, ch. 128. SEC. 2805. PARENTS MUST CONTRIBUTE TO SUPPORT CHILDREN IN HOMES.

Whenever either parent of any child who has been committed by a court to any county temporary home shall be of sufficient pecuniary ability to contribute to the support of such child, such parent shall contribute such weekly sum towards the support of such child as may be agreed upon between such parent and the board of management of the temporary home where such child is being cared for. Whenever said board shall be unable to make a satisfactory agreement with any parent as above provided, or whenever any parent shall refuse to make such payments as have been agreed upon, and said board is of the opinion that such parent, in either case, is in the receipt of such income as to enable him or her to make such payment, said board shall make complaint thereof to the proper prosecuting officer of the town where any such parent resides. Said prosecuting officer shall thereupon proceed against such parent as provided in Section 1343, and such parent shall be subject to the penalties and provisions of said section.

*Statistics of County Homes for Years ending September 30, 1901
and 1902.*

	Hartford County	New Haven County	New London County	Fairfield County	Windham County	Litchfield County	Middlesex County	Tolland County	Totals
On support of Homes, Oct. 1, 1900....	127	142	64	137	65	60	63	47	705
Received (new cases).....	42	73	29	68	18	32	36	7	305
Returned to Homes.....	18	57	18	33	7	30	11	5	179
Totals	187	272	111	238	90	122	110	59	1,189
Placed in families (new cases)	33	22	15	47	15	16	11	7	166
Replaced in families	3	40	10	6	4	24	5	5	97
Returned to friends	30	24	24	20	17	3	26	1	145
Given to Catholic Asylums	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Given to priests.....	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	4
Sent to School for Boys	1	1	0	3	0	0	2	1	8
Sent to Industrial School	2	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	7
Sent to Lakeville School	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Sent to School for Deaf	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sent to Institute for Blind	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Discharged by Board of Management ..	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	11
Recalled by Selectmen	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
Died.....	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	5
On support of Homes, Oct. 1, 1901....	114	170	61	148	52	74	65	45	729
Totals	187	272	111	238	90	122	110	59	1,189
On support of Homes, Oct. 1, 1901....	114	170	61	148	52	74	65	45	729
Received (new cases).....	62	90	31	87	11	42	15	10	348
Returned to Homes.....	23	43	18	30	12	34	18	6	184
Totals	199	303	110	265	75	150	98	61	1,261
Placed in families (new cases)	43	43	14	34	10	25	20	6	195
Replaced in families	3	33	9	10	10	27	8	11	111
Returned to friends	40	25	9	47	4	9	13	0	147
Given to Catholic Asylums	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Given to priests	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Sent to School for Boys	1	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	13
Sent to Industrial School	1	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	8
Sent to Lakeville School	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Sent to School for Deaf	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Discharged by Board of Management ..	0	4	0	12	0	0	0	0	16
Recalled by Selectmen	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
Died.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
Boarded in Protestant Asylums	7	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	15
Boarded in Catholic Asylums.....	0	4	0	34	0	6	0	0	44
Boarded in families.....	10	125	0	32	0	0	0	0	167
Remaining in Homes, Oct. 1, 1902	85	45	75	86	50	82	55	44	522
Totals	199	303	110	265	75	150	98	61	1,261

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF COUNTY HOMES.

The following brief statements of the receipts and expenses of the eight County Homes are taken from the returns of County Commissioners for the two years ending June 30, 1901 and 1902, and show the relative amounts paid by the State and by the towns for the support of their respective wards:

1901. COUNTIES.	Received and Due from State.	Received and Due from Towns.	Total.	Expenses.
Hartford	\$13,350	—	\$13,350	†\$14,167
New Haven.....	13,734	\$190	13,924	†20,140
New London.....	8,862	—	8,862	†6,699
Fairfield.....	17,355	75	17,430	15,400
Windham.....	6,937	—	*7,211	†6,934
Litchfield.....	5,674	565	6,239	5,092
Middlesex.....	7,172	—	7,172	8,235
Tolland.....	4,644	233	*4,904	†5,689
Total.....	\$77,728	\$1,063	\$79,092	\$82,356

* Included in these amounts from sales at the Home, Windham County, \$274; Tolland County, \$27; Total, \$301.

† In addition to these amounts, there was expended for buildings, repairs, etc.: Hartford County, \$5,037; New Haven County, \$1,108; New London County, \$573; Windham County, \$511; Tolland County, \$11,468; Total, \$18,697.

1902.				
Hartford	\$11,887	—	\$11,887	†\$13,688
New Haven.....	14,982	—	14,982	†23,446
New London.....	8,528	—	8,528	6,150
Fairfield.....	15,476	\$ 19	*15,506	16,800
Windham.....	5,638	20	*6,011	†6,168
Litchfield.....	6,780	324	7,104	5,865
Middlesex.....	6,949	—	*7,014	7,745
Tolland.....	4,684	80	*4,837	†5,049
Total.....	\$74,924	\$443	\$75,869	\$84,911

* Included in these amounts from sales at the Home were: Fairfield County, \$11; Windham County, \$353; Middlesex County, \$65; Tolland County, \$73; Total, \$502.

† In addition to these amounts, there was expended for building repairs: Hartford County, \$821; New Haven County, \$493; New London County, \$523; Windham County, \$307; Tolland County, \$309; Total, \$2,453.

COMMITTED BY WHAT AUTHORITY.

The following tables show by what authority the children were committed, who were received into the eight County Temporary Homes during the years ending September 30, 1901 and 1902.

1901.	Hartford.	New Haven.	New London.	Fairfield.	Windham.	Litchfield.	Middlesex.	Tolland.	Totals.
By courts of probate	28	10	29	44	15	20	36	6	188
By city, police, borough, or town courts	14	61	0	21	3	6	0	0	105
By justices of the peace	0	0	0	3	0	6	0	0	9
By selectmen, placed	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Total	42	73	29	68	18	32	36	7	305

1902.	Hartford.	New Haven.	New London.	Fairfield.	Windham.	Litchfield.	Middlesex.	Tolland.	Totals.
By courts of probate	25	25	31	67	4	36	15	9	212
By city, police, borough, or town courts	37	65	0	20	6	6	0	0	134
By selectmen, placed	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Total	62	90	31	87	11	42	15	10	348

RECEIVED FROM CITIES AND TOWNS.

The following tables show from what cities and towns the 742 children were received who were supported by the eight County Homes on October 1, 1902.

According to the census of 1900, eighteen cities or towns of the one hundred and sixty-eight in the State have a population of more than 10,000 each, viz.—New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, Waterbury, Meriden, New Britain, Norwich, Norwalk, Danbury, Stamford, New London, Middletown, Ansonia, Torrington, Greenwich, Manchester, Naugatuck and Windham. An examination of the tables shows the following result in regard to the children in the Homes on the date mentioned:

From 18 cities and towns of more than 10,000 population	418
From 150 cities and towns of less than 10,000 population	324
Total	742

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Hartford.....	41
Manchester.....	14
New Britain.....	13
Southington.....	5
Enfield.....	4
Suffield.....	4
Farmington.....	3
Windsor.....	3
Avon.....	2
East Hartford.....	2
Bristol.....	2
Granby.....	2
East Granby.....	2
Glastonbury.....	2
East Windsor.....	2
Windsor Locks.....	1
	102

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

New Haven.....	71
Waterbury.....	39
Meriden.....	12
Naugatuck.....	10
Ansonia.....	8
Derby.....	8
Wallingford.....	7
Southbury.....	6
Milford.....	4
Hamden.....	3
Bethany.....	2
Oxford.....	2
North Haven.....	1
Orange.....	1
	174

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Norwich.....	24
New London.....	12
Colchester.....	7
East Lyme.....	5
Groton.....	4
Lebanon.....	4
North Stonington.....	4
Bozrah.....	3
Griswold.....	3

Montville.....	3
Salem.....	3
Voluntown.....	2
Stonington.....	1
	75

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Bridgeport.....	85
Stamford.....	18
Danbury.....	14
Norwalk.....	11
Greenwich.....	8
Fairfield.....	4
New Fairfield.....	4
Stratford.....	3
Easton.....	2
Huntington.....	2
Newtown.....	2
Ridgefield.....	2
Sherman.....	2
Darien.....	1
Monroe.....	1
Wilton.....	1
	160

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Windham.....	11
Killingly.....	11
Plainfield.....	7
Pomfret.....	7
Putnam.....	6
Brooklyn.....	3
Hampton.....	2
Thompson.....	2
Chaplin.....	1
	50

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

New Milford.....	19
Litchfield.....	10
Sharon.....	10
Torrington.....	9
Kent.....	6
Woodbury.....	6
Salisbury.....	4
Winchester.....	4

Canaan	2	Essex	7
Harwinton	2	East Haddam	5
New Hartford	2	Portland	4
Washington	2	Middlefield	1
Barkhamsted	1	Saybrook	1
Bethlehem	1		—
Bridgewater	1		55
Cornwall	1		
Goshen	1		
Norfolk	1		
	—		
	82		
MIDDLESEX COUNTY.		TOLLAND COUNTY.	
Middletown	18	Vernon	19
Chatham	10	Willington	8
Haddam	9	Hebron	6
		Stafford	6
		Somers	3
		Andover	2
			—
			44

STATISTICS OF COUNTY TEMPORARY HOMES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION UNTIL SEP- TEMBER 30, 1902.

The following charts were prepared, originally, at the request of the United States Director of the Department of Social Economy of the Paris Exposition of 1900, and were forwarded there for exhibition. The original charts included the data from 1884 to 1899, inclusive, and have since been completed to date.

The facts embodied in the charts were obtained from the County Commissioners, the superintendents of the County Homes, and from former reports of the State Board of Charities.

CHART I.

Showing the Census of County Children's Homes of Connecticut at the Close of Each Fiscal Year from Their Organization.

	Hartford.	New Haven.	New London.	Fairfield.	Windham.	Litchfield.	Middlesex.	Tolland.	Totals.
Date of Organization.	Oct. 1, 1883.	Jan. 1, 1884.	Jan. 1, 1884.	Jan. 1, 1884.	Nov. 1, 1883.	Oct. 1, 1883.	Sept. 10, 1883.	Nov. 1, 1883.	
1884	22	17	10	7	6	11	14	9	94
1885	28	21	8	10	6	7	20	8	108
1886	29	28	18	18	13	17	20	17	156
1887	33	37	22	21	17	9	32	11	182
1888	38	36	26	27	20	19	35	15	206
1889	48	32	36	28	19	22	27	19	231
1890	58	34	47	58	20	21	23	25	286
1891	64	45	39	43	17	25	35	27	295
1892	60	43	32	51	26	43	38	25	310
1893	72	89	35	72	24	52	39	30	413
1894	80	122	38	100	41	64	40	33	518
1895	96	167	50	90	33	77	40	41	594
1896	103	157	39	96	43	71	52	37	598
1897	111	164	44	103	49	68	57	39	635
1898	124	168	59	118	60	92	60	47	728
1899	126	142	60	108	59	69	58	40	662
1900	127	142	64	137	65	60	63	47	705
1901	114	170	61	148	52	74	63	46	728
1902	102	174	75	160	50	82	55	44	742

CHART II.

Showing the Number of Children Received by the County Temporary Homes of Connecticut Each Year from Their Organization.

	Hartford.	New Haven.	New London.	Fairfield.	Windham.	Litchfield.	Middlesex.	Tolland.	Totals.
1884.....	24	24	12	22	11	9	39	3	144
1885.....	46	42	14	21	9	11	8	11	162
1886.....	49	47	30	23	19	10	12	17	207
1887.....	30	35	20	30	9	6	12	4	146
1888.....	35	35	22	19	15	20	10	18	174
1889.....	58	52	15	44	17	20	20	14	240
1890.....	44	56	47	30	25	42	19	10	273
1891.....	98	72	16	32	14	33	20	15	300
1892.....	57	78	20	40	18	38	20	14	285
1893.....	79	80	38	68	20	38	18	17	358
1894.....	48	90	32	62	16	32	12	13	305
1895.....	56	93	52	50	15	43	14	18	341
1896.....	39	148	33	84	29	30	21	5	389
1897.....	44	98	48	66	20	28	19	14	337
1898.....	46	79	50	98	36	45	22	17	393
1899.....	49	61	44	48	22	34	27	13	298
1900.....	38	45	29	72	21	29	26	17	277
1901.....	42	73	29	68	18	32	36	7	305
1902.....	62	90	31	87	11	42	15	10	348
Totals...	944	1,298	582	964	345	542	370	237	5,282

CHART

Showing the Number of Children Discharged Each Year

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
HARTFORD COUNTY.										
Placed in families.....	16	20	12	23	26	31	37	28	33	26
Returned to relatives....	5	17	9	12	10	15	26	21	26	37
Sent to other institutions.	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Otherwise discharged....	2	4	5	7	1	6	7	14	12	6
NEW HAVEN COUNTY.										
Placed in families.....	14	14	11	11	7	14	12	37	33	30
Returned to relatives....	8	5	17	5	8	8	10	14	30	26
Sent to other institutions.	5	10	8	13	11	4	14	6	35	8
Deaths	1	0	1	1	0	0	5	0	1	1
Otherwise discharged....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW LONDON COUNTY.										
Placed in families.....	8	4	3	18	7	14	23	16	18	17
Returned to relatives....	0	8	9	4	1	4	15	10	13	20
Sent to other institutions.	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	1	2	1
Deaths	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Otherwise discharged....	0	6	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
FAIRFIELD COUNTY.										
Placed in families.....	8	4	3	26	11	25	10	20	22	24
Returned to relatives....	11	3	2	8	18	18	19	10	12	37
Sent to other institutions.	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	3
Deaths	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	1	1
Otherwise discharged....	2	8	7	0	0	2	0	6	8	4
WINDHAM COUNTY.										
Placed in families.....	6	4	6	15	10	15	17	9	7	8
Returned to relatives....	0	2	1	1	5	7	6	5	6	4
Sent to other institutions.	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deaths	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Otherwise discharged....	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1
LITCHFIELD COUNTY.										
Placed in families.....	5	4	1	11	7	16	25	18	18	27
Returned to relatives....	0	2	1	2	1	1	16	5	2	5
Sent to other institutions.	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deaths	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1
Otherwise discharged....	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	2
MIDDLESEX COUNTY.										
Placed in families.....	17	5	6	10	1	21	12	4	4	8
Returned to relatives....	12	2	3	7	3	6	11	8	9	8
Sent to other institutions.	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Deaths	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Otherwise discharged....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOLLAND COUNTY.										
Placed in families.....	3	5	4	9	9	10	6	9	7	11
Returned to relatives....	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	4	3
Sent to other institutions.	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	0
Deaths	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0
Otherwise discharged....	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	0

SUMMARY.

Placed in families	3,241
Returned to relatives	2,018
Sent to other institutions	450
Died	107
Otherwise discharged	350

III.

by the County Temporary Homes of Connecticut.

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	Total
HARTFORD COUNTY.										
Placed in families.....	27	24	39	30	37	35	33	36	46	559
Returned to relatives...	37	29	15	23	16	11	20	30	40	399
Sent to other institutions	2	0	4	11	2	9	12	5	5	49
Deaths.....	2	2	1	1	0	3	0	2	0	14
Otherwise discharged ..	7	5	8	0	3	13	1	0	6	107
NEW HAVEN COUNTY.										
Placed in families.....	34	36	52	56	59	68	56	62	76	682
Returned to relatives...	30	43	57	60	43	35	19	24	25	467
Sent to other institutions	10	13	81	19	11	13	11	13	23	308
Deaths.....	2	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	0	24
Otherwise discharged ..	0	0	3	1	4	0	1	2	5	16
NEW LONDON COUNTY.										
Placed in families.....	18	25	20	19	22	21	28	25	23	329
Returned to relatives...	27	37	24	33	22	28	24	24	9	312
Sent to other institutions	1	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	3	20
Deaths.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	5
Otherwise discharged ..	2	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	25
FAIRFIELD COUNTY.										
Placed in families.....	30	29	30	31	37	39	40	53	44	486
Returned to relatives...	36	38	31	17	41	18	15	20	47	401
Sent to other institutions	4	9	2	0	4	0	1	6	0	36
Deaths.....	1	3	3	0	1	0	2	0	2	21
Otherwise discharged ..	3	5	15	15	11	13	9	11	12	131
WINDHAM COUNTY.										
Placed in families.....	10	12	16	12	24	16	26	19	20	252
Returned to relatives...	5	17	4	7	8	11	10	17	4	120
Sent to other institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Deaths.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Otherwise discharged ..	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	14
LITCHFIELD COUNTY.										
Placed in families.....	26	39	40	46	46	57	56	40	52	534
Returned to relatives...	4	9	7	6	4	15	9	3	9	101
Sent to other institutions	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	0	10
Deaths.....	1	3	4	0	1	0	6	1	0	21
Otherwise discharged ..	3	0	1	4	0	5	1	3	7	31
MIDDLESEX COUNTY.										
Placed in families.....	8	9	13	14	9	13	27	16	28	215
Returned to relatives...	10	6	3	15	13	13	12	28	13	182
Sent to other institutions	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	10
Deaths.....	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Otherwise discharged ..	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	8
TOLLAND COUNTY.										
Placed in families.....	13	9	6	9	13	20	13	11	17	184
Returned to relatives...	3	4	0	3	2	6	4	1	0	36
Sent to other institutions	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	12
Deaths.....	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	11
Otherwise discharged ..	1	2	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	18

NOTE.—The apparent showing by which the total number of children discharged is greater than the total number of children received, as shown in Chart II, may be explained by the fact that during a period of years the same child may be counted several times as it is placed and replaced in different family homes.

CHART

Showing the expenditures of County

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
HARTFORD COUNTY.								
Buildings, etc .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$12,835	.....	.....
Maintenance	\$ 3,471	\$ 2,528	\$ 2,890	\$ 3,500	\$ 4,356	7,108	\$ 11,741	\$ 8,134
NEW HAVEN COUNTY.								
Buildings, etc	1,228	7,000	.....	.....	.....	603	.....	2,557
Maintenance	3,000	2,143	1,742	1,111	1,200	3,500	4,500	6,010
NEW LONDON COUNTY.								
Buildings, etc .....	.....	.....	3,500	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maintenance	2,115	1,774	1,124	2,568	2,400	2,814	4,044	2,981
FAIRFIELD COUNTY.								
Buildings, etc .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	284	.....	.....	5,541
Maintenance	2,147	1,013	2,091	2,166	2,988	5,323	6,132	4,275
WINDHAM COUNTY.								
Buildings, etc	403	.....	.....	5,250	2,784	.....	.....	.....
Maintenance	2,097	1,061	1,606	3,261	2,479	2,545	3,338	4,118
LITCHFIELD COUNTY.*								
Maintenance	1,528	413	1,034	2,069	1,627	2,841	2,375	2,513
MIDDLESEX COUNTY.								
Buildings, etc .....	.....	.....	.....	8,528	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maintenance	3,286	976	2,255	2,860	2,926	4,558	3,897	3,511
TOLLAND COUNTY.								
Buildings, etc .....	.....	.....	.....	2,638	.....	98	870	1,850
Maintenance	1,150	1,153	655	400	1,679	1,634	2,117	3,051

Grand Totals. Buildings and Improve-

* Litchfield County owns no Temporary Home buildings.

IV.

Temporary Homes of Connecticut.

1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	TOTALS
..... \$7,300	\$1,418 9,128	\$12,576 9,889	\$4,916 13,151	\$873 12,293	\$5,632 12,153	\$459 11,098	 \$12,963	 \$13,986	\$5,037 14,167	\$821 13,688	\$44,567 173,544
..... 5,668	 9,578	3,000 13,289	810 17,731	 23,401	6,440 23,062	462 22,086	356 23,170	 20,210	1,108 20,140	493 23,446	24,057 227,987
..... 3,021	 2,920	1,200 2,917	482 2,855	 4,290	 3,813	 3,479	140 5,438	3,494 5,891	573 6,699	523 6,150	10,912 67,293
17,837 4,450	2,008 6,111	5,000 8,948	 11,672	 11,834	 11,080	5,000 12,733	 13,213	 12,229	 15,400	 16,800	35,670 150,605
..... 3,952	 3,268	100 4,015	98 4,172	 4,536	 5,097	 5,965	4,011 7,755	22,003 7,645	511 6,934	307 6,168	35,467 80,012
2,453	3,516	4,716	5,389	6,153	5,559	5,470	6,932	5,586	5,092	5,865	71,181
..... 4,844	1,512 4,365	762 4,303	913 4,500	 5,169	 5,862	3,689 7,437	1,088 7,646	555 7,860	 8,235	 7,745	17,047 92,290
309 3,193	97 2,918	188 3,450	728 3,678	 3,687	 3,720	 4,728	1,493 4,682	3,309 3,869	11,468 5,689	309 5,049	23,357 56,460

ments, \$191,097 ; Maintenance, \$919,372.

but occupies a part of the W. L. Gilbert Home.

CHART V.

Showing the Nature and Value of the Property of the County Temporary Homes of Connecticut.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

10 acres of land.....	\$ 2,000
Main building	30,000
School building.....	5,000
Hospital building.....	4,000
Equipment	1,000
	<u>\$42,000</u>

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

4 acres of land.....	\$ 4,500
Buildings	9,500
Equipment	2,000
	<u>\$16,000</u>

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

2 acres of land.....	\$1,000
Building	8,000
Equipment	2,000
	<u>\$11,000</u>

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

4 acres of land.....	\$ 4,000
Main building	22,000
School building.....	5,000
Hospital building.....	6,000
Equipment	3,000
	<u>\$40,000</u>

WINDHAM COUNTY.

65 acres of land.....	\$ 3,000
New buildings.....	25,000
Hospital.....	1,000
Equipment	3,000
	<u>\$32,000</u>

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Owens no Temporary Home buildings, but occupies a part of the W. L. Gilbert Home at Winsted.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

5 acres of land.....	\$ 500
Main building	14,500
Hospital building.....	1,000
Equipment	4,000
	<u>\$20,000</u>

TOLLAND COUNTY.

10 acres of land.....	\$ 1,000
Buildings	20,000
Equipment	3,000
	<u>\$24,000</u>

Total value of property...\$185,000

HARTFORD COUNTY TEMPORARY HOME.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Chairman, ROBERT A. POTTER, Bristol,
 Secretary, CHARLES R. HATHAWAY, Manchester, } *County*
 EDWARD W. DEWEY, Granby, } *Commissioners.*

Dr. E. K. Root, Hartford, of the State Board of Health,
 Miss Mary Hall, Hartford, of the State Board of Charities.

SECRETARY OF TOWN VISITORS.

Mrs. James S. Williams,.....Glastonbury

Towns.	Visitors.	Post Office Addresses.
Hartford,	Mrs. John A. Crilly,	Hartford.
"	Dr. D. I. Green,	"
Avon,	Rev. S. A. Fisk,	Avon.
Berlin,	Mrs. R. E. Ensign,	Berlin.
Bloomfield,	Mrs. Nathan Miller,	Bloomfield.
Bristol,	Mrs. E. F. Judson,	Bristol.
"	Mrs. R. A. Potter,	"
Burlington,	Mrs. Isaac Barnes,	Burlington.
Canton,	Mrs. B. F. Case,	Canton Centre.
East Granby,	Mrs. I. E. Clark,	E. Granby.
E. Hartford,	Mrs. C. M. Hill,	E. Hartford.
E. Windsor,	Mrs. H. O. Allen,	Broad Brook.
"	Mrs. John Middleton,	Melrose.
"	Mrs. James Price,	Warehouse Point.
"	Mrs. Chas. Heath,	"
Enfield,	Mrs. Geo. T. Mathewson,	Enfield.
"	Mrs. J. P. Davis,	Thompsonville.
"	Mrs. E. F. Parsons,	"
"	Mrs. J. C. Simpson,	"
"	Mrs. John Twiss,	Shaker Station.
Farmington,	Miss J. S. Porter,	Farmington.
"	Mrs. L. Butler,	"
Glastonbury,	Mrs. W. S. Goslee,	Glastonbury.
"	Mrs. D. H. Keene,	"
"	Mrs. James S. Williams,	"
Granby,	Mrs. F. M. Colton,	Granby.
Hartland,	Mrs. Hattie H. Gaylord,	W. Hartland.
Manchester,	Miss Adeline Cheney,	So. Manchester
"	Mrs. C. G. Watkins,	"
"	Mrs. H. O. Bowers,	Manchester.
Marlborough,	Miss Ida Veasey,	Marlborough.
New Britain,	Mr. A. S. Finch,	New Britain.

Towns.	Visitors.	Post Office Addresses.
Newington,	Mrs. E. A. Deming,	Newington.
"	Miss E. A. Root,	"
Plainville,	Mrs. J. B. Minor,	Plainville.
"	Mrs. D. W. Fox,	"
"	Dr. T. G. Wright,	"
Rocky Hill,	Mrs. Owen R. Havens,	Rocky Hill.
"	Mrs. F. A. Warner,	"
Simsbury,	Mrs. Mary Phelps Ensign,	Simsbury.
Southington,	Mrs. Estelle Barnes,	Southington.
"	Mrs. T. H. McKenzie,	"
South Windsor,	Mrs. Ralph M. Grant,	E. Windsor Hill.
Suffield,	Mrs. M. G. Dibble,	Suffield.
"	Mrs. Harvey Lindsley,	"
"	Miss Fannie H. Loomis,	"
West Hartford,	Mrs. W. E. Goodwin,	Elmwood.
Wethersfield,	Miss Mary Harris,	Wethersfield.
Windsor,	Mrs. W. W. Loomis,	Windsor.
"	Mrs. R. O. Holcomb,	Poquonock.
Windsor Locks,	Mrs. J. H. Adams,	Windsor Locks.
"	Mrs. George Glover,	"

SUPERINTENDENT AND MATRON.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Adams, Warehouse Point.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY TEMPORARY HOME.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Secretary, JACOB D. WALTER, Cheshire, }
 E. FOOTE THOMPSON, East Haven, } *County*
 CHARLES BREWER, Waterbury, } *Commissioners.*

Prof. W. H. Brewer, New Haven, of the State Board of Health,
 Miss Rebekah G. Bacon, New Haven, of the State Board of Charities.

Towns.	Visitors.	Post Office Addresses.
New Haven,	Mrs. B. J. Lum,	19 Compton St.
"	Mrs. G. W. Bacon,	32 High St.
"	Miss M. D. Skinner,	144 College St.
Waterbury.	Mrs. F. E. Castle,	Waterbury.
Ansonia,	—	—
Beacon Falls,	Mrs. Julius A. Hart,	Beacon Falls.
Bethany,	Mrs. Jerome A. Downs,	Bethany.
Branford,	—	—
Cheshire,	Mrs. J. D. Walter,	Cheshire.
"	Mrs. George Bell,	West Cheshire.
Derby,	Mrs. A. B. Shaw,	Derby.
East Haven,	—	—
Guilford,	Mrs. E. O. Blatchley,	Guilford.
Hamden,	Miss Carolyn Dickerman,	Hamden.
Madison,	Mrs. Josephine Scranton,	Madison.
Meriden,	Mrs. Eli I. Merriman,	Meriden.
Middlebury,	Miss M. L. Townsend,	Middlebury.
Milford,	Mrs. D. Clark,	Milford.
"	Miss J. Beach,	"
Naugatuck,	Mrs. B. B. Tuttle,	Naugatuck.
"	Mrs. Geo. D. Buck,	"
North Branford,	Mrs. Nathan Harrison,	North Branford.
North Haven,	Mrs. P. B. Orcutt,	North Haven.
Orange,	Mrs. Stiles Woodruff,	Orange.
Oxford,	Mrs. S. P. Sanford,	Oxford.
Prospect,	Mrs. W. H. Phipps,	Prospect.
Seymour,	Mrs. A. T. Dunham,	Seymour.
Southbury,	Mrs. Merwin Mitchell,	South Britain.
Wallingford,	—	—
Wolcott,	Mrs. M. R. Carter,	Wolcott.
"	Mrs. J. R. S. Todd,	"
Woodbridge,	Mrs. Leroy C. Beecher,	Woodbridge.

SUPERINTENDENT AND MATRON.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Matthews, New Haven.

NEW LONDON COUNTY TEMPORARY HOME.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Chairman, B. F. WILLIAMS, Stonington, }
 Secretary, CHARLES D. NOYES, Norwich, } *County Commissioners.*
 R. W. CHADWICK, Lyme, }

Dr. Joseph H. Townsend, New Haven, of the State Board of Health,
 Charles P. Kellogg, Waterbury, of the State Board of Charities.

SECRETARY OF TOWN VISITORS.

Mrs. Frank A. Mitchell, Norwich.

Towns.	Visitors.	Post Office Addresses.
New London,	Mrs. Frank Hawkins,	New London.
"	Mr. G. F. Tinker,	"
Norwich,	Mrs. F. S. Camp,	Norwich.
"	Mrs. R. W. Perkins,	"
Bozrah,	Mrs. S. W. Haughton,	Bozrah.
Colchester,	Mrs. George O. Jackson,	Norwich.
East Lyme,	Mrs. S. K. Luce,	Niantic.
Franklin,	Miss Ella I. Smith,	Yantic.
Griswold,	Mrs. George A. Haskell.	Jewett City.
Groton,	Miss Abbie M. Clark,	Groton.
Lebanon,	Mr. Amos Babcock,	Chestnut Hill.
Ledyard,	Mr. George Fanning,	Norwich, R.F.D.1.
Lisbon,	Mrs. H. L. Reade,	Jewett City.
Lyme,	Mr. Frederick Fosdick,	Lyme.
Montville,	Mrs. A. P. Mitchell,	Montville.
North Stonington,	Mrs. John D. Avery,	North Stonington.
Old Lyme,	Mrs. William F. Clark,	Old Lyme.
Preston,	Mrs. Austin Chapman,	Norwich.
Salem,	Mr. G. F. Allyn,	Salem.
Sprague,	Mrs. Ebenezer Allen,	Hanover.
Stonington,	Mrs. N. P. Trumbull,	Stonington.
"	Miss Nancy Cheseborough,	"
Voluntown,	Mrs. E. Dewhurst,	Voluntown.
Waterford,	Mrs. Owen C. Williams,	Waterford.

MATRON.

Miss Jessie Gibson, Norwich.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY TEMPORARY HOME.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Chairman, WHITMAN S. MEAD, Greenwich,	}	<i>County Commissioners.</i>
Secretary, C. H. PEIX, JR., Danbury,		
HENRY LEE, Bridgeport,		

Dr. C. A. Lindsley, New Haven, of the State Board of Health,
Miss Rebekah G. Bacon, New Haven, of the State Board of Charities.

SECRETARY OF TOWN VISITORS.

Miss Ellen Merrill, 26 France Street, Norwalk.

Towns.	Visitors.	Post Office Addresses.
Bridgeport,	Mr. D. C. Phelps,	Bridgeport.
"	Mrs. H. H. Scribner,	38 Prospect St.
"	Mr. W. H. Bunnell,	132 Seaview Ave.
Danbury,	Mrs. Mary L. Ward,	356 Main St.
Bethel,	Miss L. M. Barber,	Bethel.
Brookfield,	Miss Amelia J. Northrup,	Brookfield Center.
Darien,	—	—
Easton,	Mrs. G. B. Beers,	Easton.
Fairfield,	Mrs. Samuel Glover,	Fairfield.
Greenwich,	Dr. L. P. Jones,	Greenwich.
Huntington,	Miss Jennie M. Curtis	Shelton.
Monroe,	Mrs. L. D. Beardsley,	Stepney Depot.
New Canaan,	—	—
New Fairfield,	Mr. John J. Treadwell,	New Fairfield.
Newtown,	Mr. E. L. Johnson,	Newtown.
Norwalk,	Mrs. Charles Burr,	24 Center Ave.
Redding,	Miss Lillie Sanford,	Redding.
Ridgefield,	Mrs. L. W. Abbott,	Ridgefield.
Sherman,	Mrs. Maltby G. Gelston,	Sherman.
Stamford,	Mrs. J. P. Bounty,	Stamford.
"	Miss Eva Lockwood,	"
Stratford,	Mrs. Rufus W. Bunnell,	Stratford.
Trumbull,	Miss Cora E. Beach,	Trumbull.
Weston,	Dr. Frank Gorham,	Lyons Plains.
Westport,	Mrs. William T. Wood,	Westport.
Wilton,	Mrs. Andrew Gorham,	Wilton.

MATRON.

Miss Martha A. Boughton, Norwalk.

WINDHAM COUNTY TEMPORARY HOME.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Chairman, E. H. HALL, North Windham,
 Secretary, E. H. CORTISS, No. Grosvenordale, } *County*
 C. E. BARBER, Central Village, } *Commissioners.*
 Henry G. Newton, New Haven, of the State Board of Health,
 Dr. Edwin A. Down, Hartford, of the State Board of Charities.

SECRETARY OF TOWN VISITORS.

Mrs. E. T. Whitmore, Putnam.

Towns.	Visitors.	Post Office Addresses.
Windham,	Miss Annie H. Tingley,	Willimantic.
Putnam,	Mrs. E. T. Whitmore,	Putnam.
Ashford,	Mrs. Anna E. Wright,	Warrenville.
Brooklyn,	Mrs. C. A. Potter,	Brooklyn.
Canterbury,	Mrs. C. S. Hyde,	Canterbury.
Chaplin,	Mrs. Winslow B. Gallup,	Chaplin.
Eastford,	Mrs. Timothy J. Walker,	Eastford.
"	Mrs. S. O. Bowen,	"
Hampton,	Mrs. Nellie C. Cleveland,	Hampton.
Killingly,	Miss Mary Dexter,	Danielson.
Plainfield,	Mrs. George Loring,	Central Village.
Pomfret,	Mrs. T. W. Williams,	Pomfret.
"	Mrs. Charles O. Thompson,	"
Scotland,	Mrs. Charles A. Brown,	Scotland.
Sterling,	Mrs. George C. Spooner,	Sterling.
Thompson,	Mrs. M. D. Elliot,	Thompson.
Woodstock,	Mrs. F. L. Corbin,	Woodstock.

SUPERINTENDENT AND MATRON.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Converse, Putnam.

Towns.	Visitors.	Post Office Addresses.
New Hartford,	Mrs. Geo. W. Bancroft,	New Hartford.
"	Mrs. Walter Woodruff,	"
"	Mrs. S. N. Pettibone,	Bakerville.
Norfolk,	Mrs. Alice E. Bridgman,	Norfolk.
"	Mrs. Ralph J. Crissy,	"
North Canaan,	Mrs. A. G. Stevens,	Canaan.
"	Mrs. George Adam,	"
Plymouth,	Miss Ellen S. Langdon,	Plymouth.
"	Mrs. E. L. Pond,	Terryville.
Roxbury,	Mrs. Leverett Castle,	Roxbury.
"	Mrs. L. I. Pons,	"
Salisbury,	Miss Almira Cleveland,	Salisbury.
Sharon,	Mrs. Dr. Knight,	Sharon.
"	Mrs. Donald Warner,	"
Thomaston,	Mrs. William Simpkins,	Thomaston.
"	Mrs. Chauncey Benedict,	"
Torrington,	Miss Ethel Temple,	Torrington.
"	Mrs. John Burr,	Burrville.
Warren,	Mrs. Frank Curtis,	Warren.
"	Mrs. M. A. Munson,	"
Washington,	Mrs. Wm. G. Brinsmade,	Washington.
"	Mrs. Mary E. Kinney,	Washington Depot.
Watertown,	Mrs. W. S. Munger,	Watertown.
"	Mrs. Merritt Heminway,	"
Woodbury,	Mrs. James Huntington,	Woodbury.
"	Mrs. C. P. Crane,	"

SUPERINTENDENT AND MATRON.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight S. Case,..... Winsted.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY TEMPORARY HOME.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Chairman, JOHN J. HUBBARD, Middletown. }
 Secretary, GEORGE A. OLCOTT, Clinton, } *County*
 ELWYN T. CLARK, Haddam, } *Commissioners.*

Dr. E. K. Root, Hartford, of the State Board of Health,
 George F. Spencer, Deep River, of the State Board of Charities.

SECRETARY OF TOWN VISITORS.

Mrs. J. H. Bunce, Middletown.

Towns.	Visitors.	Post Office Addresses.
Middletown,	Mrs. Henry Ward,	Middletown.
"	Mrs. J. H. Bunce,	"
"	Mrs. M. D. Murphy,	"
"	Mrs. Charles J. Hubbard,	"
Haddam,	Mrs. G. A. Dickinson,	Haddam.
"	Mrs. W. H. Scoville,	"
"	Miss Hannah M. Walkley,	Higganum.
"	Mrs. Elwyn T. Clark,	"
Chatham,	Mrs. William H. Bevins,	East Hampton.
"	Mrs. T. S. Brown,	"
Chester,	Mrs. Joseph E. Silliman,	Chester.
"	Mrs. Merritt S. Brooks,	"
Clinton,	Mrs. George E. Elliot,	Clinton.
"	Miss Marietta Hull,	"
"	Mrs. George A. Olcott,	"
Cromwell,	Mrs. Harriet W. Wheelock,	Cromwell.
"	Mrs. A. N. Pierson,	"
Durham,	Mrs. Earl Mathewson,	Durham Center.
"	Mrs. William C. Hubbard,	"
East Haddam,	Mrs. E. W. Chaffee,	Moodus.
"	Mrs. F. W. Swan,	Millington.
"	Miss Rose Gillette,	East Haddam.
"	Miss Ida Stark,	Moodus.
Essex,	Mrs. Alfred M. Wright,	Centerbrook.
"	Mrs. J. H. Northrop,	Ivoryton.
"	Mrs. C. H. Hubbard,	Essex.
Killingworth,	Mrs. Nathan H. Evarts,	Killingworth.
"	Mrs. Julius Buell,	"
Middlefield,	Miss Mary E. Lyman,	Middlefield.
"	Mrs. P. A. Skinner,	"
Old Saybrook,	Mrs. J. H. Grannis,	Saybrook.
"	Mrs. W. E. Clark,	"

Towns.	Visitors.	Post Office Addresses.
Old Saybrook,	Miss Mabel C. Holman,	Saybrook.
Portland,	Mrs. E. L. Sears,	Portland.
"	Mrs. Henry Kilby,	"
"	Mrs. John H. Sage,	"
Saybrook,	Mrs. Milon Pratt,	Deep River.
"	Mrs. Henry M. Snell,	"
Westbrook,	Mrs. C. C. Champlin,	Westbrook.
"	Mrs. Charles L. Clark,	"

SUPERINTENDENT AND MATRON.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Odber.....Haddam.

TOLLAND COUNTY TEMPORARY HOME.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Chairman, JOHN H. BUELL, Gilead, }
 JOHN THOMPSON, Ellington, } *County Commissioners.*
 AMOS PEASE, Somers, }

T. H. McKenzie, C.E., Southington, of the State Board of Health,
 Miss Mary Hall, Hartford, of the State Board of Charities.

SECRETARY OF TOWN VISITORS.

Mrs. G. G. Tillinghast,.....Vernon.

Towns.	Visitors.	Post Office Addresses.
Tolland,	Mrs. E. S. Agard,	Tolland.
"	Mrs. Wm. D. Holman,	West Willington.
"	Mrs. Oscar A. Leonard,	Rockville, R.F.D.
Andover,	Mrs. Myron P. Yeomans,	Andover.
"	Mrs. Charles B. Stearns,	"
Bolton,	Mrs. C. N. Loomis,	Bolton.
"	Mrs. Orlando Sperry,	"
Columbia,	Mrs. Wm. H. Yeomans,	Columbia.
"	Mrs. Abbott Little,	"
Coventry,	Mrs. H. W. Mason,	South Coventry.
"	Mrs. Andrew Kingsbury,	North Coventry.
Ellington,	Mrs. James M. Talcott,	Ellington.
"	Mrs. Albert Pinney,	Rockville.
Hebron,	Mrs. J. H. Buell,	Gilead.
"	Mrs. N. E. Lord,	Hebron.
"	Mrs. Horace Porter,	"
Mansfield,	Mrs. E. G. Sumner,	Mansfield Center.
"	Mrs. W. H. Gardner,	Spring Hill.
Somers,	Mrs. H. M. Gager,	Somers.
"	Mrs. A. D. Noble,	"
Stafford,	Mrs. G. H. Baker,	Stafford Springs.
"	Mrs. M. P. J. Walker,	"
"	Mrs. E. C. Pinney,	Stafford.
Union,	Mrs. E. W. Upham,	Union.
"	Mrs. Robert Webster,	"
Vernon,	Mrs. William Butler,	Rockville.
"	Mrs. Robert McChristie,	"
"	Mrs. J. S. Thrall,	"
"	Mrs. G. G. Tillinghast,	Vernon.
Willington,	Mrs. Annie A. Preston,	Willington.

SUPERINTENDENT AND MATRON.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Talbot,.....Vernon Center.

PROVISION FOR THE POOR.

ALMSHOUSE FOR STATE PAUPERS, TARIFFVILLE.

Visited by MR. BRIDGMAN and MR. KELLOGG, October 28, 1901, by Miss HALL and MR. KELLOGG, September 27, 1901, and November 13, 1902, and by DR. DOWN, June 11, 1902.

Connecticut owns neither a State Almhouse nor a State Farm. It has had a comparatively small number of State paupers to support, and it has been, therefore, the custom for the Comptroller's office to contract with some individual for their support. Since the death in 1896 of Mr. Marvin Sanford of Tariffville, with whom the contract had been placed for a number of years, the paupers have been under the charge of his brother, Mr. Morton Sanford, at the same place.

The house reserved for the use of the paupers is situated on a hillside at a short distance from the railway station, and is under the direct management of a matron, the superintendent-contractor occupying a private dwelling near by. The almshouse is an old-fashioned wooden building, two stories high, with basement and garret, and, aside from incidental repairs, maintains in general its original arrangement and condition. The ceilings are low, the halls contracted, and the stairways steep, and there are none of the conveniences and sanitary appliances of modern houses.

Men and women occupy separate portions of the house, and have their meals at different times in the basement dining-room. The rooms in the basement and first story are heated by stoves, while those above receive whatever warm air rises from the rooms below. The water supply is received from a single pipe in the basement kitchen, but, owing to the lack of pressure, is not carried to the upper stories. The only provision for protection against fire is a supply of water pails and hand-grenades hung in different parts of the house.

All of the inmates are required to bathe once a week, and separate bath-tubs are provided for men and women, that for

the women being situated in a detached wash-house in their yard. The bath-tub for men is located in a small out-building, one part of which is partitioned off for the use during the daytime of a number of men who are unfit by their condition and habits to associate with the other inmates.

At the date of last visit there were thirty-five inmates present, of whom only six were State paupers; twenty-two were supported at the place by their respective towns; five were boarded by their conservators, and two men assisted about the place in return for their support. A considerable proportion of the inmates are imbecile, demented, and insane of a chronic type, and several are afflicted with loathsome diseases. As no special provision is made for the care of the insane and the sick, the existing conditions must be a real hardship for the respectable but unfortunate poor who are present. The men who are able to work are employed upon the farm or at the large woodpile that stands in one end of the yard, while the women inmates are engaged in the housework, sewing, mending, etc.

Some slight improvements, such as new iron bedsteads in the women's department, have been introduced since the last report, but the general condition of the house in arrangement and equipment still confirms the Board's recommendation that an entirely new institution should be established to replace the present apology for a State almshouse and that it should be owned and managed by the State. Separate departments should be provided for the various classes of inmates, and suitable accommodations should be furnished for dependent persons whom town officials may find necessary to send to such an institution.

Under the present arrangement three towns, Avon, Barkhamstead, and Bloomfield, board all of their town poor under contract at the Tariffville establishment. Other inmates are supported at the rate of \$2.50 or \$3.00 a week when paid for by town officials or by conservators and relatives. By the terms of the contract with the Comptroller's office, each State pauper is boarded at the rate of \$2.75 per week, and the cost to the State was:

For the year ending September 30, 1901.....	\$4,837.81
For the year ending September 30, 1902.....	8,388.67

GENERAL STATUTES, 1902.

Rev. 1888, §3311.

SECTION 2493. COMPTROLLER TO PROVIDE FOR STATE PAUPERS FOR SIX MONTHS. All persons needing relief, who have no settlement in any town in this state, shall, when needing relief, be provided for by the comptroller, for the period of six months next after they come into this state and no longer, and all indigent persons discharged from the state prison or county jail, or from the state or county workhouse, who were not inhabitants of any towns in this state, at the time of their commitment to such prison, jail, or workhouse, and who have no relatives in this state liable and able to support them, together with all children born of such persons while serving out a sentence in such prison, jail, or workhouse, shall, if needing relief, be provided for by the comptroller, for the period of six months next after such discharge, and no longer.

Rev. 1888, §3315.

SEC. 2496. STATE PAUPERS, AFTER SIX MONTHS, WHERE CHARGEABLE. Any state pauper, after the period of six months, as provided in Section 2493, shall be sent back to the town where he resided when he applied for relief, or was committed to prison, jail, or workhouse; and said town shall thereafter be chargeable for his support, and also in case of the commitment of such pauper and the birth of a child as specified in said section for the support of such child, until such pauper shall have gained a settlement in some other town; *provided* such pauper shall have before his application for relief or commitment ever resided six months continually in the town where he resided at the time of such application or commitment; but if such pauper shall not have had such residence in said town for the period aforesaid, and shall have had such residence in any other town in the state, the town in which he has last had such residence six months or more shall be chargeable with his support. And if such pauper shall not have had a continuous residence in any town in this state for a period of at least six months, then the town in which he resided at the time he applied for relief, or was committed, shall be chargeable with his support, and that of any such child, until he shall have gained a settlement in some other town.

Rev. 1888, §3316.

SEC. 2497. COMPTROLLER MAY CONTRACT FOR SUPPORT OF STATE PAUPERS. The comptroller may from time to time contract with any person for not more than five years for the relief and support of such indigent persons at a rate not exceeding the sum specified in Section 2485, and the contractor shall be entitled to receive at the end of every six months the amount then due on such contract; and the comptroller may remove any state pauper from any town, and place him with such contractor, adjust any demands arising under said contract, and draw orders on the state treasurer for the payment thereof.

TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

There are 168 towns in Connecticut, of which 70 maintain almshouses owned by the town, and 18 others have almshouses which are owned and managed by private persons. In the other 80 towns which have no almshouses, it is customary to board dependent persons in private families or to assist them in their own homes.

The following pages contain the record of visits made by representatives of the Board to inspect the almshouses or other provision furnished for the care of the town poor.

GENERAL STATUTES, 1902.

SECTION 2476. EACH TOWN TO SUPPORT ITS OWN PAUPERS. All persons who have not estate sufficient for their support, and have no relations of sufficient ability who are obliged by law to support them, shall be provided for and supported at the expense of the town where they belong; and every town shall maintain and support all the poor inhabitants belonging to it, whether residing in it, or in any other town in the state. Rev. 1888, §3295.

SEC. 2477. PAUPERS SUPPORTED IN ALMSHOUSES; NOT BY CONTRACT. It shall be unlawful for any town, or the selectmen or agent thereof, to make any contract for the support of any person liable to be supported by such town. All persons supported by any town shall be supported in an almshouse or other place or places provided by such town, but nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent towns from giving temporary aid to any person in need of partial support, nor to prevent any two adjoining towns from uniting for the support of their paupers in an almshouse or other place or places provided by such towns within the limits of either of said towns. Rev. 1888, §3296.
1901, ch. 131, §2.

SEC. 2484. PAUPERS SUBJECT TO SELECTMEN. CLAIMS FOR SUPPLIES. Paupers shall be liable to be removed to such places as the selectmen may lawfully designate, to be supported as the town or selectmen may direct, and shall be subject to the orders of the selectmen, and no individual shall have any claim against a town, for supplies or assistance furnished to a pauper, against the express directions of the selectmen, nor before he has given notice of the condition of such pauper to one of the selectmen of the town where the pauper resides. Rev. 1888, §3303.

SEC. 2491. PAUPERS TO BE SUPPORTED IN THEIR OWN OR THE NEXT TOWN. All paupers shall be supported at some place or places within the town to which they belong, or in a town adjoining that to which they belong, and it shall not be lawful for any town or the selectmen thereof to remove any pauper out of the town to which such pauper belongs to be supported in any town other than an adjoining town. Rev. 1888, §3310.
1901, ch. 131, §1.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

There are twenty-nine towns in Hartford County, of which fifteen maintain almshouses owned by the town, and three have almshouses owned and managed by private individuals. Reports on the condition of the poor are presented as follows:

HARTFORD.

Visited by Miss HALL, July 8, 1901, and by Dr. DOWN, July 14, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated on Vine street, two and one-half miles north from the City Hall. About 100 acres of land are attached.

Keeper, Mr. W. W. Stillman, who is also Superintendent of Public Charities for the city.

Salary, \$2,000 a year as superintendent.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of last visit, 212; 121 men, 82 women and 9 infants under four years.

Number of insane, 16; 6 men, 10 women.

Number able to work, 81; 45 men, 36 women. The men are employed upon the farm and in the heavy parts of the housework. The women are engaged in housework, sewing, laundry, etc.

The house is a large brick structure, two stories high, and was originally built in 1886. It has since been extensively enlarged and remodeled and all departments are provided with modern facilities. There are separate wards as hospitals for men and women, for the insane, for consumptives and for imbeciles. During the past year a new heating and ventilating system was installed with excellent results.

Religious services are held in the chapel every Sunday, under the alternate direction of Protestant and Roman Catholic leaders. The almshouse in general is one of the best in the State.

AVON.

Visited by Miss Hall, July 11, 1901.

Avon has no almshouse, but boards its dependent poor under contract in the almshouse for State paupers at Tariffville.

BERLIN.

Visited by Miss Hall, July 12, 1901, and September 22, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town. About 75 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Skinner.

Terms, \$10.00 per month for each inmate.

Prisoners are received occasionally and in such case are kept separate from the other inmates and are paid for extra.

Number of inmates at date of last visit, 1 woman, who had been previously in the State Hospital for the Insane.

The house was in fair condition.

BLOOMFIELD.

Visited by Miss Hall, September 5, 1902.

Bloomfield has no almshouse, but boards its dependent poor in the almshouse for State paupers at Tariffville, under a contract of \$400 per year. Three insane persons were also supported in the State Hospital at Middletown.

Bloomfield has two funds for the relief of the poor of which the "Allyn Fund" yields \$100 per year for the worthy poor, and the "Prosser Fund" provides \$500 per year for persons over sixty years of age who are residents of the town.

BRISTOL.

Visited by Miss Hall, October 11, 1901.

Almshouse is not owned by the town, but is managed by private parties. It is situated about one mile southwest from the railway station.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bailey.

Terms, \$2.50 per week for each ordinary inmate and a special rate for persons requiring unusual care.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 5; 4 men, 1 woman.

Number of insane, 1 woman, who had been previously in the State Hospital.

Number able to work, 1 man, who assists about the place.

The house was found in good condition.

BURLINGTON.

Visited by MISS HALL, July 19, 1901.

Almshouse is not owned by the town, but is managed by private parties.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Green.

Terms, \$1,200 a year, including outdoor relief and all supplies provided for the poor.

Prisoners are received occasionally, but are not separated from the other inmates.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 8; 4 men, 4 women.

Number of insane, 2 women.

Number of feeble-minded, 3; 2 men, 1 woman.

Number able to work, 6; 4 men, 2 women, who assist upon the farm and in the house.

The house is old and scarcely large enough to accommodate the keeper's family and the inmates. It was found in comfortable condition, however, and the food was well prepared and of good quality.

CANTON.

Visited by MISS HALL, July 19, 1901.

Almshouse is not owned by town, but is managed by private parties. It is situated one and one-half miles north from Collinsville.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Dowd.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 3 women.

Number of insane, 1 woman, who had been previously in the Hartford Retreat.

Number of feeble-minded, 1 woman.

Number able to work, 1 woman, who assists in the house-work.

The house was found in comfortable condition.

EAST GRANBY.

Visited by Miss Hall, November 20, 1902.

There is no almshouse in East Granby, but at the date of visit 3 old ladies were boarded in private families. \$3.00 per week was allowed for one woman and \$2.50 per week for each of the others, the town furnishing clothing in addition.

EAST HARTFORD.

Visited by Miss Hall, June 14, 1901.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated four miles south from the railway station. About nineteen acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Burr.

Terms, \$400 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 4 men.

The house was found in excellent condition, the rooms, beds, kitchen and all departments suggesting thrift and care.

EAST WINDSOR.

Visited by Miss Hall, September 26, 1901, and September 10, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated two miles west from the terminus of the trolley road at East Windsor Hill. About 75 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas White.

Terms, \$425 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of last visit, 4; 2 men, 2 women.

The house was in good condition and the inmates appeared contented.

ENFIELD.

Visited by Miss Hall, November 29, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated about a mile and a half from the railway station at Melrose. About 100 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Merrick Lamphere.

Terms, \$450 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 11; 8 men, 3 women.

The inmates were all old and feeble and not able to do much work.

The house was in good condition and the appearance and surroundings suggested thrift and good care.

FARMINGTON.

Visited by MISS HALL, October 12, 1901.

Almshouse is owned by town and about 300 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. John Hartigan.

Terms, \$600 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 4; 3 men, 1 woman.

Number of insane, 1 woman, who had been previously in the State Hospital.

Number able to work, 1 man, who assists upon the farm.

The house was in as good condition as its age will permit. A new roof has been added and the building painted recently. A large number of tramps are sheltered every year.

GLASTONBURY.

Visited by MISS HALL, June 24, 1901.

Almshouse is owned by town and about one acre of land is attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Matson.

Terms, \$250 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 5; 3 men, 2 women.

An additional story has been constructed upon the part of the house occupied by the poor, making seven new bedrooms and providing ample accommodations for future needs. The house was found in excellent condition and the inmates appeared well treated and happy.

GRANBY.

Visited by Miss HALL, November 20, 1902.

Granby has no almshouse, but at the date of visit was boarding one woman in the almshouse for State paupers at Tariffville, one child in the care of the Children's Aid Society, and a mother and child in private families at \$2.00 per week each.

HARTLAND.

Visited by Miss HALL, December 2, 1902.

There is no almshouse in Hartland, but at the date of visit 1 person was supported in the Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, 1 boarded in the town and 2 families assisted in their own homes.

MANCHESTER.

Visited by Miss HALL, May 22, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated two miles south from the center. About 140 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Wilson.

Terms, \$480 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 17; 11 men, 6 women.

Number of insane, 4; 1 man, 3 women, of whom one of the women had been previously in the State Hospital.

Number able to work, 4; 3 men, 1 woman, who assist upon the farm and in the housework.

The house was found in good condition.

MARLBOROUGH.

Visited by Miss HALL in August, 1901, and August, 1902.

Marlborough has no almshouse and at the date of last visit two dependent persons were boarded in the town and one other was assisted with rent and groceries.

NEW BRITAIN.

Visited by Miss HALL, February 15, 1901, and by Dr. DOWN and Mr. SPENCER, October 21, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated two miles south-east from the center. About 80 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dennis.

Terms, \$700 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of last visit, 55; 36 men, 19 women.

Number of insane, 12; 7 men, 5 women, of whom 4 men and 3 women have been previously in the State Hospital.

Number of feeble-minded, 29; 11 men, 18 women.

Number able to work, 13; 8 men, 5 women, of whom the men work upon the farm and the women are employed in the various branches of housework.

The almshouse was found to be as well cared for as could be expected under existing conditions, but the men's department of the building is extremely old, badly worn and badly arranged for the purpose. The only hope for improved accommodations seems to be an entirely new building for this department at least. Fire escapes or fire extinguishers and other modern conveniences were conspicuous by their absence. Certain details, also, in the women's department showed lack of care, especially in the toilet room. The building in general is better kept than it was two years ago, but owing to its peculiar arrangements, it is almost impossible to maintain proper standards of neatness and good order. Recommendation was made by the Board to the town officials that a new building be erected, or the present structure be thoroughly remodeled.

On a hill in a remote part of the farm a new pest house has been constructed, three stories in height, built of brick and well adapted for the purpose.

NEWINGTON.

Visited by Miss HALL, October 1, 1901, and June 25, 1902.

There is no almshouse in Newington and at the date of last visit only one person was wholly supported in the town. Two others were maintained in the Hospital for the Insane at Middletown.

PLAINVILLE.

Visited by Miss HALL, October 11, 1901.

Plainville has no almshouse but persons needing assistance are boarded in families or helped in their homes. Several insane persons are supported in the State Hospital at Middletown.

ROCKY HILL.

Visited by Miss HALL, September 23, 1902.

Rocky Hill has no almshouse, but at the date of visit two persons were boarded in the town at \$2.00 per week each, one inmate is supported at the Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, one in the Lakeville School for Imbeciles, and one child in the Hartford Orphan Asylum.

SIMSBURY.

Visited by Miss HALL, July 11, 1901, and by Dr. DOWN, March 16, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated one and one-half miles northeast from the center. About 100 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Fuller.

Terms, \$360 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Number of inmates at date of last visit, 6; 3 men, 3 women.

Number of feeble-minded, 2; 1 man, 1 woman.

Number able to work, 1 woman, who assists in the housework.

The house was found in good condition. A considerable number of tramps are cared for during the year, but are kept separate from the other inmates.

SOUTHINGTON.

Visited by Miss HALL, October 11, 1901.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated one and one-half miles northeast from the center.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Bishop.

Terms, \$400 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 11; 7 men, 4 women.

Number of insane, 2; 1 man, 1 woman, both of whom have been previously in the State Hospital.

Number able to work, 5; 2 men, 3 women, of whom the men are employed upon the farm and the women are engaged in housework.

The house was found in excellent condition. New rules and regulations were posted in the sitting-rooms and a printed bill of fare of excellent food is followed daily.

SOUTH WINDSOR.

Visited by Miss HALL, September 9, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated one and one-half miles east from the trolley line at East Windsor Hill. About 15 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Kibbe.

Terms, \$450 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Prisoners are received occasionally and in such case are kept in a well-built tramp house, detached from the main building.

Number of almshouse inmates at date of visit, 3; 2 men, 1 woman.

Number of feeble-minded, 1 woman.

The almshouse was found in excellent condition. Two hundred and fifty tramps were sheltered during the past year.

SUFFIELD.

Visited by Miss HALL, November 20, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and about 80 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Pomeroy.

Terms, \$425 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 7; 5 men, 2 women.

The almshouse was found in fine condition, the halls, rooms and beds all being extremely clean. It is one of the best kept almshouses in the State.

WEST HARTFORD.

Visited by MISS HALL, October 2, 1902.

There is no almshouse in West Hartford, but at the date of visit three persons were supported in the almshouse for State paupers at Tariffville at the rate of \$2.50 per week, each; five insane persons were maintained in the State Hospital at Middletown, and other needy persons were assisted with partial support in the town.

WETHERSFIELD.

Visited by MISS HALL, July 11, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated two miles from the railway station.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Treadwell.

Terms, \$375 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Number of inmates at date of visit, two men, who assist in the farm work.

The house was found in fine condition and the inmates appeared contented. A separate tramp house is provided which shelters a large number of tramps yearly.

WINDSOR.

Visited by MISS HALL, September 28, 1901, and May 25, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and about 10 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Haynes.

Terms, \$400 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of last visit, 4; 2 men, 2 women.

Number of insane, 1 woman.

The house was found in excellent condition.

WINDSOR LOCKS.

Visited by MISS HALL in October, 1902.

There is no almshouse in Windsor Locks, but persons needing support are boarded in private families, or, in some cases, at the almshouse for State paupers in Tariffville. Other persons are relieved in the town, or in hospitals when necessary.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

There are twenty-six towns in New Haven County, of which eleven have almshouses owned by the town and one a house managed by private parties. Reports on the condition of the poor are presented as follows:

NEW HAVEN.

Visited by Miss BACON, September 28 and November 30, 1901, and by Miss BACON and DR. DOWN, November 20, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated four miles west from the City Hall and one and one-half miles from the Westville post-office. About 400 acres of land are attached, of which about 50 acres are cultivated.

Keeper, Mr. T. H. Sucher.

Terms, \$1,200 a year.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of last visit, 328; 207 men, 115 women, 6 infants under four years of age.

Number of insane, 40; 20 men, 20 women, of whom 3 men and 2 women have been previously in the State Hospital.

Number of feeble-minded, 25; 10 men, 15 women.

Number able to work, 150; 100 men, 50 women. The men are employed upon the farm and garden and the heavier parts of the housework, while the women are engaged in the kitchen, laundry, sewing-room and care of the house.

The house is called the Springside Home, is finely situated and consists of a large brick building, three stories and an attic in height, which was erected at a cost of \$225,000. It is heated by steam and connected with the city system of water and sewers. Neatness and good order prevailed, as customary, in all departments. The inmates do a large share of the work under proper direction and appeared comfortable and contented.

The recommendation formerly made by the Board was repeated, in regard to the ward for insane males, that better light should be provided by throwing one of the rooms into the hall as an alcove, and this improvement was soon afterward carried into effect.

WATERBURY.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, December 31, 1902

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated about two miles northwest from the City Hall, near the Watertown road. About 120 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Moran, since 1882.

Terms, \$900 a year for the two, not including outdoor relief.

Prisoners are received occasionally, chiefly cases of delirium tremens, and are kept in a separate department provided with twelve convenient cells. One or two padded cells would be a valuable addition in this department.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 114; 64 men, 43 women, 7 infants under four years of age.

Number of insane, 15; of whom 6 had been previously in the State Hospital.

Number of feeble-minded, 3, who are epileptic.

Number able to work, 50: 30 men, 20 women, of whom the men are employed upon the farm and in heavy portions of the housework, and the women are engaged in the housework, sewing, etc.

The house is a large brick structure, three stories high, and was first occupied in February, 1894. It is now called the Brookside Home, and is heated by steam, lighted by electricity and provided with an abundant supply of water. There are pleasant single rooms for elderly people and the better class of inmates and comfortable dormitories for the others, men and women occupying separate wings of the building. Sitting and reading rooms are provided, as well as special hospital rooms, and there is a chapel where religious services are held every other Sunday by Roman Catholic priests. Protestant services are held occasionally.

The food supply seemed sufficient and of good quality. The usual bill of fare is: for breakfast, hash or beans with bread and coffee or tea; for dinner, corned beef and cabbage, fresh meat, or fish with potatoes, bread and tea; for supper, bread and tea. All departments of the house appeared neat and clean and in good order and gave evidence of careful management by the keepers.

Since the consolidation of city and town governments in Waterbury an effort is being made to conduct the almshouse

with great economy, but it is hoped that this effort will not be carried to the extent of preventing general improvements that may be needed from time to time. The women's yard for exercise is very small and should be enlarged at an early date. In connection with the outdoor relief administered in Waterbury, it is worthy of notice that the amount of relief required by sufferers from the great fire in February, 1902, was only \$100.43.

ANSONIA.

Visited by Miss BACON, July 8, 1901, and August 23, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated one and one-half miles north from the center on the Seymour road, on west side of the river. About 50 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Foy.

Terms, \$700 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of last visit, 14; 6 men, 8 women.

The almshouse is a wooden building, old, but neat and comfortable, and is heated throughout by steam. Separate sitting and dining-rooms for men and women are provided. The house maintains its reputation for neatness and comfort and new bedding has been supplied throughout the house.

BEACON FALLS.

Visited by Miss BACON, October 22, 1902.

There is no almshouse in Beacon Falls and at the date of visit one man was supported at the State Hospital for the Insane at Middletown.

BETHANY.

Visited by Miss BACON, October 20, 1902.

Bethany has no almshouse, but boards its dependent poor in families as necessary. Two insane persons were cared for at Middletown.

BRANFORD.

Visited by Miss BACON and Mr. KELLOGG, February 1 and September 28, 1901, and by Miss BACON, February 4, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by the town and is situated about two miles east of the railway station on the Stony Creek road. About twelve acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Quinn.

Terms, \$2.50 a week for each inmate, bedding, clothing and fuel being furnished in addition.

Number of inmates, 6; 4 men, 2 women.

Number of insane, 1 man.

The house is old, but in fairly good shape. The men occupy the rooms on the second floor of the main part of the house and have a small hall sitting-room, which is heated by a wood burning stove. Two small bedrooms for women are situated on the north side of the house on the ground floor and have no cellar underneath. The rooms open from the kitchen, from which they receive heat in winter. Better rooms should be provided for the women inmates and, if necessary, the old part of the house should be torn down and a new addition erected with modern improvements.

The keeper has a family of seven children, between three and twelve years of age, who have to be supported from the revenue paid for the board of inmates. This system of per capita allowance per week for the inmates should be abolished and the keeper should be paid a fair salary and all necessary supplies be furnished by the town.

CHESHIRE.

Visited by Miss BACON, October 29, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated one and one-half miles northeast from the center. About 75 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Henyon.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 6; 5 men, 1 woman.

The house was found in good condition and the inmates all seemed contented. The food supply is good and the general conditions are those of comfort.

DERBY.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 17, 1901.

Derby has no almshouse, but boards most of its town poor at William Nolan's place on the New Haven road, about two and one-half miles from Derby. At the date of visit there were 4 inmates present; 2 men and 2 women, for whom the town pays \$2.75 a week and furnishes in addition clothing and medical attendance as needed. The place appeared to be in fair condition and the inmates made no complaints.

EAST HAVEN.

Visited by MISS BACON, October 25, 1902.

There is no almshouse in East Haven, but the poor are boarded or assisted with partial support as necessary. Ten persons were assisted during the past year, of whom five were regular recipients of relief and five were helped occasionally.

GUILFORD.

Visited by MISS BACON, October 23, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and about one acre of land is attached.

Keeper, Mr. William Bowen.

Terms, \$125 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of insane, 1 woman.

The house is very old and wholly unfit for the purpose. The bedsteads are wooden, of the oldest style, with rope mattresses, and the general appearance of the bedding is very dilapidated. The house is practically without heat on the second floor and is very cold in winter. Recommendation was afterward made by the Board to the town selectmen that the place be thoroughly improved with new furniture, bedding and heating apparatus.

HAMDEN.

Visited by MISS BACON, December 2, 1901.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated two and one-half miles north from Mount Carmel, near the Cheshire road. About 128 acres of land are attached.

Keeper, Mr. Bennett Munson.

Terms, \$400 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 7; 3 men, 4 women.

When visited, the accommodations of this house called for an immediate improvement. The house was insufficiently heated, the inmates were mostly old and feeble and should have been in more comfortable surroundings; the food was found somewhat improved under the new keeper, but the house was seriously in need of repairs. Recommendations for improvement were afterward made by the Board to the selectmen and in the last town report it is noted that the almshouse has been repaired and a furnace put in.

MADISON.

Visited by Miss BACON, October 22, 1902.

Madison has no almshouse, but assists dependent persons in families and in their homes as needed. At the date of visit four inmates were maintained in the Hospital for the Insane at Middletown.

MERIDEN.

Visited by Miss BACON, November 26, 1901, and by Miss HALL, May 3, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated on Capitol avenue, two miles northwest from the center. About 12 acres of land are attached and a farm of 40 acres three miles distant also belongs to the town.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. O'Brien.

Terms, \$800 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Number of inmates at date of last visit, 58; 30 men, 24 women, and 4 children.

Number of insane, 27; 10 men, 17 women, of whom 2 men and 5 women have been previously in the State Hospital.

Number able to work, 10; 6 men, 4 women, of whom the men are employed upon the farm and the women are engaged in various branches of housework.

The new almshouse, called Cold Spring Home, was first occupied in May, 1901, and cost about \$35,000. It is a substantial structure of brick, three stories in height, and contains

accommodations for one hundred and twenty-five inmates, in dormitories and single rooms. All departments are equipped with modern conveniences and are well kept. The almshouse is first-class in all respects and may be considered one of the best in the State.

MIDDLEBURY.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 9, 1901.

There is no almshouse in Middlebury, and at the date of visit no persons were wholly supported in the town. Needy persons were assisted when necessary with supplies, etc.

MILFORD.

Visited by MISS BACON, October 24, 1902.

Milford has no almshouse, but supports its dependent poor by boarding in private families, or assisting them in their own homes. Five inmates were supported at the Middletown Hospital for the Insane.

NAUGATUCK.

Visited by MISS BACON, July 8 and November 15, 1901, and August 23, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated about one mile west of the center on the Millville road. About 200 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Blumenauer.

Terms, \$1,000 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of last visit, 27; 15 men, 11 women, 1 infant under four years.

The almshouse has been thoroughly rebuilt and is practically new, only a small part of the old house remaining; it is now very attractive and comfortable for the inmates. New heating arrangements are provided, so that all the halls and rooms can be made warm. The whole house is lighted by electricity; a comfortable sitting-room is provided for the men and women and separate dining-rooms for both sexes. New bathtubs and toilet conveniences have been provided and all departments showed evidence of good care.

NORTH BRANFORD.

Visited by Miss BACON in October, 1902.

North Branford has no almshouse, but assists dependent persons as necessary by boarding in private families, or by partial support in their homes. During the past year eight persons were helped by the town, besides four who were cared for in hospitals and asylums.

NORTH HAVEN.

Visited by Miss BACON, October 23, 1902.

North Haven has no almshouse, but assists its poor with board in families, or relief in their homes, as necessary. One person was boarded at the almshouse for State paupers at Tariffville, and three inmates were maintained in the Middletown Hospital for the Insane.

ORANGE.

Orange has no almshouse, but assists its dependent poor with board or partial support according to circumstances. During the past year forty-four persons were helped by the town.

OXFORD.

Visited by Miss BACON, November 3, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated seven miles from the railway station.

Keeper, Mr. Henry A. Wells.

Terms, \$20 a month.

Three inmates were present during the past year.

PROSPECT.

Visited by Miss BACON and Mr. KELLOGG, July 15, 1901.

Prospect has no almshouse, but at the date of visit one woman was boarded in the town at the rate of \$2.50 a week, and one man, who was sick, was assisted in the town of Bristol. One inmate was supported in the Hospital for the Insane.

SEYMOUR.

Visited by Miss BACON, October 27, 1902.

Seymour has no almshouse, but during the past year has wholly or partially supported about thirty persons. It would therefore seem that the town would do better to maintain an almshouse either by itself or in connection with some neighboring town, as now permitted by law.

SOUTHBURY.

Southbury has no almshouse, but cares for its dependent poor by boarding them in private families or assisting them with relief in their homes as necessary. During the past year fourteen persons were helped by the town, besides two who were cared for in hospitals.

WALLINGFORD.

Visited by Miss BACON, November 26, 1901.

Almshouse is owned by town and about twenty acres of land are attached.

Keeper, Mr. A. H. Leonard.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 20; 11 men, 7 women, 2 infants under four years of age.

The Wallingford almshouse still sustains its reputation for cleanliness and comfort. The same keeper has been in charge for several years, and takes a personal interest in the place and in the inmates.

WOLCOTT.

Wolcott has no almshouse, but relief and partial support are given as necessary. During the past year three persons were cared for by the town.

WOODBIDGE.

Visited by Miss BACON, October 20, 1902.

There is no almshouse in Woodbridge, but the poor are boarded in families or assisted in their homes. At the date of visit one inmate was supported in the Middletown Hospital for the Insane.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

There are twenty-one towns in the county, of which ten maintain almshouses owned by the town, and two have almshouses owned and managed by private individuals. Reports on the condition of the poor are presented as follows:

NEW LONDON.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, October 26, 1901.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated at the corner of Garfield and Jefferson avenues, three-quarters of a mile west from the City Hall. About 18 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Potter, since January, 1900.

Terms, \$800 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Prisoners are received occasionally, chiefly cases of delirium tremens, and are kept in separate cells.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 40; 18 men, 21 women, 1 boy fourteen years old.

Number of insane, 5 women, of whom 2 have been in the State Hospital.

Number of feeble-minded, 2; 1 man, 1 woman.

Number able to work, 15; 7 men, 8 women, who assist about the place and in the housework.

The house is a three-story structure of brick, with basement, and is connected with the city systems of water and sewers. All departments are heated by hot water pipes and are lighted by electricity. The food is varied and sufficient and the house appeared to be well kept in all respects. Religious services are held every Sunday and the Roman Catholic Sisters also visit the house.

The fourteen-year-old boy went in October, 1898, from Hopkinton, R. I., to the Good Will Farm in Maine. Efforts were made to determine his legal settlement, but he soon after ran away and has not been heard from since.

NORWICH.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, January 25, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated on the west side of the Yantic River, one and one-half miles west of the City Hall. West Side electric cars pass within a third of a mile of the house. About 30 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Marvin L. Bailey.

Terms, \$800 a year.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 85; 47 men, 38 women.

Number of insane, 3; 1 man, 2 women, all of whom have been in the State Hospital.

Number of feeble-minded, 6; 2 men, 4 women.

Number able to work, 22; 20 men, 2 women, who are occupied about the place and in the housework.

The house is a brick structure, three stories high, and is heated by steam and lighted by gas. All departments appeared well kept and the inmates seemed to be kindly treated. The house is visited twice a month by ladies from the United Workers Society of the city, and religious services are conducted on the first and fourth Sundays of the month in winter by delegates from the churches and other organizations.

BOZRAH.

Bozrah has no almshouse and during the past year has wholly supported one person and assisted seven others with occasional relief.

COLCHESTER.

Visited by MISS HALL, August 28, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated one-half mile south from the railway station. About 35 acres of land are attached, besides 150 acres of woodland in another part of the town.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Ira C. Wheeler.

Terms, \$450 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 10; 6 men, 4 women.

Number of insane, 2 men, who have been previously in the State Hospital.

Number able to work, 5; 3 men, 2 women, of whom the men assist upon the farm and the women in the housework.

The house was found in good condition and the inmates clean and comfortable.

EAST LYME.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 23, 1902.

East Lyme has no almshouse, and at the date of visit only one dependent person was boarded in the town. She was a widow, and was boarded at Mr. Richard Rogers', four miles from the railroad station. The town paid \$3.00 a week for her support. Other persons were helped with supplies and partial relief as needed.

FRANKLIN.

Franklin has an almshouse owned by the town, which maintained one inmate during the past year. Other persons are assisted with relief in their homes as necessary.

GRISWOLD.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 21, 1901.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated four miles north-east of Jewett City in the Tyler district. About 100 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. F. I. Ray.

Terms, \$450 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 6; 1 man, 4 women, 1 boy seventeen years old.

Number of insane, 2 men, who have been previously in the State Hospital.

Number of feeble-minded, 2; 1 man, 1 woman.

Number able to work, 1 woman, who assists in the housework.

The house is a comfortable wooden structure and the poor have quarters in a two-story ell at the rear. All parts were neat and clean. The beds were good and the food appeared sufficient. Steam heat was introduced in the house in the fall of 1900. A detached house for tramps is situated in the yard and between 250 and 300 were sheltered during the winter.

GROTON.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, January 24, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated four miles east from Groton village and two miles northwest from the Noank railway station. About 75 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Owen H. Williams.

Terms, \$480 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Number of inmates, 12; 5 men, 4 women, 1 boy six years old, and two infants aged respectively two years and ten days, living in an old house nearby with their mother, an Italian woman.

Number of insane, 2 women, both of whom have been in the State Hospital.

Number of feeble-minded, 1 woman.

Number able to work, 3; 2 men, 1 woman, who assist about the place and in the housework.

The six-year-old boy has been in the keeper's family since he was five weeks old, and is treated as a member of the family and not as an inmate of the town farm.

The town farm was presented to Groton by Captain Elihu Spicer, who left in his will \$5,000 to be devoted to the maintenance and repair of the buildings at the farm. About \$4,000 was expended in the erection of a large addition to the keeper's house, which was first occupied in October, 1894. It contains seventeen bedrooms with accommodations for twenty-two inmates, separate sitting-rooms for men and women, bathrooms, etc., and is heated throughout by steam. The quarters are unusually neat and attractive and show evidence of good management in all respects. The food is fair and abundant, and the inmates appeared to be kindly treated.

LEBANON.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 20, 1901.

Almshouse is not owned by town, but is managed by private parties. It is situated three miles east from Colchester, three miles south from Turnerville and one mile west of Exeter Church.

Keeper, Clark L. Sullard.

Terms, \$2.00 a week for each inmate, in addition to which the town furnishes bedding, clothing and medical attendance when needed.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 4; 1 man, 3 women, of whom all of the women were more or less insane.

None of the inmates were able to work, all of them being old and feeble.

The quarters for the poor are in an annex to the house, which consists of a small sitting-room, four small bed-rooms and an attic overhead. The place was in poor condition and the beds were not above criticism. Four or five other inmates are usually cared for in winter.

LEDYARD.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 24, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated on Cider Hill, two miles east from the center and six miles north from the railway station at Mystic. About 300 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Gallup, who expect, however, to leave in the spring of 1903.

Terms, \$2.00 a week for each inmate, including clothing, and in addition the keepers pay \$100 a year for the rent of the farm.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 3; 1 man, 2 women, of whom one of the women was boarded in the place by her conservator at her expense. The man was epileptic and somewhat feeble-minded, and one of the women was insane.

The house is a very old wooden farmhouse, erected in 1725, and is not well adapted for the care of many inmates. The place seemed as well kept as such an old house could be, and the inmates appeared contented. The upstairs rooms were not warmed in any way. Recommendation was later made to the selectmen that if the town decides to retain the place as an almshouse, material improvements should be made in its condition and equipment.

LISBON.

Lisbon has no almshouse, but supports its dependent poor in private families or in their own homes, according to circumstances.

During the past year two persons were helped by the town and one was supported as an inmate of the State Hospital for the Insane.

LYME.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 23, 1902.

There is no almshouse in Lyme, but at the date of visit three women were being supported at the expense of the town, all of whom were quite aged. Two were boarded in families, while the third one kept house by herself and was furnished with rent, fuel, and all supplies. Other persons are helped with partial supplies as needed.

MONTVILLE.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 25, 1901.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated on the Gardiner Lake road, five miles northwest from the railway station. About 120 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Daniels.

Terms, \$300 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 8; 4 men, 4 women.

Number of feeble-minded, 3; 2 men, 1 woman.

Number able to work, 3; 1 man, 2 women, who assist in housework and about the place.

The house is an old wooden farm house, but was found considerably improved under the new keepers, having received fresh paint and paper. The house was in good order and the inmates, although feeble and unfortunate, appeared contented. A new tramp house has been built at the rear, which is heated by a stove, and removes these objectionable visitors from the main house.

NORTH STONINGTON.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 24, 1902.

North Stonington has no almshouse, and at the date of visit only three persons were supported in the town, besides one woman in the State Hospital for the Insane. Partial relief is given to other persons when required.

OLD LYME.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 23, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated on the Hamburg road, two miles north from the railway station. About 20 acres of land are attached.

Keeper, Mrs. A. H. Maynard.

Terms, a fixed sum per week for each inmate, which at the date of visit was \$3.00 each for two of them, and \$4.00 for the third, who was helpless and a great care. In addition the town furnishes clothing and medical attendance.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 3 men, of whom 1 was feeble-minded and 2 were able to work about the place.

The house is a good-sized wooden farmhouse of fair appearance on the outside, but not so neat and clean within as desirable. The bedsteads were corded in the old style and recommendation was later made to the selectmen of the town that these should be replaced by neat iron beds with standard wire mattresses. A prompt reply was received that the new beds were ordered. The food supply at the almshouse was good and the inmates seemed generally contented.

PRESTON.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 26, 1901.

Preston has no almshouse, but assists its dependent poor with board in private families or relief in their own homes. During the past year nine persons were so relieved, beside eight others cared for in hospitals and asylums.

SALEM.

Salem has no almshouse, and during the past year assisted three persons with partial support in the town.

SPRAGUE.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 21, 1901.

Almshouse is not owned by town, but is managed by private parties. It is situated two miles north of Baltic village, half

a mile west of Hanover, and about ten miles north from Norwich. About 200 acres of land are attached.

Keeper, Victor Duhane.

Terms, \$2.00 a week for each inmate, in addition to which the town furnishes clothing and medical attendance as needed.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 3; 1 man, 2 women, all of whom were insane, and the man had been previously in the State Hospital. The man and one of the women assist some about the house.

The house for the inmates is situated at a short distance from the keeper's house and is quite old and in very poor repair. The rooms were dirty and disorderly and the beds about the worst ever seen. Recommendations were made to the keeper, and afterward to the town selectmen, for a thorough overhauling and improvement of conditions.

STONINGTON.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 24, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated three and one-half miles north from the railway station. About 150 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Dixon.

Terms, \$800 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 18; 9 men, 8 women, and one little girl five years of age, who was there with her mother. The child is quite feeble and is scarcely eligible for admission to the County Home.

Number of insane, 2; 1 man, 1 woman.

Number of feeble-minded, 4; 1 man, 3 women.

Number able to work, 8; 4 men, 4 women, of whom the men work about the place and the women assist in the housework.

The department for the town poor is in a long wing annexed to the keeper's house, and all departments appear clean and well kept. The women occupy rooms on the upper floor of the main house. Separate sitting-rooms are provided for men and women, but they eat together in a general dining-room. Steam heat is provided in the halls, and many of the rooms have been newly painted since the last visit. A religious meeting is held

every Wednesday afternoon by visitors from the town. A bathroom with running water is a convenience that is greatly needed in the house.

VOLUNTOWN.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 21, 1901.

Voluntown has no almshouse, but boards its dependent poor in families. At the date of visit there were two persons boarded, one a paralytic, fifty-two years old, boarded at Dwight P. Lewis's, three miles east of the center, near Beach Pond, and the other, a man sixty years old, boarded at Andrew Bennett's, three miles south of the center.

WATERFORD.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, January 25, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated five and one-half miles northwest from the city of New London, near the head of the Yantic River. About 115 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Hancock.

Terms, \$300 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 6; 4 men, 2 women.

Number of insane, 1 man.

Number of feeble-minded, 1 man.

The house is very old, but appeared to be as well kept as could be expected under the circumstances. The beds were good, the food sufficient, and the inmates appeared satisfied. The inmates occupy small rooms in the ell of the house, some of which are directly under the roof, and are very hot in summer and cold in winter. A new house or a thorough remodeling of the old one is greatly needed.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

There are twenty-three towns in Fairfield County, of which nine maintain almshouses owned by the town, and four have almshouses owned and managed by private individuals. Reports on the condition of the poor are presented as follows:

BRIDGEPORT.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 17, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated on Asylum street, two miles northeast from the railway station and about seven minutes' walk from the electric cars on East Main street. One hundred and thirteen acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Logan, with their son and daughter; the parents have been in charge since 1866.

Terms, \$2,380 a year for the four persons.

Prisoners are received occasionally and are usually placed in the insane ward.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 200; 121 men, 68 women, 1 boy, nine years of age, and 10 infants under four years of age.

Number of insane, 35; 19 men, 16 women, of whom 11 men and 7 women had been previously in the State Hospital.

Number of feeble-minded 10; 4 men, 6 women.

Number able to work, 50; 35 men, 15 women, of whom the former are employed upon the farm and in the blacksmith and carpenter shops, while the latter are engaged in housework, laundry work, sewing and mending.

The house is a substantial brick structure of which the main part was erected in 1865, and several additions have since been made, the last two in 1900 and 1901, respectively, when the women's and men's departments were each raised two stories. The house at present affords possible accommodation for 260 inmates. The chapel has been removed to the basement of the women's side, and the department for insane women has been brought up from the basement, where it was formerly situated, to the first floor. Comfortable hospital rooms for both men

and women have also been provided. All departments are lighted by lamps, for which electric lights would be an improved substitute. Several women were employed in the kitchen and laundry on the men's side of the building, and it was recommended that, if possible, arrangements be made so that they could be employed entirely on their own side of the building. Religious services are held every Sunday,—three times a month by Protestant, and once a month by Roman Catholic visitors. The house appears to be well kept, and the inmates seem to be well satisfied.

DANBURY.

Visited by Miss HALL and Mr. KELLOGG, October 17, 1901.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated on Osborn street, one mile northwest from the center. About 90 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Foote.

Terms, \$900 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 48; 30 men, 18 women.

Number of insane, 5; 2 men, 3 women, of whom one man and one woman have been previously in the State Hospital.

Number of feeble-minded, 2 men.

Number able to work, 38; 25 men, 13 women. Fifteen of the men work on the farm and about the place, while 10 of them assist the women in the housework.

The almshouse is a handsome three-story structure of brick, situated on high ground, and was first opened in November, 1894. It is heated by steam and lighted by gas. Bath and toilet-rooms are located on every floor. The second floor is arranged as dormitories and the third floor is single rooms. Separate sitting-rooms and hospital rooms are provided for men and women. The house is a model one in its way and appeared to be very well managed. All departments are neat and clean, the food sufficient, and the inmates appeared comfortable and contented. Religious services are conducted every Sunday by representatives from various churches. A substantial water tower, with a supply tank holding ten thousand gallons, was erected on the grounds in the spring of 1901.

BETHEL.

Visited by Miss Hall and Mr. Kellogg, October 17, 1901.

Bethel has no almshouse and at the date of visit ten persons were wholly supported by the town, of whom several were inmates of the State Hospital for the Insane. Two old men who are boarded in the town, at Mr. Burcham's, were visited and were found to be reasonably comfortable, though greater attention might have been given to neatness and cleanliness.

The town has an excellent system of keeping its records for the town poor, and their cost to the town, which might be followed to advantage by other towns of similar size.

BROOKFIELD.

Visited by Mr. Kellogg, September 24, 1901.

Brookfield has no almshouse and at the date of visit four persons were being supported in the town and one at the almshouse for State paupers at Tariffville. Two of those who were boarded in the town were visited and were found to have comfortable places. The list of those boarded is as follows:

Mary S——, boarded at Sarah Sallmon's for \$2.00 a week.

John L. F——, aged 87 years, blind and infirm, boarded with Orrin P. Wildman, for \$3.00 a week.

Mr. and Mrs. B——, who live by themselves, are furnished their rent and fuel and \$1.50 per week for maintenance.

DARIEN.

Almshouse is not owned by town, but is managed by private parties, and is situated one-half mile south from the railway station. Terms, \$3.00 a week for each inmate, besides clothing and medical attendance. One inmate was supported in the almshouse during the past year.

EASTON.

Visited by Mr. Kellogg, September 6, 1901.

There is no almshouse in Easton, and at the date of visit only two persons were wholly supported in the town, both being men about eighty years of age. One was boarded at the rate of \$2.00

a week in the north part of the town, and another near the center at \$4.00 a week, being sickly and difficult to care for. Other persons are helped with rent, supplies, etc., as needed, and one inmate was supported at the Hospital for the Insane.

FAIRFIELD.

Visited by MISS BACON, October 11, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town, and about 80 acres of land are attached.

Keeper, Herbert Green.

Terms, \$35 per month, not including outdoor relief.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 6; 2 men, 4 women.

The town has recently purchased the property, not having had an almshouse before, but having cared for its poor either by boarding them in families or assisting them in their own homes. The present house is old, but is being repaired and made comfortable. It has fair accommodations for the number of inmates now present, and if the plan proves successful the house can be enlarged.

GREENWICH.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, June 3, 1901.

Almshouse is owned by town, and is situated four miles north of the center, on the Round Hill road. About 125 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Nolan.

Terms, \$600 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 27; 15 men, 8 women, 1 boy fourteen years old, and 3 infants under four years of age.

Number of insane, 2 men, of whom 1 had been previously in the State Hospital.

Number of feeble-minded, 1 boy.

Number able to work, 4; 3 men, 1 woman. The men help about the place and the woman is very useful in the kitchen.

The house is a large wooden structure, and is heated throughout by steam. All departments appeared clean and comfortable as usual, and the inmates expressed themselves as contented.

Recommendation was made, however, that an increased water supply be provided and a bathtub placed in the house.

It was also recommended that the fourteen-year-old boy be sent to the School for Feeble-Minded at Lakeville, and that the woman be committed to the Hospital for the Insane, as she is morally irresponsible. She is thirty-one years old, a very light mulatto, and has had four illegitimate children, the youngest, thirteen months old, being in the almshouse at the time of visit. In accordance with the recommendation the woman was afterward examined, but was adjudged not to be insane.

HUNTINGTON.

Visited by MISS BACON, September 23, 1901.

The town has no almshouse, but the poor are boarded in private families, many of them with their relatives. The colored boy who was formerly boarded at the house of Joseph Martin, at Huntington Center, five miles west of Derby, died during the year, of consumption.

MONROE.

Visited by MISS BACON, September 23, 1901.

Monroe has no almshouse, but boards its dependent poor in families. At the date of visit two persons were found boarded at David Laborie's, two miles east of Monroe Center; one woman, sixty-six years old and one man, sixty years old, who was feeble-minded. The town pays \$2.50 a week for each inmate. The place is old and in poor repair, but the inmates made no complaint.

NEW CANAAN.

Almshouse is owned by town, and is situated three miles northeast from the center, near the North Wilton road. About 80 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Rider.

Terms, \$575 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates during the past year, 8.

NEW FAIRFIELD.

New Fairfield has no almshouse, but assists its dependent poor in families and in their own homes. The building, which was mentioned in a former report as purchased for an almshouse by the town, has never been utilized for that purpose.

NEWTOWN.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 24, 1901.

Almshouse is not owned by town, but is managed by private parties. It is situated three and one-half miles south from the railway station at Newtown, and an equal distance from the Sandy Hook station, on the Highland Division.

Keeper, Mrs. Martin Lynch.

Terms, \$3.00 a week for each inmate, in addition to which the town furnishes clothing, bedding and medical attendance.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 7; 6 men, 1 woman.

Number of feeble-minded, 1 man, twenty-eight years old, who is also epileptic.

All of the inmates, except the epileptic, assist about the place and in the housework. Quarters for the poor are situated in an ell at the rear of the house, one and one-half stories high. The woman's room was on the ground floor and was in fair condition. The six men room together in a large attic room, which was not as clean and neat as it should be, the beds were untidy and the general condition showed neglect. The men and women use a common sitting-room and dining-room, and the food appeared to be sufficient. Recommendations were made for improvements in the way of cleanliness and order.

NORWALK.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, October 22, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town, and is situated one and one-quarter miles east of the center on Strawberry Hill avenue. About 60 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Blake, since April, 1900.

Terms, \$600 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 29; 17 men, 12 women.

Number of insane, 9; 5 men, 4 women.

Number of feeble-minded, 6; 4 men, 2 women.

Number able to work, 13; 8 men, 5 women.

The men are employed on the farm and about the place, and the women are engaged in various departments of housework, sewing, etc.

The building is a three-story wooden structure, with basement, and is heated throughout by steam. The water supply is abundant, and fire plugs and hose are provided on each floor. Separate bathrooms, equipped with modern plumbing, are provided for men and women. Since the last report electric lights have been placed throughout the house and the dining-room has been enlarged and improved. All departments were neat and in good order and reflected much credit upon the present keepers. New iron bedsteads, however, would be an improvement upon the old wooden affairs used thus far.

REDDING.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 7, 1901.

Redding owns no almshouse, but boards its dependent poor in families. Visit was made to the house of Henry F. Rogers, situated in the Sandford Town District, five miles northeast from the railway station, at Branchville. The location is lonely and remote.

Number of poor present at date of visit, one man, forty years old, who has been blind since birth. Although afflicted with a nervous ailment, he was able to work some about the place, and stated that he was well treated. His room was situated in a small detached building, which could be heated in winter by a stove. It would seem advisable that the town poor of Redding should be kept at some more accessible place in order that they may be visited more frequently by officials and citizens of the town.

RIDGEFIELD.

Visited by MISS HALL and MR. KELLOGG, February 12, 1901.

Almshouse is owned by town, and is situated three miles north from the center. About 50 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Smith Remington.

Terms, \$300 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 15; 7 men, 7 women, 1 female infant eight months old.

Number of insane, 1 woman.

Number of feeble-minded, 3; 1 man, 2 women.

Number able to work, 5; 2 men, 3 women, who assist in housework and about the place.

The quarters for the inmates are on the second floor of the house, but are clean and comfortable. One man, a helpless invalid, with rheumatism, was confined to his bed; another, in an advanced stage of consumption, rooms with his wife and infant child in a small building at the rear.

Certain needed improvements for the house, such as furnace, bathroom, etc., were suggested.

The visitors investigated a complaint of cruelty which had been made by a former inmate. After interviewing all the inmates in the house, and the first selectman, the conclusion was reached that the complaint was not well founded.

SHERMAN.

Sherman has no almshouse, but assists its dependent poor in families or in their own homes. Eight persons were so assisted during the past year.

STAMFORD.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 28, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town, and is situated six and a half miles north from the center. About 150 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Parker.

Terms, \$750 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Prisoners are received occasionally, but are not separated from the other inmates.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 29; 11 men, 18 women.

Number of insane, 7; 3 men, 4 women, of whom 2 men and 3 women have been previously in the State Hospital.

Number of feeble-minded, 5; 1 man, 4 women.

Number able to work, 10; 4 men, 6 women, of whom the women assist in the housework and the men help about the place.

The almshouse is a large wooden building, three stories high, and was erected about 1872. The halls and sitting-rooms are heated by steam and all departments are lighted by lamps. Separate bathrooms, with modern plumbing, are provided for men and women and fire hose is stationed in the halls. A detached wooden building, one and one-half stories high, has been erected during the past year for the special care of noisy and troublesome inmates. It comprises sitting-room, bathroom, four bedrooms and a cell-room, containing two iron cells for excited cases.

Three meals a day are served in the almshouse, winter and summer, and religious services are held on one or two Sundays of the month. The water supply and drainage are good and the almshouse in general appears to be well managed.

STRATFORD.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 6, 1901.

Stratford has no almshouse, but at the date of visit three dependent persons were boarded with their relatives, and two others were assisted with rent and supplies. All were reported as well cared for. Dependent persons, when seriously ill, are sent to the Bridgeport Hospital.

TRUMBULL.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 6, 1901.

Trumbull has no almshouse, but at the date of visit three persons were being supported at the rate of \$2.50 per week each, these persons securing their own boarding places. Others are helped with partial relief as necessary, and four inmates are supported at the Hospital for the Insane.

WESTON.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 14, 1901.

Weston has no almshouse, but boards its dependent poor in families. At the date of visit one woman was being boarded in the town of Westport, and one in the town of Stratford, each at

the rate of \$2.00 a week. Two inmates are supported in the State Hospital for the Insane, and other persons needing partial relief are assisted when necessary.

WESTPORT.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 14, 1901.

At the date of visit the town was supporting five dependent persons, four men and one woman, in an old house owned by one of the selectmen, and situated three miles north from the center. The house was in very poor condition, and recommendation was afterward made to the town selectmen that a new almshouse be provided, or that the old building be thoroughly renovated. After the annual town meeting in the fall of 1901, a farm was purchased for the purpose of a town almshouse, and twelve inmates have been cared for in it during the past year.

WILTON.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 7, 1901.

Almshouse is not owned by town, but is managed by private parties. It is situated on the main road, two miles north from Wilton center.

Keeper, Mr. R. W. Keeler.

Terms, \$300 a year, which includes furnishing certain supplies to the outside poor.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 3; 1 man, 2 women.

Number of insane, 1 man, who had been previously in the State Hospital.

Number of feeble-minded, 1 woman.

The house for the paupers is a small wooden structure, not far from the keeper's house, and contains four small bedrooms and a very small sitting-room. The inmates take their meals in the basement of the keeper's house. Two of the inmates' rooms were very dirty and recommendation was made for a thorough cleaning and for more attention to neatness.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

There are fifteen towns in the county, of which eight have almshouses owned by the town, and two maintain almshouses owned by private individuals. Reports on the condition of the poor are presented as follows:

WINDHAM.

[WILLIMANTIC.]

Visited by Miss Hall, March 30, 1901, and October 17, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town, and is situated on West Main street, one mile west from the railway station. About 70 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Lyman.

Terms, \$600 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Number of inmates at date of last visit, 29; 17 men, 12 women.

Number of feeble-minded, 2; 1 man, 1 woman.

The able-bodied inmates assist in the work of the place, the men upon the farm and the women in housework. The house is a large three-story wooden building, heated throughout by steam and lighted by gasoline. There is one fire escape from the top floor and fire hose is provided in the halls. The exterior of the house had been improved with new paint and the interior was in fair condition.

PUTNAM.

Visited by Mr. Kellogg, July 9, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town, and is situated two miles southwest from the center on the Pomfret road. About 180 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Shippee, since April, 1899.

Terms, \$400 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 12; 3 men, 7 women, 1 feeble-minded boy, fifteen years old, 1 girl, three years old, who is maintained as a member of the keeper's family.

Number of feeble-minded, 5; 2 men, 3 women.

Number able to work, 6; 2 men, 4 women, who are engaged upon the farm and in work about the house.

The women have rooms in the main house, while the men are accommodated in an older building near by, which is heated by stoves. The hot-water heating apparatus of the main house was being torn out for repairs. All departments appeared neat and comfortable, and the inmates seemed to be well treated. A lifting apparatus is provided for moving two of the crippled women to and from their beds. The water supply and drainage of the house are both satisfactory. Religious services are held at frequent intervals by local clergymen.

ASHFORD.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 11, 1902.

Ashford has no almshouse, but boards anyone who may be wholly dependent at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Upton, about four miles east from the railway station, at West Willington. The town poor of Eastford and Willington are also boarded at the same place, but at the date of visit there was no one present there from Ashford.

BROOKLYN.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 10, 1902.

Brooklyn has no almshouse, and at the date of visit was wholly supporting two persons; one man, seventy-two years old, and a woman ninety years old, boarded at Lewis Terry's, in the town of South Coventry. Four other persons in the town were assisted with partial support, and three inmates were supported at the State Hospital for the Insane.

CANTERBURY.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, June 27, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town, and is situated at Canterbury Plains, five miles west from the railway station at Plainfield. About 80 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Bliven, who took charge in April, 1902.

Terms, from \$1.75 to \$2.00 a week for each inmate, in addition to which the town furnishes clothing, bedding and medical attendance.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 5; 3 men, 2 women, of whom one of the women is partially demented. One man and one woman assist somewhat in the housework.

The house is very old and the town should do more to keep it in good repair. The inmates, however, appeared to be well cared for by the present keepers. The beds were in only fair condition, and it was stated that the selectmen could not furnish straw to renovate them. The water supply is obtained from a well, which occasionally fails in dry weather, and the drainage empties upon the open ground near the house. Recommendations were made to the selectmen for substantial improvements in the place.

CHAPLIN.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 10, 1902.

Chaplin has no almshouse, and at the date of visit no persons were wholly supported in the town. A few needy persons were helped with partial relief and one inmate was boarded at the State Hospital for the Insane.

EASTFORD.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 11, 1902.

Eastford has no almshouse, but boards anyone who may be wholly dependent on the town at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Upton, four miles east from the West Willington station, where the town poor of Ashford and Willington are also kept. At the date of visit there was no one present from Eastford.

HAMPTON.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 10, 1902.

Hampton had no almshouse at the date of visit, but two dependent persons were boarded in families; one man, seventy years old, at Mr. Dwight Fuller's in the Bigelow district, at the

rate of \$1.00 a week, and another, thirty-five years old and feeble-minded, at Mrs. Tracy's in Canterbury Plains, at the rate of \$1.25 a week. Two inmates were boarded at the State Hospital for the Insane, and other needy persons in the town are helped from time to time as occasion requires.

In October, 1902, the town officials purchased a piece of property known as the old Deming place, which it is proposed to use as a town farm.

KILLINGLY.

Visited by Mr. KELLOGG, July 10, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated one-half mile from the railway station at Dayville, and three miles north of Danielson.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan A. Short, who took charge April 1, 1902.

Terms, \$500 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 12; 4 men, 8 women.

Number of feeble-minded, 8; 2 men, 6 women.

- Number able to work, 7; 2 men, 5 women, who were employed on the farm and about the house.

The house is a three-story wooden structure and is unusually neat and comfortable in all departments. Hot and cold water are supplied on all the floors. The house is heated by steam and separate sitting-rooms are provided for men and women. There is an iron fire-escape at each end of the building and fire hose is provided in the halls. The water supply and drainage are good. The food is sufficient and the inmates appeared well treated. Clergymen seldom visit the house for religious services.

PLAINFIELD.

Visited by Mr. KELLOGG, June 27, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated three miles northeast from the railway station at Plainfield, and one mile east from the station at Central Village. About 70 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Stetson, who returned to the house in March, 1901, after a previous term of service of several years.

Terms, \$400 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 8; 3 men, 5 women.

Number of insane, 4; 1 man, 3 women, of whom 2 of the women have been in the State Hospital.

Number of feeble-minded, 4; 2 men, 2 women.

Number able to work, 3; 2 men, 1 woman, who assist about the place and in the housework.

The house appeared in good order in all departments and new iron bedsteads have been supplied for the inmates. The water supply is obtained from a cistern and the drainage empties near the house. Recommendation was made to the selectmen that a driven well, with supply tank, be provided so that a bathtub and running water could be introduced in the house and that the drainage be carried to a more distant point.

A—— B——, a negro inmate with an ugly disposition, works in the fields, but has to be restrained with a heavy weight chained to his ankle, as he has often run away and caused much trouble. He has threatened the keeper's life, but has not been judged insane, although his mental condition was examined a year ago.

POMFRET.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 9, 1902.

Pomfret has no almshouse, but boards its dependent poor as circumstances require. At the date of visit two persons were being boarded at the almshouse for State Paupers at Tariffville, one a woman, who caused considerable trouble by running away from every family home in which she had been boarded, and the other a man who is feeble-minded. One woman is boarded at Pomfret Landing, and a man is boarded at Mrs. L. A. Chapman's, in the town of Brooklyn. Four or five other persons are assisted with partial relief.

SCOTLAND.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 26, 1902.

Scotland has no almshouse, but boards its dependent poor in private families. At the date of visit there was only one person boarded in the town, a weak-minded woman, at David Williams' place, two miles north from the center, at the rate of \$2.00 a week. The town furnishes, in addition, clothing and medical attendance when needed. There was also one inmate in the State Hospital for the Insane.

STERLING.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, June 27, 1902.

There is no almshouse in Sterling, but at the date of visit the following persons were boarded in the town and were given comfortable treatment:

Mrs. F——, aged 68 years, boarded at Mrs. Fenner's at \$3.00 a week.

Mrs. D——, aged 65 years, boarded at Mr. George Spooner's at \$2.00 a week.

Mr. S——, feeble-minded, boarded at Albert Frink's for \$100 a year.

William D—— is boarded in the winter, but supports himself in summer.

In addition to the weekly board mentioned the town furnishes doctor and medicine when needed and some clothing.

THOMPSON.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 8, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated six miles north-east from Putnam and four miles east from Thompson center. About 100 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Cutler.

Terms, \$300 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 7; 4 men, 3 women.

Number of feeble-minded, 4; 2 men, 2 women.

Number able to work, 3; 2 men, 1 woman, who assist about the place and in the housework.

The house is an old wooden structure, but was extensively renovated and improved in the summer of 1901, with new plaster, paper, paint and windows and the introduction of a set bathtub. New iron beds and furnishings were also added. The food appeared to be sufficient and the inmates seemed well treated, but recommendation was made for greater neatness in the bedrooms. The house is seldom visited by ministers of the church. The water supply and drainage are good.

WOODSTOCK.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 9, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated three miles northwest from Woodstock Hill and about nine miles northwest from Putnam. About 80 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Bates, who have been in charge for seven years.

Terms, \$400 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 11; 6 men, 5 women.

Number of insane, 2; 1 man, 1 woman, both of whom have been in the State Hospital.

Number able to work, 9; 4 men, 5 women, who help upon the farm and in the housework.

The house is a comfortable wooden structure and is situated on a high hill which commands fine views of the surrounding country. The hot-water heating apparatus, which warms the bedrooms on the second floor, was introduced during the past year. The house appeared clean and comfortable in all respects. The food is sufficient and the inmates expressed themselves as contented.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

There are twenty-six towns in the county, of which nine maintain almshouses owned by the town, and three have almshouses owned and managed by private individuals. Reports on the condition of the poor are presented as follows:

LITCHFIELD.

Visited by MISS BACON and MR. KELLOGG, July 24, 1901.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated two and one-half miles northeast from the center, near the Torrington road. About 200 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Doyle.

Terms, \$600 a year.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 15; 8 men, 6 women, 1 female infant, two and one-half years old.

Number of insane, 4; 3 men, 1 woman, of whom 2 of the men have been previously in the State Hospital.

Number of feeble-minded, 4; 3 men, 1 woman.

Number able to work, 8; 3 men, 5 women. The men assist upon the farm and the women help in the housework.

The house is a large wooden structure and has a commanding situation on a high hill. It is heated by a hot-air furnace and lighted by lamps. The water supply is fair, but fire hose and extinguishers should be provided. Ladders have been placed on the outside of the house for fire-escapes in case of need. The house was in its usual good order and the inmates appeared contented.

WINCHESTER.

[WINSTED.]

Visited by MISS HALL, September 19, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated one and three-quarters miles east from the railway station. About 100 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Comstock.

Terms, \$330 a year.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 5; 4 men, 1 woman.

The house is a fair-appearing brick building, but at the date of visit was found in disorder and not as clean as it should be. The town poor of Winsted should be kept in better condition and recommendation was afterward made by the Board to the town selectmen for general improvements.

NEW MILFORD.

*Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 25, 1901, and by MISS HALL,
October 9, 1902.*

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated two and one-half miles south from the center. About 100 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Fish.

Terms, \$350 a year.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of last visit, 9; 5 men, 2 women, 2 infants under four years.

Number able to work, 2; 1 man, 1 woman, who assist on the farm and in the housework.

The house is very old and should be replaced by a new structure. The rooms were fairly clean, there was plenty of food and the inmates seemed contented.

BARKHAMSTED.

There is no almshouse in Barkhamsted, but the town poor are supported under contract with the so-called almshouse for State paupers at Tariffville. Three persons were so supported during the past year at a cost of \$750.

BETHLEHEM.

Bethlehem has no almshouse, but assists its dependent poor in families and in their own homes. Five persons were relieved during the past year.

BRIDGEWATER.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 25, 1901.

Bridgewater has no almshouse and at the date of visit only two persons supported by the town; one a blind colored woman, boarded in the town of New Milford at \$3.00 a week, and the other a child, five years old, boarded at Mr. J. F. Wells' at \$2.00 a week. One inmate is supported at the State Hospital for the Insane.

CANAAN.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, May 15, 1902.

Canaan has no almshouse and at the date of visit no persons wholly supported in the town, three dependent charges having died during the winter. Two inmates are supported at the State Hospital for the Insane and needy persons are helped in the town from time to time as occasion requires.

COLEBROOK.

Colebrook has no almshouse and during the past year only one person was supported by the town.

CORNWALL.

Cornwall has no almshouse, but boards its dependent poor in families or assists them in their own homes. During the past year six persons were regularly supported and three others were given occasional relief.

GOSHEN.

There is no almshouse in Goshen and only occasionally a person who is wholly dependent upon the town, there being none during the past year. Two persons, however, were supported in asylums.

HARWINTON.

Harwinton has no almshouse, but cares for its dependent poor in families or their own homes. During the past year six persons were almost wholly supported and three others were given partial relief.

KENT.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 19, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated on Fuller Mountain, three and one-half miles northwest from the railroad station.

Keeper, Mr. Lewis G. Parsons.

Terms, \$400 a year, which includes the care of all town poor whom the selectmen may refer to him, although other cases are provided for in addition by the selectmen.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 1 man.

Mr. Parsons, the keeper, does not live on the town farm, but resides on his own place nearby, and a part of the town house is rented to a family. The only town charge, an aged man, has two rooms in the house, which he cares for himself and where he cooks his own food, which is brought from Mr. Parsons' place. Although Kent has a small number of paupers, the system of paying an annual lump sum to any person for their care is not a desirable one, and it is recommended that some other arrangement, such as paying a weekly sum for each town dependent, be inaugurated.

MORRIS.

Morris has no almshouse, but assists its dependent poor in families or in their own homes. During the past year four persons were helped, of whom three were almost wholly supported and one was given partial relief.

NEW HARTFORD.

Visited by MISS HALL, September 19, 1902.

Almshouse is not owned by town, but is managed by private parties. It is situated one-half mile from the railway station.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Buckley.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 4; 2 men, 2 women.

Number of insane, 1 woman, who had been previously in the State Hospital.

Number of feeble-minded, 2; 1 man, 1 woman.

The house was found in good order, being clean and comfortable. The food supplied to the inmates is of the same kind as that used by the family.

NORFOLK.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated two and one-half miles east from the center, near the main road. About 40 acres of land are attached.

Keeper, Mrs. Thomas Carroll.

During the past year two inmates were supported in the almshouse.

NORTH CANAAN.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, May 15, 1902.

There is no almshouse in North Canaan, but at the date of visit one man was boarded at Mr. Miles Rockwell's, in Canaan Valley, at \$3.00 a week, and one woman was boarded at the almshouse for State paupers at Tariffville. Four inmates were supported at the State Hospital for the Insane and needy persons in the town are assisted with partial relief.

PLYMOUTH.

Almshouse is not owned by town, but is managed by private parties. It is situated in the East Church district, about two miles north from the railway station at Terryville.

Keeper, Franklin B. Scott, since 1865.

Three inmates were supported in the almshouse during the past year.

ROXBURY.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 25, 1901.

There is no almshouse in Roxbury and at the date of visit only three persons were supported in the town, one man and one woman boarded at Mr. Wilsey's, and one woman boarded at Mr. J. W. Botsford's. Another woman is dependent upon the town during the winter months, and other persons are helped with partial relief as occasion requires.

SALISBURY.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, May 15, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated one and one-half miles south from the center and an equal distance from the railway station at Lakeville. About 150 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Melius.

Terms, \$360 a year.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 10; 6 men, 3 women, 1 male infant, fourteen months old.

Number of feeble-minded, 3; 2 men, 1 woman.

Number able to work, 3; 2 men, 1 woman, who assist about the place and in the housework.

The house was formerly an old tavern, but has been kept in good repair and appears very clean and comfortable. The water supply and drainage are good, but a set bathtub would be a useful addition. The food was varied and abundant and the inmates seemed to be contented. Religious services are held in the house once a month.

SHARON.

Visited by Mr. KELLOGG, September 19, 1902.

Almshouse is not owned by town, but it is the property of certain philanthropic residents who are giving the use of the place to the town for a period of three years and, if the town then desires the property, will deed it to them outright. Two citizens also furnish \$100 a year each toward the support of the house. The house is situated one mile west from the center in the Sharon Valley district. About 1 acre of land only is attached, comprising the dooryard and vegetable garden.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Scott.

Terms, \$365 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 5; 3 men, 2 women.

Number of insane, 1 woman.

Number of feeble-minded, 1 man.

Number able to work, 2; 1 man, 1 woman, who assist about the place and in the housework.

The house is a comfortable wooden building, which was remodeled to suit its present purpose, and is well furnished in all particulars. It is heated by stoves and lighted by lamps and the water supply and drainage are good. The food supply is excellent and the inmates appeared contented and well cared for. Religious services are held in the house every Sunday.

THOMASTON.

Thomaston has no almshouse, but assists its dependent poor in families or in their own homes. During the past year six persons were regular recipients of relief, and four others were helped occasionally.

TORRINGTON.

Visited by Miss Hall, November 30, 1901.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated four miles northwest from the center. About 200 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Palmer.

Terms, \$540 a year.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 11; 4 men, 6 women, 1 female infant under four years of age.

Nearly all of the inmates are feeble-minded, but several of them assist in the housework and about the place. The poor have comfortable quarters in an annex to the keeper's house, which contains thirteen bedrooms, separate sitting-rooms for men and women and a bathroom supplied with hot and cold water. A furnace is provided in the house, but is hardly sufficient to heat the place in severe weather. The little girl present is about a year old, and is in the almshouse with her mother.

WARREN.

Warren has no almshouse, but assists its dependent poor in families or in their own homes. During the past year three persons were regular recipients of relief and four others were assisted occasionally. Warren Center is six miles distant from the railway station at Cornwall Bridge, or may be reached also from New Preston.

WASHINGTON.

Washington has no almshouse, but gives relief as needed to persons in their homes, or boards them in private families. During the past year eleven persons were regular recipients of relief and two others were helped occasionally.

WATERTOWN.

Watertown has no almshouse, but assists its dependent poor in families or in their own homes. During the past year three persons were regular recipients of relief and nine others were helped occasionally.

WOODBURY.

Visited by Miss Bacon, November 14, 1901.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated three miles north from the center. About 65 acres of land are attached.

Keeper, James A. Hubbell.

Terms, \$500 a year.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 7; 3 men, 4 women.

The house is very comfortable and the inmates are well cared for. The new keeper is evidently giving satisfaction. Everything about the place is neat and the inmates are happy and contented.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

There are fifteen towns in Middlesex County, of which seven have almshouses owned by the town. Reports on the condition of the poor are presented as follows:

MIDDLETOWN.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 19, 1901.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated on the River road, one and one-half miles southeast of the City Hall. About 50 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Deming.

Terms, \$720 a year.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 29; 12 men, 15 women, and 2 male infants, twins, fifteen months old.

Number of insane, 3; 1 man, 2 women.

Number of feeble-minded, 2 women.

Number able to work, 14; 7 men, 7 women, of whom the men work about the place and the women assist in the housework.

The house is old and ill-arranged, but was very neat and clean and showed an improvement over former visits. A sufficient water supply is furnished from an artesian well. Middletown, however, should possess a more modern almshouse in a better location. Religious services are held on Sundays during the winter by students from Wesleyan College, and in the summer by members of local religious societies.

HADDAM.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 19, 1901.

There is no almshouse in Haddam, but at the date of visit one aged woman was being supported and two families assisted in their homes. All were reported as comfortably situated. Three inmates were supported in the Hospital for the Insane, and one at the Lakeville School for Imbeciles.

CHATHAM.

Visited by Miss HALL, September 13, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated about three miles southwest from the railway station at East Hampton. About 75 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. John Oberg.

Terms, \$300 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 3; 2 men, 1 woman.

Number of feeble-minded, 1 man.

The house was in good condition. The inmates were mostly aged, but are well cared for. At the time of visit it was reported that the water supply was insufficient. Recommendation was made to the selectmen for improvement in this direction and it is understood that increased facilities have since been provided.

CHESTER.

Chester has no almshouse, but boards its dependent poor in families or assists them in their own homes. During the past year ten persons were helped by the town, besides four who were cared for in hospitals and asylums.

CLINTON.

Clinton has no almshouse and during the past year seven persons were helped by the town, of whom four were regular recipients of relief. Three other persons were cared for in hospitals and asylums.

CROMWELL.

Visited by Mr. KELLOGG, September 11, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated two miles west from the center. The property, however, is rented to a farmer and the town boards its dependent poor at Tariffville in the Almshouse for State Paupers.

At the date of visit there were four persons in that institution, besides six in the State Hospital for the Insane, and one in the School for Imbeciles at Lakeville.

DURHAM.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 10, 1902.

There is no almshouse in Durham, but persons wholly dependent upon the town are boarded in families and other persons are given partial relief as occasion demands.

At the date of visit two women were boarded in the town, both of whom were called on and found to have comfortable places, one at Mrs. George Brown's on the main street, and the other at Mr. H. E. Baldwin's, not far from the post-office.

EAST HADDAM.

Visited by MISS HALL, October 16, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated four miles east of the Connecticut River, near the village of Millington. About 150 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Robbins Tracy.

Terms, \$325 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 11; 5 men, 6 women.

Number of insane, 2 men, of whom one had been previously in the State Hospital.

Number of feeble-minded, 1 man.

Most of the inmates were able to do some work; the men assisted in the farm work and the women were employed in the house.

The house was fairly clean and comfortable, but the furniture was very old and hardly sufficient. The old wooden bedsteads should be replaced with neater ones of iron.

ESSEX.

Visited by MISS HALL, October 16, 1902.

There is no almshouse in Essex, but the poor are boarded in families or assisted in their own homes. During the past year seventeen persons were helped by the town, besides four others who were cared for in hospitals and asylums.

KILLINGWORTH.

Killingworth has no almshouse, but the poor are cared for in private families or in their own homes. During the past year twelve persons were helped by the town, of whom nine were regular recipients of relief.

MIDDLEFIELD.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 19, 1901.

Middlefield has no almshouse, but boards its dependent poor with relatives or in private families. At the date of visit only one person was wholly supported in this way by the town.

OLD SAYBROOK.

There is no almshouse in Old Saybrook, but the poor are assisted in families or in their own homes. During the past year twenty-four persons were relieved by the town, besides two who were cared for in hospitals and asylums.

PORTLAND.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, January 18, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated three miles east of the center on the road to Cobalt. About 80 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Pitkin.

Terms, \$400 a year.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 17; 10 men, 5 women, 1 little girl, four years old in August, 1902, and 1 boy, eight weeks old, both being present with their mother.

Number of insane, 3; 2 men, 1 woman, of whom the men have been in the State Hospital.

Number able to work, 10; 7 men, 3 women, who are employed about the place and the house.

The little girl and her mother lived near the enamel factory in Portland, but the mother is unwilling that the child should

be committed to the County Home. The relatives are not proper persons to look after the child and it should be otherwise cared for. The almshouse was clean and neat and in good order, the food sufficient and the inmates appeared to be well treated.

SAYBROOK.

Visited by Miss Hall, October 29, 1901.

Saybrook has no almshouse, but at the date of visit was boarding two persons at the Hospital for the Insane in Middletown, and was assisting a few others in their homes.

WESTBROOK.

There is no almshouse in Westbrook, but the poor are assisted in families or in their own homes. During the past year six persons were helped by the town, of whom three were regular recipients of relief.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

There are thirteen towns in the County, of which two maintain almshouses owned by the town, and four have almshouses which are owned and managed by private individuals. Reports on the condition of the poor are presented as follows:

TOLLAND.

Tolland has no almshouse, but during the past year assisted two dependent persons, besides three others who were cared for in hospitals and asylums.

ANDOVER.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 25, 1902.

There is no almshouse in Andover, and at the date of visit there was only one person wholly supported by the town. He was a middle-aged man, feeble-minded and had a comfortable boarding place in the town of Columbia, west of the center.

BOLTON.

There is no almshouse in Bolton, but the poor are cared for in families or in their own homes. During the past year fourteen persons were helped by the town, of whom six were regular recipients of relief.

COLUMBIA.

Columbia has no almshouse, but cares for its dependent poor in private families or in their own homes. During the past year nine persons were helped by the town and one was supported in the State Hospital for the Insane.

COVENTRY.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 25, 1902.

The almshouse, which was formerly maintained by private parties in Coventry, has been abandoned and the inmates are

now boarded in private families, an arrangement which seems to give better satisfaction, both for the persons supported and for the town.

At the date of visit, two old ladies were comfortably boarded in the family of Brigham Barrows in North Coventry, for whom the town was paying a total of \$5.75 a week. Another woman, forty years old, was boarded in the family of W. P. Robbins in South Coventry, at the rate of \$2.50 a week. She was somewhat weak-minded, but was able to help in the work about the place. One old man was supported on his own place in consideration of an arrangement by which his property was deeded to the town.

ELLINGTON.

Visited by DR. DOWN in July, 1901, and by MISS HALL, November 22, 1901.

The town has no almshouse and at the date of visit two dependent persons were boarded in families in the town, and one other in the town of Ashford.

HEBRON.

Visited by MISS HALL, July 26, 1901.

Almshouse is not owned by town, but is managed by private parties. It is situated one and one-half miles west from the center and four and one-half miles northwest from the railway station at Turnerville.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Buell.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 4 men.

The quarters occupied by the poor were fairly comfortable, but two of the inmates, an old colored man and one white man, were very untidy and difficult to care for, and their rooms were in bad condition.

MANSFIELD.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 11, 1902.

Almshouse is not owned by town, but is managed by private parties. It is situated near Spring Hill, six miles north from Willimantic and three miles east from the railway station at Eagleville.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Gardiner, since 1861.

Terms, \$1,200 a year, which includes outdoor relief.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 11; 6 men, 5 women.

Number of insane, 2; 1 man, 1 woman.

Number of feeble-minded, 3; 2 men, 1 woman.

Number able to work, 5; 4 men, 1 woman, who assist about the place and in the housework.

The house for the inmates stands at a short distance from the keeper's house and is a very old but extremely comfortable and homelike farmhouse. All parts appeared neat and clean, and the inmates seemed like a very contented family.

SOMERS.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 25, 1902.

Almshouse is not owned by town, but is managed by private parties. It is situated two miles north from the center, and about three miles from the railroad station at Hazardville.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Dwyer.

Terms, \$3.00 a week for each inmate, which includes also clothing and medical attendance.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 1 man, twenty-eight years of age, and feeble-minded. Other inmates were expected as soon as cold weather began.

The house is a fairly comfortable farmhouse, and the town poor are kept in an ell at the rear. The inmates have their own sitting and dining-rooms downstairs. The bedrooms upstairs are not warmed in any way. The food supply is satisfactory, and the general appearance of the place is fair.

STAFFORD.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 25, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated on the main road in West Stafford, three miles west of Stafford Springs. About 20 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Shearer, since July, 1900.

Terms, \$400 a year, not including outdoor relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 8; 5 men, 3 women.

Number of insane, 2; 1 man, 1 woman.

Number of feeble-minded, 1 man.

Number able to work, 2 men, who help about the place. The women are all feeble and unable to work.

The almshouse is a large double house, one-half of which is used for the town poor. They have a comfortable sitting-room and dining-room, and a number of bedrooms. Since the last visit all of the rooms had been newly papered and painted, and all departments appeared admirably neat and clean. Comfortable iron beds with neat coverings had been provided as well as new bureaus in all the rooms.

The food was sufficient and the inmates appeared contented. Further improvements in the addition of a furnace to warm the upper rooms and a bathroom with hot and cold water would be very desirable. The house in general appears to be one of the pleasantest and best kept in the State.

UNION.

There is no almshouse in Union and during the past year only two persons were assisted by the town, besides one inmate who was supported in the State Hospital for the Insane.

VERNON.

Visited by DR. DOWN, July 19, 1901, and by MISS BACON and MR. KELLOGG, October 29, 1902.

Almshouse is owned by town and is situated one mile south from Rockville, or four miles northeast from Vernon station. About 85 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Holman.

Terms, \$600 a year.

Number of inmates at date of last visit, 21; 11 men, 9 women, 1 male infant under four years of age.

Number of insane, 3; 1 man, 2 women.

Number of feeble-minded, 2; 1 man, 1 woman.

Number able to work, 9; 3 men, 6 women, of whom the women are engaged in housework and the men are employed about the place.

The original house is a two-story brick structure, which was formerly an old tavern, but has been enlarged by a commodious

addition of brick three stories in height. The building is heated by steam and is comfortably furnished. Suitable bathrooms and toilet-rooms are provided for the inmates. An abundant water supply is obtained from a reservoir belonging to the house and the drainage is conducted to a distance upon the fields. The inmates are well cared for, but it is difficult to keep the house as clean as desired, for most of the inmates are old and feeble.

WILLINGTON.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, July 11, 1902.

The town poor of Willington are boarded, together with those of Ashford and Eastford, at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Upton, which is situated in the town of Ashford, five miles east from the railway station at West Willington. At the date of visit there were only two town charges present, both being from Willington, a woman and a girl, twenty-three years of age, who was once an inmate of the Tolland County Home. The town pays \$1.50 a week for each person boarded at Mr. Upton's, and the inmates appeared contented and well treated. Town charges from Tolland and Ellington, who were present at previous visits, have since been returned to their home towns.

STATISTICS BY COUNTIES RELATING TO THE SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

In each of the one hundred and sixty-eight towns and cities in Connecticut an annual report of the receipts, expenses, etc., is rendered by the proper officials, and, except in the case of a few of the smaller towns, these reports are printed. The reports of a few of the larger cities, where the town and city governments are consolidated, take the form of an annual municipal register and contain the detailed reports of the various local boards and commissions. In Hartford and New Haven the reports of the Charity Commissioners are issued in separate pamphlet form and exhibit business-like statements of poor-relief administered during the year, under the several heads of almshouse, outside poor and relief in hospitals and asylums, showing the number of persons supported or assisted and the expense thereof in each department.

In a large majority of the towns, however, the annual reports are issued by the selectmen and town treasurers, and it is found on examination that a marked dissimilarity exists in the manner of presenting the accounts. Only a few of the reports show the numbers of almshouse inmates and of persons otherwise supported or relieved. One town, Cheshire, even confuses the town farm, roads, and bridges in the same account, thus making it very difficult to learn the cost of almshouse support. It is unfortunate that in matters of so much interest and importance a more uniform and detailed classification is not adopted, and it is therefore recommended for legislative enactment that some simple but uniform statements be required in the annual reports, showing the net cost and the numbers of persons supported or assisted under the several forms of poor-relief.

In order to obtain as complete information as possible on this subject, it has been customary in recent years to request from the selectmen or charity commissioners of the towns and cities

an active compliance with Section 2492 of the General Statutes, which provides that "Overseers of the poor shall keep full and accurate records of the paupers fully supported, the persons relieved and partially supported, and the travelers and vagrants lodged at the expense of their respective towns, together with the amount paid by them for such support and relief, and shall annually in October make return of the number of such persons supported and relieved, with the cost, to the State Board of Charities." For this purpose blank forms for statistical returns, accompanied by an explanatory letter, have been sent to the officials of every town and city, and from the answers received in reply thereto and from an examination of the printed reports referred to above, the following tables of statistics have been compiled.

From the returns thus presented, the total expense for poor-relief has been collated as nearly as possible under the following headings:

1. Cost of almshouse support.
2. Cost of the "outside poor," so-called.
3. Cost of poor persons supported and relieved in asylums, hospitals, etc.

In addition are given the number of almshouse inmates during the year, the cost per week per almshouse inmate, the numbers of persons supported and relieved outside of the almshouse or in asylums and hospitals, the number of insane poor not in asylums, etc.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Popula- tion, Census 1900.	Cost of Almshouse Support, 1900.	Cost of Poor outside Almshouse.	Cost of Poor in Asylums and Hospitals.	Total Cost of Poor, 1900.	Cost per Week per Almshouse Inmate.	Number of Almshouse Inmates.	Number of Poor outside Almshouse.	Number in Hospitals and Asylums.
Hartford.....	79,850	\$28,830	\$6,232	\$37,325	* \$80,045	\$2.31	629	1,554	1,017
Avon.....	1,302	850	90	.....	940	2.33	7	5	4
Berlin.....	3,448	17	512	.....	1,394	2.50	1	27	15
Bloomfield.....	1,513	400	82	295	777	2.50	3	3	8
Bristol.....	9,643	854	5,457	1,991	8,302	2.75	7	80	23
Burlington.....	1,218	1,200	.....	290	1,490	.....	9	8	2
Canton.....	2,678	335	950	387	1,672	2.15	3	45	5
East Granby.....	684	.....	505	87	.....	.....	0	5	2
East Hartford.....	6,406	1,178	785	1,923	3,886	.....	10	20	15
East Windsor.....	3,158	699	447	1,084	2,230	2.09	8	12	11
Enfield.....	6,699	1,827	2,081	2,302	6,210	1.75	20	60	27
Farmington.....	3,331	2,092	2,450	428	4,970	2.50	6	40	5
Glastonbury.....	4,260	1,359	1,011	985	3,355	.....	13	41	7
Granby.....	1,299	.....	441	.....	441	.....	0	5	0
Hartland.....	592	.....	209	208	417	.....	0	3	2
Manchester.....	10,601	2,957	5,221	3,785	11,963	.....	25	169	65
Marlborough.....	322	.....	355	.....	355	.....	0	4	0
New Britain.....	28,202	7,205	19,593	8,847	35,645	2.40	56	200	100
Newington.....	1,041	.....	58	129	187	.....	0	4	2
Plainville.....	2,189	.....	700	300	1,000	.....	0	30	4
Rocky Hill.....	1,026	.....	371	371	742	.....	0	12	4
Simsbury.....	2,094	780	96	480	1,356	3.00	5	8	5
Southington.....	5,890	2,505	320	1,006	3,831	.....	16	10	8
South Windsor.....	2,014	1,036	848	709	2,593	2.84	3	23	12
Suffield.....	3,521	1,778	754	1,339	3,871	3.50	9	12	13
West Hartford.....	3,186	.....	314	1,534	1,848	.....	0	7	26
Wethersfield.....	2,637	374	192	135	701	.....	5	3	2
Windsor.....	3,614	843	1,175	1,042	3,060	2.50	9	12	26
Windsor Locks.....	3,062	.....	2,400	1,012	3,412	.....	0	27	11
	195,480	\$57,119	\$53,649	\$68,859	\$187,285	Av. \$2.51	844	2,429	1,421

* Included for office expenses, etc., Hartford, \$7,658.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Popu- lation, Census 1900.	Cost of Almshouse Support, 1902.	Cost of Poor outside Almshouse.	Cost of Poor in Asylums and Hospitals.	Total Cost of Poor, 1902.	Cost per week per Almshouse Inmate.	Number of Almshouse Inmates.	Number of Poor outside Almshouse.	Number in Hospitals and Asylums.
New Haven.....	108,827	\$40,369	\$6,323	\$22,804	\$74,656	\$2.06	854	2,102	470
Waterbury†.....	51,139	9,740	9,276	10,408	* 32,169	2.51	233	1,147	202
Ansonia.....	12,681	3,115	2,633	1,838	* 8,353	2.92	31	68	20
Beacon Falls.....	623	.....	348	104	452	.....	0	6	1
Bethany.....	517	.....	296	469	765	.....	0	5	4
Branford.....	5,706	852	3,198	1,198	5,248	2.50	7	51	24
Cheshire.....	1,989	2,500	428	241	3,169	2.50	6	15	4
Derby.....	7,930	800	1,800	2,100	4,700	2.75	6	100	20
East Haven.....	1,167	.....	381	104	485	.....	0	10	1
Gulfport.....	2,785	778	337	309	1,424	3.68	5	7	4
Hamden.....	4,626	1,339	1,645	900	3,884	3.22	9	18	5
Madison.....	1,518	.....	1,082	580	1,662	.....	0	16	10
Meriden.....	28,695	9,027	8,456	5,207	22,690	2.25	88	600	28
Middlebury.....	736	.....	157	.....	157	.....	0	2	0
Milford.....	3,783	.....	2,295	523	2,818	.....	0	25	9
Naugatuck.....	10,541	3,449	3,960	3,208	10,617	2.19	59	65	42
North Branford.....	814	.....	197	141	338	.....	0	8	4
North Haven.....	2,164	.....	917	318	1,235	.....	0	17	7
Orange.....	6,995	.....	2,329	1,333	3,662	.....	0	38	23
Oxford.....	952	337	32	589	958	2.16	3	1	6
Prospect.....	562	.....	322	104	426	.....	0	3	1
Seymour.....	3,541	.....	2,090	430	2,520	.....	0	21	5
Southbury.....	1,238	.....	535	36	571	.....	0	14	2
Wallingford.....	9,001	4,311	196	1,100	5,667	.....	20	110	9
Wolcott.....	581	.....	396	.....	396	.....	0	3	0
Woodbridge.....	1,852	.....	344	158	502	.....	0	4	3
	269,163	\$76,617	\$49,973	\$54,262	\$189,524	Av. \$2.62	1,321	4,456	904

* Included for office expense, etc.: New Haven, \$5,160; Waterbury, \$2,745; Ansonia, \$767.

† Figures for Waterbury are for nine months ending September 30.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population, Census 1900.	Cost of Almshouse Support, 1902.	Cost of Poor outside Almshouse.	Cost of Poor in Asylums and Hospitals.	Total Cost of Poor, 1902.	Cost per week per Almshouse Inmate.	Number of Almshouse Inmates.	Number of Poor outside Almshouse.	Number in Hospitals and Asylums.
New London.....	17,548	\$3,634	\$8,666	\$5,800	*\$18,975	\$2.01	75	386	100
Norwich.....	24,637	7,814	13,090	9,497	30,401	1.62	87	222	113
Bozrah.....	799	.....	294	152	446	.....	0	8	3
Colchester.....	1,991	2,023	1,230	1,045	4,298	2.50	14	38	15
East Lyme.....	1,836	.....	751	163	914	.....	0	6	3
Franklin.....	546	88	31	.....	119	.....	1	1	0
Griswold ..	3,490	604	1,523	438	2,565	1.93	6	38	5
Groton.....	5,962	1,533	2,818	102	4,453	3.62	18	55	13
Lebanon.....	1,521	653	800	1,016	2,469	2.00	7	11	10
Ledyard.....	1,236	208	425	417	1,050	2.00	2	4	4
Lisbon.....	697	.....	54	104	158	.....	0	2	1
Lyme.....	750	.....	481	.....	481	.....	0	10	0
Montville.....	2,395	1,020	1,000	436	2,456	.....	10	31	5
North Stonington.....	1,240	.....	1,135	104	1,239	.....	0	16	1
Old Lyme.....	1,180	707	686	732	2,125	3.50	4	17	7
Preston.....	2,807	.....	236	472	708	.....	0	9	8
Salem.....	468	.....	212	.....	212	.....	0	3	0
Sprague.....	1,339	335	1,290	163	1,788	2.00	4	35	5
Stonington.....	8,540	1,801	2,070	444	4,315	1.57	26	91	17
Voluntown.....	872	.....	387	208	595	.....	0	6	2
Waterford.....	2,904	1,900	218	415	2,533	3.00	7	11	7
	82,758	\$22,318	\$37,397	\$21,710	\$82,300	Av. \$2.34	261	1,000	319

* Included for superintendent, New London, \$875.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Popula- tion, Census 1900.	Cost of Almshouse Support, 1902.	Cost of Poor outside Almshouse.	Cost of Poor in Asylums and Hospitals.	Total Cost Poor, 1902.	Cost per week per Almshouse Inmate.	Number of Almshouse Inmates.	Number of Poor outside Almshouse.	Number in Hospitals and Asylums.
Bridgeport.....	70,996	\$15,559	*\$22,500	\$21,060	\$59,119	\$1.66	518	2,253	347
Danbury	19,474	8,759	7,307	4,605	20,671	2.90	105	50	51
Bethel.....	3,327	.....	2,304	610	2,914	.....	0	72	7
Brookfield.....	1,046	.....	703	357	1,060	.....	0	12	5
Darien	3,116	100	1,928	867	2,895	.....	1	24	9
Easton	969	.....	519	50	569	.....	0	12	1
Fairfield	4,489	.....	3,572	1,124	4,696	.....	0	46	10
Greenwich.....	12,172	3,334	8,168	2,441	13,943	1.87	34	250	36
Huntington	5,572	.....	1,471	802	2,273	.....	0	114	13
Monroe	1,043	.....	153	63	216	.....	0	2	1
New Canaan	2,968	1,171	441	470	2,082	3.77	8	13	6
New Fairfield	584	.....	648	564	1,212	.....	0	15	3
Newtown	3,276	1,125	2,637	1,154	4,916	3.00	7	21	16
Norwalk	19,932	3,928	12,766	5,175	21,869	2.16	35	195	88
Redding	1,426	.....	526	104	630	.....	0	7	2
Ridgefield	2,626	1,015	219	841	2,075	1.50	16	13	7
Sherman.....	658	.....	585	.....	585	.....	0	8	0
Stamford	18,830	4,755	5,215	2,876	12,846	2.00	50	300	35
Stratford	3,657	.....	912	783	1,695	.....	0	42	10
Trumbull.....	1,587	.....	391	450	841	.....	0	5	6
Weston.....	840	.....	171	425	596	.....	0	5	5
Westport	4,017	1,200	318	1,112	2,630	2.67	12	4	11
Wilton	1,598	380	251	839	1,470	2.00	3	6	9
	184,203	\$41,326	\$73,705	\$46,772	\$161,803	Av. \$2.35	789	3,469	678

* Included for office expense, etc.: Bridgeport, \$2,650.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Popula- tion, Census 1900.	Cost of Almshouse Support, 1902.	Cost of Poor outside Almshouse.	Cost of Poor in Asylums and Hospitals.	Total Cost of Poor, 1902.	Cost per Week per Almshouse Inmate.	Number of Almshouse Inmates.	Number of Poor outside Almshouse.	Number in Hospitals and Asylums.
Windham.....	10,137	\$5,265	\$1,490	\$2,283	\$9,038	\$2.15	48	150	20
Putnam.....	7,348	948	2,010	1,467	4,425	1.33	20	27	16
Ashford.....	757	60	200	208	468	1.50	2	6	2
Brooklyn.....	2,368	.....	1,195	334	1,529	....	0	8	3
Canterbury.....	876	601	70	....	671	2.30	5	1	0
Chaplin.....	529	.....	19	48	67	....	0	2	1
Eastford.....	523	.....	35	....	35	....	0	2	0
Hampton.....	629	.....	315	....	525	....	0	6	2
Killingly.....	6,835	1,180	1,743	907	3,830	1.35	13	55	8
Plainfield.....	4,821	1,722	966	547	3,235	3.50	11	30	6
Pomfret.....	1,831	.....	1,325	66	1,391	....	0	13	2
Scotland.....	471	.....	113	152	265	....	0	1	2
Sterling.....	1,209	.....	673	104	777	....	0	6	1
Thompson.....	6,442	1,460	2,939	945	5,344	3.02	9	139	12
Woodstock.....	2,095	1,042	506	53	1,601	1.82	13	12	1
	46,861	\$12,278	\$13,599	\$7,324	\$33,201	Av. \$2.12	121	458	76

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Popu- lation, Census 1900.	Cost of Almshouse Support, 1902.	Cost of Poor outside Almshouse.	Cost of Poor in Asylums and Hospitals.	Total Cost of Poor, 1902.	Cost per Week per Almshouse Inmate.	Number of Almshouse Inmates.	Number of Poor outside Almshouse.	Number in Hospitals and Asylums.
Litchfield.....	3,214	\$1,988	\$2,048	\$ 600	\$4,636	.....	20	50	10
Winchester.....	7,763	936	865	1,279	3,080	\$2.00	8	92	19
New Milford.....	4,804	1,444	1,656	770	3,870	2.95	16	60	8
Barkhamsted.....	864	518	72	209	799	2.50	3	4	2
Bethlehem.....	576	.....	450	159	609	.....	0	5	2
Bridgewater.....	649	.....	127	57	184	.....	0	4	1
Canaan.....	820	.....	660	208	868	.....	0	14	2
Colebrook.....	684	.....	104	.....	104	.....	0	1	0
Cornwall.....	1,175	.....	662	208	870	.....	0	9	2
Goshen.....	835	.....	13	117	130	.....	0	3	2
Harwinton.....	1,213	.....	683	819	1,502	.....	0	9	8
Kent.....	1,220	78	715	184	977	1.50	1	10	4
Morris.....	535	.....	456	42	498	.....	0	4	1
New Hartford.....	3,424	570	1,322	935	2,827	3.00	5	35	12
Norfolk.....	1,614	508	573	310	1,391	.....	2	12	9
North Canaan.....	1,803	.....	1,090	548	1,638	.....	0	18	5
Plymouth.....	2,828	537	370	653	1,560	.....	3	21	10
Roxbury.....	1,087	.....	514	.....	514	.....	0	8	0
Salisbury.....	3,489	1,720	1,046	918	3,684	.....	9	15	10
Sharon.....	1,982	832	148	508	1,488	1.38	7	10	4
Thomaston.....	3,300	.....	505	879	1,384	.....	0	10	10
Torrington.....	12,453	1,305	960	2,230	4,495	.....	14	39	31
Warren.....	432	.....	302	216	518	.....	0	7	3
Washington.....	1,820	.....	997	471	1,468	.....	0	13	6
Watertown.....	3,100	.....	1,044	635	1,679	.....	0	12	9
Woodbury.....	1,988	804	948	659	2,411	1.77	15	23	5
	63,672	\$11,240	\$18,330	\$13,614	\$43,184	Av. \$2.16	103	488	175

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Popula- tion, Census, 1900.	Cost of Almshouse Support, 1902.	Cost of Poor outside Almshouse.	Cost of Poor in Asylums and Hospitals.	Total Cost of Poor, 1902.	Cost per Week per Almshouse Inmate.	Number of Almshouse Inmates.	Number of Poor outside Almshouse.	Number in Hospitals and Asylums.
Middletown	17,486	\$3,363	\$8,160	\$5,610	\$17,133	\$2.30	40	116	44
Haddam	2,015	.....	375	557	932	.....	0	22	8
Chatham	2,271	827	484	506	1,817	2.25	4	13	7
Chester	1,328	.....	250	324	574	.....	0	10	4
Clinton	1,429	.....	715	286	1,001	.....	0	7	3
Cromwell	2,031	392	247	774	1,413	2.50	3	4	9
Durham	884	.....	403	15	418	.....	0	8	1
East Haddam	2,485	953	500	106	1,559	.....	11	27	5
Essex	2,530	.....	840	150	990	.....	0	17	4
Killingworth	651	.....	362	313	675	.....	0	9	3
Middlefield	845	.....	61	127	188	.....	0	1	4
Old Saybrook	1,431	.....	272	218	490	.....	0	20	2
Portland	3,856	1,825	1,685	1,056	4,566	2.00	18	91	11
Saybrook	1,634	.....	547	104	651	.....	0	3	1
Westbrook	884	.....	282	188	470	.....	0	4	2
	41,760	\$7,360	\$14,883	\$10,334	\$32,577	Av. \$2.26	76	352	108

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population, Census 1900.	Cost of Almshouse Support, 1902.	Cost of Poor outside Almshouse.	Cost of Poor in Asylums and Hospitals.	Total Cost Poor, 1902.	Cost per Week per Almshouse Inmate.	Number of Almshouse Inmates.	Number of Poor outside Almshouse.	Number in Hospitals and Asylums.
Tolland	1,036	.....	\$ 148	\$ 223	\$ 371	.....	0	2	3
Andover	385	.....	248	.....	248	.....	0	1	0
Bolton	457	.....	734	.....	734	.....	0	14	0
Columbia	655	.....	251	312	563	.....	0	9	1
Coventry	1,632	.....	82	304	386	.....	0	5	4
Ellington	1,829	.....	751	40	791	.....	0	19	2
Hebron	1,016	\$ 438	25	312	775	\$2.30	6	1	2
Mansfield	1,827	1,200	.....	279	1,479	1.94	12	0	2
Somers	1,593	279	135	231	645	3.00	3	5	3
Stafford	4,297	1,096	1,934	639	3,669	.....	15	32	7
Union	428	.....	31	104	135	.....	0	2	1
Vernon	8,483	2,895	4,381	2,272	9,548	2.42	38	101	27
Willington	885	208	213	104	525	1.50	3	7	1
	24,523	\$6,116	\$8,933	\$4,820	\$19,869	Av. \$2.23	77	198	53

SUMMARY FOR THE STATE.

COUNTIES.	Population, Census 1900.	Cost of Almshouse Support, 1902.	Cost of Poor outside Almshouse.	Cost of Poor in Asylums and Hospitals.	Total Cost of Poor, 1902.	Average Cost per week per Almshouse Inmate.	Number of Almshouse Inmates.	Number of Poor outside Almshouse.	Number in Hospitals and Asylums.
Hartford	195,480	\$57,119	\$53,649	\$68,859	\$187,285	\$2.51	844	2,429	1,421
New Haven.....	269,163	76,617	49,973	54,262	189,524	2.62	1,321	4,456	904
New London.....	82,758	22,318	37,397	21,710	82,300	2.34	261	1,000	319
Fairfield.....	184,203	41,326	73,705	46,772	161,803	2.35	789	3,469	678
Windham.....	46,861	12,278	13,599	7,324	33,201	2.12	121	458	76
Litchfield.....	63,672	11,240	18,330	13,614	43,184	2.16	103	488	175
Middlesex.....	41,760	7,360	14,883	10,334	32,577	2.26	76	352	108
Tolland	24,523	6,116	8,933	4,820	19,869	2.23	77	198	53
Total for State	908,420	\$234,374	\$270,469	\$227,695	*\$749,743	Av. \$2.32	3,592	12,850	3,734
Total for year 1900	908,420	225,230	298,881	207,443	731,554	2.30	3,194	†15,879	....

* Including for office expense, etc., \$17,205.

† Including, also, Poor in Asylums and Hospitals.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS REPORTED CONCERNING POOR-RELIEF.

1902	Hartford County.	New Haven County.	New London County.	Fairfield County.	Windham County.	Litchfield County.	Middlesex County.	Tolland County.	Total.
Outside Poor, regular recipients of relief	1,103	1,624	441	1,867	255	212	187	50	5,739
Outside Poor, occasional recipients of relief	1,326	2,774	559	1,602	203	276	165	148	7,053
Insane Poor, not in Asylums	50	122	17	104	14	29	18	9	363
Of these, formerly in Asylums	21	34	5	29	3	12	4	0	103
Epileptic Poor, not in Asylums	5	19	7	10	2	5	4	7	59
Illegitimate children among town poor	4	29	3	24	0	17	4	1	82
Number of Tramps and Vagrants	3,722	4,426	556	7,489	3,352	1,461	780	303	22,089
Cost of Tramps and Vagrants	\$381	\$136	\$16	\$523	\$631	\$152	\$71	\$113	\$2,023

NOTE—Owing to the incomplete manner in which some of the reports are rendered, there is reason to believe that certain of the above items should be larger than stated, especially the number of Insane Poor not in Asylums, and the Cost of Tramps and Vagrants.

PRIVATE PROVISION FOR THE AGED, INDIGENT AND INFIRM.

An account is given below of Homes in the State which, in addition to the public institutions provided, furnish accommodations for the care of aged and infirm men and women.

The Homes have, as a rule, been duly incorporated and are supported in some cases by private charity alone, and in others by the receipts from entrance fees and payments for board.

THE OLD PEOPLE'S HOME, HARTFORD.

B. S. GILBERT, *Superintendent*; MRS. E. J. FOX, *Matron*.

Visited by Miss HALL in February, 1902.

The Old People's Home is under the same management as the Hartford Hospital and was organized by an act of the General Assembly in 1873, amending the Hospital's charter for that purpose. An attractive three-storied building of brick and stone was erected for the use of the Home on Jefferson street opposite the Hospital grounds, and has accommodations for eighty inmates. On the first floor are the offices, reception-room, and rooms for men; the upper floors are reserved for women. The building is heated throughout by steam and lighted by electric lights. Since the last report an attractive and convenient chapel has been added at the west end of the building, the gift of certain friends of the institution.

Applicants for admission to the Home must be citizens of Hartford County, persons of good character, not under sixty years of age, and in reduced circumstances. For several years applicants for admission have exceeded so greatly the means of the Home to support them that it has been necessary to make the entrance fee \$1,000 for permanent inmates. A few boarders are received at \$5.00 per week, and the Home is practically full

all of the time. Although managed with due care and economy, it is impossible for the Home to be self-supporting, and the admission fee will of necessity be kept high until such time as the Home shall be sufficiently endowed to provide an adequate income.

The rooms are large and well furnished, and everything is provided which will insure to the occupants the conveniences and comforts of a well-appointed home. Religious services are held on Sunday afternoons and are conducted by members of the St. Andrew's Brotherhood. The regular hours for the public to visit the Home are on Thursdays from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M., but friends of the inmates may call at any time.

THE CHURCH HOME, HARTFORD.

Visited by MISS HALL in February, 1902.

The Church Home of Hartford was incorporated in 1876, and is under the management of an association which includes the rectors and certain lay members of all the parishes of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Hartford.

A new house, especially designed for the use of the Home and situated at No. 123 Retreat avenue, between Hudson and Seymour streets, was completed in June, 1899, at a cost of about \$32,000. The building is substantially constructed of brick in the colonial style of architecture, and has accommodations for seventeen inmates. Every convenience required in a comfortable home has been provided, and the heating, lighting, and plumbing systems are of the best.

All of the inmates who are able to do so are required to care for their own rooms and to assist in the lighter domestic duties. Religious services are conducted by the chaplain on Sundays and daily by the matron, and an appropriate chancel is provided in the parlor of the building, which may be shut off from the room when not in use. Such aged persons or others may be admitted to the privileges of the institution as the board of managers may deem fit and on such terms and conditions as the board may establish. The usual entrance fee is \$500 or \$600

for permanent inmates. All persons who are admitted as permanent beneficiaries are required to sign an agreement conveying to the Home, under certain conditions, such property as they may then possess or may acquire afterward. Application for admission must be made to the chairman of the house committee. An annual report of the Home is published, giving the names of officers, house rules, etc., and a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements.

THE WIDOWS' HOMES, HARTFORD.

The Widows' Home on Market street was established in 1854 as the gift of Mr. George Beach, a resident of Hartford, and still occupies the original building at No. 133, about one block east from Main street. The Home contains twelve suites of apartments of three rooms each. The inmates do their own work, live independently, and pay a rental of from \$2 to \$6 per month. The Home is under the management of a board of trustees, which was incorporated by the General Assembly in 1860, and consists of the rectors and wardens of the Protestant Episcopal churches in the city of Hartford.

After the establishment of the Market street Home, other bequests were made from time to time to the board, until, in 1895, they were enabled to open a second Home of similar character on South Hudson street. The building is a substantial and well-appointed structure, and contains, like the pioneer Home on Market street, twelve suites of rooms. The apartments in both Homes are usually well filled and applications for admission are often on file.

THE LAWSON C. IVES WIDOWS' HOMES, HARTFORD.

The Widows' Homes at Nos. 848 and 850 Windsor avenue were established in 1867 by the will of Mr. Lawson C. Ives, an honored citizen of Hartford, who died in that year. The two Homes are under the management, respectively, of the pastors

and prudential committees of the Park Congregational Church and of the Farmington Avenue Congregational Church, who were incorporated for that purpose by the General Assembly of 1867.

Each Home contains twelve apartments of three rooms each, and all occupants who are able to do so, pay a monthly rental of \$2 for front and \$1.50 for back rooms. The buildings provide a welcome home for a number of self-respecting women, who, in the vicissitudes of life, have become unable to provide permanent homes for themselves.

ST. MARY'S HOME FOR THE AGED, WEST HARTFORD.

Visited by Miss HALL in October, 1901, and by Mr. KELLOGG, October 28, 1902.

St. Mary's Home is located on Albany avenue in an outlying district of Hartford, about three miles northwest from the City Hall. It is under the sole charge of the Sisters of Mercy, who have entire care of the Home and its inmates.

The Home was opened in October, 1880, and a new and commodious building was erected and first occupied in April, 1896. It is a handsome structure of brick and brownstone, three stories in height with a high basement, and consists of two parts, of which the central or administration building contains the reception-rooms, quarters for the Sisters, a beautifully appointed chapel, dining-rooms for men and women, kitchen, laundry, etc. The domestic departments are equipped with labor-saving apparatus, and, like all other parts of the Home, present conditions of cleanliness and good order. The north wing contains sixty-five single rooms for aged women. A pleasant sitting-room is provided on each floor, as well as convenient bath and toilet rooms, and a comfortable infirmary is reserved for those who are feeble or ill. The whole building is heated by steam and lighted by gas, and is provided with easily accessible fire-escapes.

As soon as the necessary funds can be obtained, another wing to adjoin the administration building on the south will be added for the use of old men. The men are now quartered in

the original building, which has accommodations for thirty inmates. A valuable farm of about two hundred acres is connected with the Home, and the men whose health will permit assist in its cultivation. Large supplies of vegetables and general farm products are raised annually.

There are no restrictions in regard to the residence or age of applicants for admission. An entrance fee of \$1,000 is required of all permanent inmates who have sufficient means, and others who are able to pay are boarded at rates of \$3.50 to \$5 a week; a considerable number, however, of the inmates are supported free of charge, and others pay only a small portion of their cost of maintenance. A number of the life members live fifteen years or more in the institution, thus consuming the entrance fee several times over.

The Home is not endowed, and has not yet been in receipt of annual subscriptions of fixed amounts, nor of a yearly donation day offering. It depends for its support upon what the inmates are able to pay, upon the sale of its farm supplies, and upon funds raised by the Sisters of Mercy, who give their services gratuitously to the work. The Home is the only Roman Catholic institution of its kind in the State.

THE ERWIN WOMAN'S HOME, NEW BRITAIN.

The Erwin Home was established in accordance with a provision of the will of the late Mr. Cornelius B. Erwin, who designed it as a home for worthy but indigent women of the town of New Britain. It was opened on May 1, 1892.

The Home is located on the corner of Bassett and Ellis streets in a quiet part of the city, and consists of a series of thirty suites of apartments having separate entrances; they are all under one continuous roof and are connected by broad corridors to which the suites have direct access. Each occupant keeps house independently; she furnishes her room herself, has her own stove and sink, and does her own housework. Lighting and steam heat are provided by the trustees for the halls and public parts of the building, and can be supplied to the private suites if required.

Applicants for admission must be endorsed by some responsible person or society, and persons so admitted are required to serve one month on probation. Apartments are let for one year, or for a term less than one year, and are practically free with the exception of a nominal charge for rental of less than \$2 per month. By the terms of the founder's will, the management is in the hands of the pastor and standing committee of the South Congregational Church of New Britain, who were incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of 1893 for the purpose of controlling the affairs of the Home.

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, FAIR HAVEN.

MISS M. J. SLATER, *Matron*.

Visited by MISS BACON in September, 1901.

The object of this institution is to provide a temporary home for friendless and homeless women and girls who, through necessity or misfortune, have no other refuge, and to give them employment and instruction with the ultimate design of providing for them a more permanent situation, or of fitting them to maintain themselves; also to provide a home for small children and for infants with their mothers. More particular mention of this branch of the work is made in a following portion of this Report. It is the only free non-sectarian home for aged women in the State.

The Home was incorporated in June, 1867, and is governed by an advisory board and a board of managers, consisting of representatives from each church in the city. It is located at the corner of Clinton avenue and Pine street, and may be reached by a short walk from the Fair Haven line of electric cars. The building is a substantial three-story structure of brick, which was erected through the generosity of Mrs. Lucy H. Boardman, and was opened for use in November, 1897. It is adjoined by a large brick wing, previously constructed, which contains apartments for the old ladies. The whole building is heated by steam and lighted by gas, and is supplied with all the conveniences of a comfortable home.

There is no positive restriction in regard to place of residence, but the preference for admission is given to applicants who are residents of New Haven. All the inmates who are able to do so are under obligations to pay a small sum weekly for board. The Home is supported by the income from a small endowment fund, by annual subscriptions, and by a yearly "donation day" contribution. It is the aim of the management to make the domestic life of the place homelike and elevating. Religious services are held in the Home every Sunday afternoon.

THE OLD LADIES' HOME, NEW HAVEN.

MISS H. M. WELLS, *Superintendent.*

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, October 18, 1902.

The Home, which is located at 125 Wall street, has accommodations for twelve inmates, and was opened in 1871. It is under the management of a committee of the Center Church, and is intended for aged and destitute women who are resident members of that church in New Haven.

Women without resources are supported free of expense, but it is required that those inmates who are able to do so shall pay \$4 per week for board. As opportunities are offered, through vacancies in the Home, women from other churches may be received on payment of the same weekly rate. It is a bright, pleasant Home, suitable in size and appointments, and is well maintained. Nine inmates were present at the date of visit.

THE TRINITY CHURCH HOME, NEW HAVEN.

MISS ELIZABETH T. SMYTHE, *Matron.*

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, October 18, 1902.

The Home is located at No. 303 George street, and was built in 1868 and conveyed in trust to the corporation of Trinity Church under a provision of the will of the late Mr. Joseph E. Sheffield. It was created for the purpose of establishing and

maintaining in the city of New Haven a refuge for the poor and friendless members of Trinity parish, and such others as the board of managers may think entitled to its benefits.

The Home contains rooms for seventeen inmates, and is comfortably furnished and provided with modern conveniences. Members of other religious denominations may also be admitted, but in such cases it is required that a fixed sum per week shall be paid for their support. Religious services are held in the Home every week by the chaplain.

THE CURTIS HOME, MERIDEN.

MISS HANNAH K. PECK, *Matron.*

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, October 14, 1902.

The Curtis Home was founded in accordance with the provision of the will of the late Mr. Lemuel J. Curtis, its object being to found a home for aged and indigent women. The Home is under the control of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church of Meriden, whose rector, wardens, and vestrymen were incorporated for the purpose in 1885. The corporation annually appoint a board of managers, composed of one representative from each of the Protestant churches of the city, who have general charge of the internal affairs of the Home through a number of committees.

The conditions for the admission of applicants are that they shall be over sixty years of age, and shall have lived in the town of Meriden for at least one year prior to the date of application; it is also required that they shall be in good mental and bodily condition and shall serve a probationary term of three months. No charge is made for support, but when admitted to permanent residence inmates must convey such property as they possess to the institution.

The Home is finely situated on a hill at the end of Crown street, about a mile south from the center of the city, and commands a widely extended view to the south and west. The building is a handsome structure of yellow brick in the colonial style, and is three stories in height, with a central portion of four stories. It was designed especially for the purpose and

was first occupied in April, 1896. Attractive reception-rooms, dining-room, and chapel occupy the first floor, while the upper floors are devoted to private apartments for the inmates, the fourth floor being reserved for use as a hospital. All departments are finished in the most complete manner and are equipped with every appliance for the comfort and convenience of the inmates. A passenger elevator furnishes easy access to the upper floors, and the heating, ventilating, and plumbing systems are of the most approved design. The kitchen and other domestic departments are situated in a semi-detached wing, and the main building is provided with a fire-proof hall and stairway.

The Home has accommodations for thirty inmates, and is amply endowed. At the date of visit there were nineteen aged women enjoying its advantages.

THE SOUTHMAYD HOME, WATERBURY.

MRS. THOMAS DONALDSON, *Superintendent*.

The Southmayd Home for the care of aged and indigent women was opened for the reception of inmates in September, 1898. It was established through the energy of the superintendent-founder, aided by the contributions of a considerable number of charitably disposed residents of the city, and is under the direction of a board of trustees and a board of women managers. The Home is the property of the First Congregational Church, but residents are received without regard to denominational connections.

The property purchased for the purpose is located on North Main street, opposite Division street, and consists of a large yard and two houses, one of which is rented to assist in the support of the Home. The house reserved for the use of the Home is a pleasant, wooden structure, and has accommodations for seven inmates. It is heated by a hot-water system and lighted by gas, and is supplied with all needed conveniences. The various rooms in the house have been attractively furnished by several of the churches and charitable societies in the city and by private individuals.

The price of board at the Home is \$4 per week and includes lodging, board, and washing. All old ladies who are without homes, and whose friends and relatives can pay the small weekly rate required, and who come suitably recommended, are eligible as inmates. •

THE SMITH MEMORIAL HOME, NEW LONDON.

Visited by DR. DOWN, July 15, 1902.

This noble charity was founded under a provision in the will of the late Dr. Seth Smith, a practicing physician of New London, who was desirous of establishing a home for the "aged, respectable and indigent women who have been residents of New London." The Home was opened for the reception of inmates in December, 1885, and occupies a large house pleasantly situated at the corner of Union and Masonic streets, directly opposite the City Hall. The control of the Home is vested in a self-perpetuating board of trustees composed of six gentlemen of the city, and is entirely non-sectarian in its character.

Applicants for admission must have resided in New London for at least five years, and must be not less than sixty-five years of age, except in special cases to be determined by the trustees. Persons accepted as inmates are required to pay an entrance fee of \$100 and to convey to the Home all property owned by them.

The institution is liberally endowed and the annual income is more than sufficient to meet the current expenses. Part of it is derived from an adjoining apartment house and a cottage which may be used to increase the capacity of the Home when needed. The building is well kept and is very home-like in appearance; the rooms are amply furnished, and a large, well-lighted dining-room is a striking feature. Facilities are provided for the isolation of patients if this is found necessary, and close attention is given to sanitary and hygienic details. Twenty-one inmates were present at the date of visit.

THE ELIZA HUNTINGTON MEMORIAL HOME, NORWICH.

MISS ADELAIDE M. GORTON, *Matron*.

The Home is located at No. 99 Washington street and occupies a pleasant old-fashioned house surrounded by attractive grounds. It was formerly the residence of Mr. Jedediah Huntington, whose generosity established the Home as a memorial to his wife. The original endowment has been increased until it now amounts to about ninety thousand dollars, and the income from this largely supports the Home.

The inmates are limited to eight old ladies, each of whom must not be less than sixty years of age and must pay an entrance fee of \$500. Applicants for admission must be residents of Norwich at the time of entrance, or must have lived in the city previously. The Home is non-sectarian in character.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH HOUSE, STAMFORD.

MISS ELIZABETH WALKER, *Matron*.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, October 14, 1901.

The Home is maintained in connection with St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church for the care of members of the Episcopal church in Stamford who for various causes become dependent temporarily or permanently. Admission is granted by vote of the trustees.

In March, 1899, a new building was completed for the use of the Home at a cost of about \$30,000, including the Edward Ferguson Memorial, a parish house established in connection with the adjoining chapel. The chapel was erected several years ago and also belongs to St. John's Church. The buildings are situated on Pacific street, about one-third of a mile south from the railway station, and may be reached by the Summer street line of electric cars which pass the door.

The Home proper has accommodations for fourteen inmates; the living rooms are large and bright, and all departments are

equipped with modern conveniences. The Ferguson Memorial contains a gymnasium, reading-room, and assembly hall, and classes and clubs of various sorts are maintained for both youths and adults of the neighborhood.

THE ELIZABETH HOME CORPORATION, WINSTED.

By an act of the General Assembly of 1899, eleven citizens of the town of Winchester and their duly elected successors were constituted the Elizabeth Home Corporation to execute the trusts to be created by a deed of gift from Mr. Lucien V. Pinney of Winsted. The purpose of the gift is to carry out the benevolent intentions of Mrs. Elizabeth Phelps Pinney of the town of Colebrook to establish and maintain a home for worthy and indigent elderly women.

With this end in view, Mr. Pinney has erected a commodious building on Highland Park, not far from the center of Winsted, which, in time, will be transferred to the Elizabeth Home Corporation. The building is of stone, three stories in height, and contains sixteen suites of four rooms each. These suites will be rented at nominal rates, preference being given to residents of the towns of Winchester and Colebrook. The Home will be non-sectarian and will be conducted in similar manner as the Erwin Woman's Home in New Britain.

THE HARRIET MAKINSTER HOME, MIDDLETOWN.

MISS BERTHA BOWMAN, *Matron*.

The Home was established in 1860 under the name of St. Luke's Home, and in 1892 was moved into a new and commodious building on the corner of Pearl and Liberty streets, the fund for which was given by Mrs. Harriet M. Makinster. Since that time the house has borne her name.

It is an attractive, three-storied structure of brick and has accommodations for thirteen inmates. The rooms are comfortably furnished and no pains have been spared to make it a

bright, cheerful, and well-conducted home. All of the rooms are usually occupied and it is hoped to enlarge the house in the future.

The liberality of its management is shown in the provision that aged and destitute women may be admitted without regard to their place of residence or creed. As a rule, no inmates are received under sixty-five years of age. No entrance fee is charged, but each inmate is expected to pay something towards her board. Full board is placed at the sum of \$3.50 per week, but the management have authority to receive persons at lower rates in special cases. In such event, however, it is agreed that the inmate shall give to the Home all funds which she may have or acquire.

The Home has a small invested fund, but has to depend largely for support upon donations and collections from its friends. It is under the management of trustees and a board of lady managers, of whom the latter serve also as visitors to the Home, two every month in turn calling twice a week during the term of service.

STATISTICS OF 12 HOMES FOR THE AGED, 1902.	Totals.											
Number of inmates at beginning of fiscal year		64	26	115	30	10	24	18	8	21	8	12
Received during the year		11	0	48	4	2	11	2	2	0	0	0
Total cared for		75	26	163	34	12	35	20	10	21	8	12
Left the Home during the year		0	0	20	1	2	5	0	2	0	0	2
Died		3	0	9	3	2	6	1	0	0	0	0
Remaining at end of fiscal year		72	26	134	30	8	24	19	8	21	8	10
Total		75	26	163	34	12	35	20	10	21	8	12
Normal capacity of Home		80	24	103	30	17	30	30	7	21	8	14
Entrance fee required for life mem- bers		\$1,000	Rooms	\$1,000	....	....	....	....	....	\$100	\$500	....
Price of board per week		\$5.00	50c. to	\$3.50	....	\$4.00	\$3.00	....	\$4.00	....	....	....
Average cost per week per inmate		\$4.50	\$1.50	\$3.82	....	....	....	....	\$4.09	\$7.07	....	\$3.50
Net cost of Home for the year			\$483	\$26,140	\$2,500	\$3,000	....	....	\$1,702	\$7,718	....	\$2,141
Fiscal year ends		Sept. 30	Mch. 31	Sept. 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 1	Dec. 1	June 1	Sept. 30	Dec. 31	....	Nov. 1

* Figures of Old People's Home are for 1901.

PRIVATE PROVISION FOR THE YOUNG.

ASYLUMS AND HOMES HOLDING, WITH BUT FEW EXCEPTIONS, CHARTERS FROM THE STATE.

THE HARTFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM,

[PROTESTANT.]

HARTFORD.

REV. AND MRS. CHARLES W. MORGAN, *Superintendent and Matron.*

Visited by MISS HALL in July, 1901.

The Asylum is situated in the southwestern part of the city, on Putnam street, and may be easily reached from the Parkville or Zion street lines of electric cars. A charter was first granted to the incorporators in 1833. The original charter, however, was revised in 1865, when the Hartford Orphan Asylum and the Hartford Female Beneficent Society were united into one institution, called the Hartford Orphan Asylum. The present building is an attractive brick structure, three stories in height, and was first occupied in October, 1878. It has accommodations for one hundred and fifty children and is usually well-filled.

The institution is designed for the protection and education of orphans, half-orphans, and neglected and destitute children in the city of Hartford. Children from out of town may be received as the accommodations permit, on the payment of the full amount of a fixed weekly rate. A majority of the inmates of the Asylum are partially supported by relatives or friends. Children are placed out in family homes by indenture, or given in adoption as opportunities are found, great care being exercised to prevent placing in any but well-recommended families.

A large number of the boys and girls attend the public school on Lawrence street. They begin in the kindergarten department, and are from five to six years in completing the

school's course. Not many children are retained in the Asylum after reaching fourteen years of age, but a few who are sufficiently advanced pursue their studies in the upper grades of the South District school or in the Hartford Public High School.

Besides the superintendent and matron, there are ten assistant matrons in charge of the children and eight other employees in the institution. The girls assist in the performance of minor household duties in the dormitories and dining hall, and during vacation time receive two hours instruction in sewing daily, Saturdays excepted. The boys also help in various departments of housework, and, under the guidance of the superintendent, work in the home garden during the summer vacation and raise a large variety of vegetables. A room in the upper part of the building (connected with the dining-room by a dumb-waiter) is used as a hospital and answers the purpose fairly well, although experience has shown that a detached hospital cottage would be preferable. Devotional exercises are held on week-day mornings and evenings, and on Sundays the children attend service and Sunday school in neighboring churches.

Two members of a committee of the board of lady managers visit the institution officially once a month. The Asylum is supported by the income from invested funds, by board paid for children, and by annual contributions. The various departments present an appearance of good order and cleanliness, and the institution in general gives evidence of excellent management.

THE WATKINSON FARM SCHOOL, HARTFORD.

E. B. SMEAD, *Principal.*

Visited by MISS HALL in June, 1902, and by MR. KELLOGG, October 28, 1902.

The School was established under a provision of the will of the late Mr. David Watkinson, a merchant of Hartford, and was first opened in an experimental way in 1884, on the property at the corner of Putnam and Park streets, adjoining that of the Hartford Orphan Asylum. The object of the School

is to furnish an industrial home for neglected boys, who from their environment are in danger of falling into vice. They are not formally committed according to legal process, but make application to the managers for admission, and on approval of their applications are enrolled as inmates. Boys are admitted from the age of twelve years upward, and may be received from any part of the State, but the preference is usually given to residents of Hartford.

Through the liberality of a Hartford gentleman, a valuable farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres, located at the corner of Albany and Bloomfield avenues, about two and a half miles northwest from the center of the city, was afterward purchased. The farm bears the name of the Handicraft Farm, and is under the management of a board of trustees, whose object is to establish schools in connection therewith, which will afford an opportunity to combine work upon a farm with instruction in manual training. It is believed that this plan will further the work of the Watkinson Farm School, and that it will be of benefit to such boys as may choose to come as day pupils.

For a nominal consideration a sufficient portion of the farm was leased in perpetuity to the trustees of the Watkinson Farm School for its use, and an attractive brick building was erected thereon from the School's funds. The building was first occupied in July, 1895, and has accommodations for fifty boys. All departments are exceptionally well arranged and are provided with improved systems of heating, lighting, and ventilation.

A distinguishing feature of the institution is its home-like character; the boys are made to feel that they are members of a common family, and that they are expected to share in the varied duties and responsibilities of domestic life. They begin by taking care of their own rooms, and from that they pass on to the care of the halls, dormitories, dining-room, school-room, heating apparatus, etc. When their training in the latter course is finished they are given charge of the different classes of live stock, and a portion of the time is spent in doing general work upon the School farm and garden. Model barns, piggery, and poultry houses are part of the School's equipment. There is daily instruction, also, in the usual English branches in the school room. On Sundays the boys attend the Center Church

and Sunday school, and in the afternoon religious services are held at the School.

In connection with the handicraft schools, courses of training are given to members of the Watkinson School in the common handicrafts of life, including drawing, carpentry, cabinet work, pattern making, forging, painting, glazing and masonry. Courses in horticulture and forestry, both practical and technical, are open to advanced or graduate pupils of the School.

About twenty-five boys can be admitted entirely free to the Watkinson School, "on the foundation," as it is termed. About five more can be received as partial beneficiaries, that is, at a charge of three to four dollars per month. All others are charged three dollars per week, which covers all expenses except clothing. Opportunity is offered the boys to earn money for themselves during their spare hours by extra work upon the farm, and an effort is made to secure employment for them when they leave the institution.

Up to the present time the usual number of pupils in the School has been from twenty to twenty-five, but it is expected hereafter to care for about fifteen more. The management do not lose sight of the pupils after they have left the School, but keep in touch with them by interchange of visits and correspondence and continually exercise a paternal care in regard to their welfare.

ST. JAMES'S ASYLUM,

[ROMAN CATHOLIC.]

HARTFORD.

Under the direction of the Sisters of Mercy.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, October 13, 1902.

This institution is located at 93 Church street in a central part of the city, and occupies the westernmost of three buildings which formerly comprised the dual establishment of St. Catherine's Girls' Orphanage and St. James's Asylum for Boys.

Under the present arrangement it is the intention to limit St. James's Asylum, so far as possible, to the reception of children from the church parish with which it is connected. The easternmost building is now occupied entirely by the Sisters

of Mercy and is called St. Catherine's Convent, while the central building, which was designed originally as a hospital, is devoted to various uses of the parish.

The inmates include orphans, half-orphans, and children of dissipated and neglectful parents. The earliest age at which children are received is two years, and the usual system is followed of placing them in family homes as opportunity offers. The inmates attend the parochial school on Allyn street. The average rate of board in the Asylum is about \$6 a month, and is paid by the church or the city or by relatives of the children. Thirty-seven inmates were present at the date of visit; twenty-three girls and fourteen boys.

HOME FOR INCURABLE CHILDREN, NEWINGTON.

Under the management of the Connecticut Children's Aid Society.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, January 10, 1901, and by MISS BACON and MR. KELLOGG, July 22, 1902.

The Home for Incurable Children was established by the Connecticut Children's Aid Society in June, 1898, and is situated about a quarter of a mile east from the trolley station at the center of the town of Newington.

Three buildings are included in the property, of which the first in order is a small house, the original home of the institution. A short distance to the east is a large wooden building, two stories and a half in height, which was erected in 1899 and provides comfortable accommodations for forty children, several of the rooms and dormitories being pleasantly furnished as memorials by friends of the Society. Still further up the hillside there is being constructed a large, new building which, when completed, will contain the administration quarters of the institution, hospital and operating rooms and accommodations for sixty additional inmates. Upon its completion, it will be occupied by the girl inmates of the Home and the present main building will be reserved for the use of boys.

At the date of last visit, there were thirty-nine children in the main building who were under the charge of two matrons, a nurse and a resident teacher. A cook and a laundress were

also employed, and four young women who have been in the care of the Society for some time assisted in the housework. Three of the children were able to attend school in the village, while about twenty others received instruction in simple studies in the school room of the Home. Several of the inmates were feeble-minded to a degree that made their removal to the School for Imbeciles at Lakeville appear desirable.

In the old house there were present three aged women and four well children, of whom the latter were cared for temporarily, awaiting removal to family homes. Two care-takers and a cook were in charge of the household.

A large proportion of the Home's inmates are crippled or deformed, while others are scrofulous, tuberculous or afflicted with epilepsy or other chronic ailments. Children are received into the Home by arrangement with the officials of the Society in Hartford, and their board at the rates agreed upon (usually about \$2.00 a week) is paid in most cases by the relatives or friends. The Society was incorporated in November, 1896, under the general laws of the State regulating the formation and organization of associations without capital stock.

NEW HAVEN ORPHAN ASYLUM,

[PROTESTANT.]

NEW HAVEN.

MRS. L. D. ALFORD, *Matron.*

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, October 18, 1902.

This Asylum was chartered by the State in 1833 and was established for the protection and education of orphans, half-orphans, and homeless and destitute children. The charter provides that the children must be residents of the town of New Haven, and that none shall be received who are over ten years of age. It is under the control of a board of nine trustees, citizens of New Haven, and of a board of sixty lady managers, who visit the Home at regular intervals and have a general oversight of its internal management.

The main building of the Asylum, a commodious brick structure, was first occupied in 1855, and is situated in a spacious enclosure of six acres comprising the block bounded by Elm,

Beers and Platt streets and Edgewood avenue; electric cars pass the grounds. A part of the property is used as a playground for the children. The Asylum has accommodations for about one hundred and forty inmates, and there are assistant matrons, helpers and nurses to the number of seven, besides five employees in the domestic departments.

The children in the Asylum attend school in a detached building on the grounds. The three teachers are engaged by, and the school is under the supervision of the State Board of Education. The same terms and holidays are observed as in the public schools, and a kindergarten, also, is conducted for the younger children. In addition, the girls are given two hours exercise in sewing each week under competent instructors, and a number of the older boys are taught the use of tools in a carpenter's shop. In another part of the Asylum yard stands a hospital building which is intended for children suffering from contagious diseases. The general health of the children is very good. A dentist visits the Asylum three times a year and the teeth of the children are kept in good condition. On Sundays all of the children over eight years of age attend service and Sunday school at the United Church, and in the afternoon services are held at the Asylum.

The Nina-Lynette Nursery for infants, which was given as a memorial by friends of the institution, is an attractive cottage located in one corner of the grounds and has accommodations for twelve inmates. Here infants are retained until they reach the age of two or two and a half years, when they are transferred to the main building. A matron and four helpers are in charge of the household.

The regular expenses of the institution are met by the income from endowment funds, by annual subscriptions, and by a "donation day" contribution, which is received every year in the autumn. In 1901 this amounted to \$6,013, and included also a large variety of useful articles, such as books, toys, clothing, household supplies, utensils, etc. The city of New Haven appropriates \$2,000 annually towards the Asylum's expenses, and may in turn exercise the right to send to the institution such children as are legally chargeable to the town. The total receipts, as given in the treasurer's report for the year ending May 15, 1902, were \$18,370.

When the children reach the age of twelve years, an effort is made to place them in selected family homes, and after they have been so placed the intention is to visit them once a year, or to have them visit the Asylum, until they reach the age of eighteen. All the departments of the Asylum are admirably clean and in good order, and bear evidence of being under careful and experienced management.

ST. FRANCIS' ORPHAN ASYLUM,

[ROMAN CATHOLIC.]

NEW HAVEN.

REV. J. F. CORCORAN, *Treasurer.*

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, March 29, 1902.

The Asylum is favorably located on Whitney avenue, about a mile and a half from the City Hall. It first existed as a private parochial institution, which was founded in 1852 by the Rev. E. J. O'Brien. In 1864 the present property was purchased, and in June, 1865, the institution was regularly incorporated under the laws of the State. It is designed for the reception and care of orphans, half-orphans, and homeless and destitute children, whose parents are of the Roman Catholic faith. Children are received from all parts of the State, but those living outside Connecticut are not eligible, unless in exceptional cases.

The institution is under the management of a self-perpetuating board of trustees, composed of the parish priests of the St. Francis Orphan Asylum district and of lay members from the Catholic parishes of the city of New Haven. There is also a board of managers selected by the trustees, who have charge of the financial and secular affairs of the orphanage. The internal management of the institution is intrusted to the Sisters of Mercy, who serve without remuneration, and devote their lives faithfully to the highest welfare of the children under their charge.

The main building of the Asylum is a large, three-storied structure of brick, which was first occupied in November, 1876, and was substantially enlarged in 1896. It contains

dormitories, school rooms, recreation halls, refectories, and chapel, and is well heated and lighted. Accommodations are provided for about three hundred and forty inmates. The central portion of the building rises to a height of four stories, and since the last report separate hospital rooms for boys and girls have been equipped on the fourth floor which are connected on either side with open airing spaces upon the roof. One of the rooms can be shut off for contagious diseases, when needed. About thirteen acres of land are included in the property, a portion of which is set apart as playgrounds for the children. Larger facilities in this respect, it is believed, would be beneficial. Increased accommodations for girls and new bathrooms are needed, also, in the Asylum building, and plans were under consideration for the addition of three spiral fire-escapes. At the date of visit there were present 324 inmates, of whom 198 were boys and 126 girls.

At the time of a child's admittance to the Asylum it is required that there shall be a written communication with reference thereto from either a parish priest or one of his subordinates, or from the town authorities, to the end that responsibility for the payment of the child's board may be definitely secured; one hundred dollars a year is the usual charge for each inmate. As a rule, children are between the ages of three and seven when sent to the Asylum; none under two years of age are received. The inmates attend school on the premises, and enjoy the advantages of six large and well-appointed school rooms. The girls are also taught sewing, and assist in the kitchen, laundry, and bakery work, according to their age and capacity. The boys work in the kitchen, sweep and dust and perform other minor duties.

It is the intention of the Asylum managers to place out children in family homes as soon as possible after they reach the age of fourteen, and it is expected that reports of their condition will be made to the Asylum every six months. Children who are placed in family homes are subject to the supervision of the parish priests, and are kept within the jurisdiction of the Asylum to the effect that they may be recalled if, at any time, the conditions of the new homes prove undesirable. Children suffering from incurable or contagious diseases,

or those who are feeble-minded, crippled, vicious, or incorrigible, are not received in the Asylum.

An annual appropriation of \$2,000 is received from the city of New Haven, and in return the Asylum gives support to a large number of children who are committed to it by the city authorities. It has the use also of an income from invested funds, which it has received from time to time in the form of bequests, and is materially helped by annual subscriptions, and a "donation day" contribution of cash and generous gifts of toys, books, clothing, etc.

THE CHILDREN'S BRANCH OF THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS,

FAIR HAVEN.

Visited by MISS BACON in September, 1901.

The Children's Branch is a department of the Home for the Friendless, and occupies the same building and is under the same management. Its purpose is to provide a temporary home for young children, and for infants with their mothers. The advantages of the building and equipment, described in the paragraphs on the Home's department for aged women, are shared by the Children's Branch in common with the rest of the institution.

It is the intention of the management to limit the number of children accommodated to fifteen, as a rule. The older children attend the public school nearby, while the little ones are cared for and given kindergarten instruction in the Home. Only such children are taken as are ineligible for admission to the Orphan Asylums, and can find, for the time, no other home, and they are returned to their parents or guardians as soon as these persons are able to again properly care for them. In cases where parents or guardians are unable or unfit to longer have the custody of children, good homes are found for them by the managers of the Home. The children's board while in the Home is paid for either by relatives, or by members of the board of management representing one of the city churches.

MOUNT CARMEL CHILDREN'S HOME, HAMDEN.

MRS. A. M. D. CHAMBERLAIN, *Matron.*

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, November 1, 1902.

The Mount Carmel Children's Home was formally opened in September, 1896, and a charter for the institution was obtained from the General Assembly of 1897. A published report of the Home states that its object is to form a basis of coöperation for the various Protestant churches of the State whereby a home may be provided for children of Protestant Christian parentage, who, for various causes, may be left homeless. Its declared purpose is to fill a distinct field, and in no way to seek to do the work of other state, county, or city orphan asylums, previously established.

The property secured for the use of the Home comprises sixteen acres of land near the center of Mt. Carmel village and may be reached by electric cars from New Haven which pass the grounds. The house occupied is a comfortable wooden structure, formerly a private residence, and was enlarged in the spring of 1901 by a substantial addition at the rear. The addition contains a large dining-room, bath and toilet rooms equipped with modern plumbing, and a pleasant dormitory for boys. Rooms for girls are provided in the main part of the house and there are total accommodations for thirty children. All parts are well heated by a modern furnace and there is a sufficient water supply from an artesian well and a storage tank on the hill. Better protection against fire should be provided, however, by the introduction of fire-hose in the halls.

The ages of the children in the Home, as a rule, are between four and twelve years, but a child under four years may be received under special circumstances. The Home is always filled and there is a waiting-list of applicants for admission. The board of each child in the Home is paid as far as possible by its friends or by some interested organization at the rate of \$2.50 or \$2.00 a week, according to circumstances. The Home is largely supported, however, by the contributions of individuals and churches throughout the State, obtained by the efforts of a very successful collector. Permanent homes

have been found for a number of children who were admitted to the Home without either father or mother living, and in other cases the circumstances of the parents have become so improved as to make it possible for the children to be returned to their care.

Besides the matron, there are two assistants to care for the children, and a cook and a laundress in the domestic departments. Children who are old enough assist in the housework. The children attend the public school nearby and on Sundays are present at service in the Congregational and Episcopal churches in Mt. Carmel and Centerville, respectively.

At the date of visit, plans were under consideration for the equipment of a cottage hospital on the grounds and for the addition to the main house of a playroom for boys.

THE CHILDREN'S BRANCH OF THE CURTIS HOME,

MERIDEN.

MISS HANNAH K. PECK, *Matron.*

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, October 14, 1902.

The Children's Branch of the Curtis Home occupies an attractive, three-story, brick house, which was formerly devoted to the care of both aged women and children in the Home, until the new building for women was completed for that purpose in 1896, as hitherto described. The two departments are situated on adjoining grounds.

The general object of the Home is to provide care and instruction for orphans and destitute children, with the ultimate purpose in view of fitting them to provide for self-support. The conditions of admission are that the children to be received shall have lived in the town of Meriden for at least one year before the date of application, and that they shall not be less than two nor more than ten years of age. It is essential also that they should be in good mental and physical condition. Children may be received as boarders, but not to the exclusion of those who are orphaned or destitute.

While in the Home, the girls receive instruction in sewing, cooking, and the lighter forms of housework, and the boys have simple duties about the place. The older children attend the

public school in the neighborhood, and primary instruction for the little ones is provided in the Home. All are expected to be present at the regular services at the Episcopal church. An average number of thirty children was in the Home during the past year. Everything that can contribute to their comfort and well-being is provided without charge. It is customary not to place the children in family homes until after they have completed the Grammar grade in school, and situations at suitable employment are usually obtained for boys and girls who are not returned to their relatives.

THE ROCK NOOK HOME, NORWICH.

MISS A. D. HOLMES, *Matron*.

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, June 26, 1902.

This worthy charity was established in 1882, and is conducted under the auspices of the United Workers' Society. The house and seven acres of land were formerly the home of Mr. Moses Pierce of Norwich, and were given by him for this purpose; the place is situated about two miles north from the center of the city and may be reached by the Norwich Town line of electric cars.

The Home has been enlarged by two substantial additions and provides accommodations for thirty children in pleasantly furnished rooms, nurseries, etc. Children of any age under twelve years are admitted and the preference is given to residents of the town and city of Norwich. The life of the Home is that of a family rather than of a formal institution. All of the children who are old enough attend the public school in the neighborhood, and on Sundays are present at service and Sunday school in the Congregational church. A majority of the children in the Home are boarded by relatives, friends, or charitably disposed persons.

It is the intention of the management to place the children in family homes so far as possible, and, when so placed, they are kept under supervision until they reach the age of twenty-one years. In certain cases they are given in adoption. The Home is conducted on a non-sectarian basis and is doing excellent work.

BRIDGEPORT PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM,

BRIDGEPORT.

MRS. M. M. MARSH, *Matron.*

Visited by MR. KELLOGG, September 17, 1902.

The Asylum was established in 1868, and the present building was completed and formally opened in October, 1900. It is situated at the corner of Fairfield avenue and Ellsworth street in the Black Rock district, and may be reached by the Fairfield avenue line of electric cars.

The building is a handsome structure of brick and brown-stone, three stories in height, and cost about \$45,000. There are accommodations for sixty children, the two sides of the building are arranged for boys and girls respectively, and every comfort and convenience is provided for the work of the Asylum. The upper floors contain a number of small dormitories in place of the large wards sometimes provided, abundant bath and toilet rooms, sewing rooms, and two large rooms for hospital use. A well-equipped school room is located on the first floor and is under the charge of a competent teacher. Many of the rooms were furnished as memorials by friends of the institution. The building is heated by steam, is equipped for both gas and electric lighting and is provided with fire-hose in the halls.

The matron and two assistants have charge of the children and there are three employees in the domestic departments. Children who are old enough assist in the lighter forms of housework. The grounds of the Home are only two acres in extent, but a portion is set aside as a playground for the children.

The Asylum is entirely supported by private charity and is under the direction of a board of trustees and a board of fifty lady managers. Relatives of children placed in the Home pay fifty cents to a dollar a week for each child, according to their ability. Orphaned children are received at the age of three years or over and are kept at the Asylum until they are twelve years old, when the usual plan is followed of placing them out in family homes. Supervision is maintained over them thereafter for a number of years by an annual interchange of visits between the children and the Asylum.

THE DANBURY HOME FOR DESTITUTE AND HOMELESS CHILDREN, DANBURY.

MISS CATHERINE SMITH, *Matron.*

Visited by Miss Hall and Mr. Kellogg, October 17, 1901.

This is a non-sectarian institution whose object, as stated in its constitution, is "to provide a suitable temporary home for orphans, homeless, and destitute children." It is under the direction of a board of management composed of eighteen men and women of the city, and has no endowment fund, but depends for its support largely upon the gifts and subscriptions of its friends.

The Home occupies a comfortable two-storied house situated on high ground not far from the center of the city, and is surrounded by a pleasant yard. There are accommodations for about fifteen children, and all who are of suitable age attend the public school in the neighborhood. For the last two or three years a large proportion of the inmates have been children from the Fairfield County Home, who are boarded here on account of the inability to accommodate them at the County institution. About eight of the ten or eleven children usually present are County Home wards.

In regard to the other children received, a few are beneficiaries of the Home; the board of others is paid by their friends or by the town at the rate of two dollars a week. Admission is not restricted to Danbury children, although in most cases they are given the preference. It is customary to return the children to their parents, guardians, or friends as soon as their circumstances make it advisable to do so, or to place them out in family homes, where watch is kept of their future development by the managers of the Home. Children under two years of age are not received.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME,

STAMFORD.

MRS. M. E. RENAUD, *Matron.**Visited by MR. KELLOGG, October 14, 1901.*

The Children's Home of Stamford was first opened in December, 1895, and is under the direction of a board of managers who were incorporated for the purpose in 1899. It is designed for the care of destitute and neglected children between the ages of three and twelve years for boys, and three and fourteen years for girls. Parents do not relinquish control of the children when placed in the Home, but may withdraw them when circumstances render it advisable.

The Home occupies a large, three-storied wooden house on East Main street, which was presented to the institution in 1901 by Mr. J. B. Hoyt of Stamford. Two or three acres of land are included in the property, which adjoins the grounds of the Stamford Hospital. There are accommodations in the Home for about twenty children and plans were under consideration at the date of visit for extensive improvements, including the addition of a play-room. Industrial work of simple nature may be introduced, also. The children attend the public school in the neighborhood and on Sundays are present at service and Sunday school in St. John's Episcopal Church.

In 1902 the Home received a bequest of \$25,000, which adds materially to its endowment funds for the purpose of income. Parents, relatives, or friends of the children are expected to pay from \$1.00 to \$2.00 a week for their board according to their ability. The Home receives also the gifts of charitably disposed people and has an annual "donation day" in the fall. The committee on admission and dismissal may place children who have reached the age limit in family homes when their parents are unable to receive them. Boys at the age of twelve years are frequently sent to the Good Will Farm at East Fairfield, Maine.

THE GILBERT HOME, WINSTED.

MR. AND MRS. DWIGHT S. CASE, *Superintendent and Matron.*

Visited by DR. DOWN, December 27, 1900, and by MISS HALL and MR. KELLOGG, September 18, 1902.

The Home is so named after the donor, the late Mr. W. S. Gilbert of Winsted, who, shortly before his decease, planned a home for children on a liberal scale, and endowed it so generously that the management are in the happy position of having no cause to apprehend any embarrassment from lack of available funds.

The object of the institution is to provide a home where, for a nominal sum per week, parents or friends may board children for such length of time as circumstances may require. In cases where families are broken up and it is not possible to provide home comforts and training, and in cases where daily employment or condition of health prevents mothers from properly caring for their children, relief may be had by temporarily placing them in charge of the Gilbert Home. As inmates they are well trained and kindly cared for, and taught the common English branches. Children may be received from any part of the State, and a customary charge is made of \$1 a week. The children thus received are not placed out in families, but are kept at the Home under the assurance that they will be given back to parents or friends whenever it is convenient or possible for the latter to care for them suitably.

The land secured for the Home is a piece of high ground in the western part of Winsted, which has been increased by additional purchases during the past year so that it now comprises about one hundred and twenty-five acres, including orchards, fields and woods. A large, brick building, three stories and basement in height, was erected on the hillside in 1889, and contains comfortable dormitories, dining-rooms, and quarters for the superintendent's family. Since the last report a substantial addition has been erected at the east end of the building, which was first occupied in May, 1902. It contains a model kitchen, laundry and bakery, equipped with all labor-saving devices, and on the upper floors pleasant rooms for the

assistants and teachers and additional dormitories for children. There are now total accommodations for about two hundred and seventy-five inmates.

At the west end of the main building, and connected with it by an enclosed passage, is a handsome brick structure for school purposes. It includes four well-arranged and completely equipped school-rooms, each accommodating fifty pupils, and on the upper floor an attractive hall with a seating capacity for two hundred and fifty. A fifth school-room is also provided to meet the demand, and all of the rooms are under the charge of competent teachers. A special gymnasium or play-room for boys adjoins the enclosed passage mentioned; the play-room for girls is on an upper floor of the main building. Within the past year the detached cottage hospital on the grounds has been raised and a new first story and cellar constructed. The building now comprises three small wards, bath-rooms, nurses' rooms, diet-kitchen, etc., and is so arranged that the two floors may be used in complete isolation from each other.

In addition to the superintendent and matron and the teachers, there are eighteen assistants and employees to care for the children and the Home. A number of the older children assist in the housework and sewing-classes are conducted for all girls over six years of age. Besides the Gilbert Home children, the wards of the Litchfield County Home are boarded in the institution, as described in the chapter on County Temporary Homes, but are kept under the control of the County Home board of management. On September 30, 1902, there were present one hundred and forty-eight Gilbert Home children, and eighty-two County Home wards.

The management of the Gilbert Home is in the hands of a self-perpetuating board of sixteen trustees, and the provisions of the founder's will require that, having defrayed the necessary expenses out of the Home's funds, they shall annually, for a period of one hundred years, lay by a fixed sum as an addition to the original endowment fund. The superintendent and matron report to the trustees once a month on the working of the Home. The institution presents an attractive appearance of cleanliness and good order whenever visited and gives evidence of faithful and efficient management.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY ORPHANS' HOME, MIDDLETOWN.

MRS. MARY A. M. PHILLIPS, *Matron*.

Visited by Miss Hall in February, 1901.

The Home is a private charity under the management of a board of Middletown ladies, and in 1881 received a charter from the State. It occupies a pleasant house at No. 66 Wyllys avenue, which has possible accommodations for twenty inmates.

Dependent and neglected children and those in particular who are too young to be eligible for admission to the County Temporary Homes are received and cared for at the usual rate of \$2.00 per week. The management is liberal, and children are received from all parts of the State. Some confusion has arisen from the similarity of its name to that of the Middlesex County Temporary Home at Haddam; the two institutions, however, are entirely distinct, and it is hoped that the Middletown Home will alter its title in the near future.

STATISTICS OF 14 ASYLUMS. 1902.	Total.											
Number in Home at beginning of fiscal year.....	114	37	53	152	130	36	53	40	140	152	152	152
Received, new cases.....	38	16	17	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Returned to the Home.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total cared for.....	152	69	80	218	147	53	70	57	257	169	169	169
Placed in family homes.....	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Given in adoption.....	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Returned to friends.....	16	17	17	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Sent to other Institutions...	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Died.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Otherwise discharged.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remaining in Home at end of fiscal year.....	130	36	53	130	130	36	53	40	140	152	152	152
Total.....	152	69	80	218	147	53	70	57	257	169	169	169
Capacity of Home.....	140	40	50	140	140	40	50	50	140	140	140	140
Average cost per week per child.....	....	\$1.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Net cost of Home for the year.....	\$18,518	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fiscal year ends.....	Apr. 30	Oct. 31	Sept. 30	Nov. 1	May 15	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31

* For the year 1901.

RIGHTS OF SELECTMEN WITH REGARD TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

With reference to the authority of selectmen in the case of dependent children it is provided by the General Statutes of 1902, Section 4686, that:

"If any person who has had relief from any town shall suffer his children to misspend their time, and shall neglect to employ them in some honest calling, or if any person does not provide competently for his children, whereby they are exposed to want, or if any poor children in any town live idly or exposed to want, and there are none to take care of them, the selectmen of such town, with the assent of a justice of the peace, shall indenture such children to be apprentices to some proper trade for said term; and may indenture them in like manner to any society incorporated for the purpose of educating and relieving orphans or destitute children, located in this State, and may contract with such society to defray wholly or in part the expenses of such child while in the institution, to an amount not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents a week; such society shall have the same authority with regard to such children as over those surrendered to them by their parents."

The Hartford and New Haven Orphan Asylums have power and authority to accept a surrender in writing by the father, or, when there is no father, by the mother or guardian, or from the selectmen, under the written approval of the judge of probate for the district, of any indigent child, as described in the act aforesaid.

These Asylums have also the right to indenture for adoption or apprenticeship any such child or children thus surrendered to their care and control.

GENERAL STATUTES, 1902.

BOARDING OF INFANTS.

Rev. 1888, §2610. SECTION 2553. PERSONS BOARDING INFANTS TO NOTIFY SELECTMEN.

Every person who shall make a business of taking children under ten years of age, other than members of such person's family, to entertain or board, in any number exceeding two in the same house at the same time, shall within three days after the reception, removal, or death of any such child give written notice thereof to the selectmen of the town within which such house is situated, specifying the name and age of such child, the place of residence of the parties so undertaking its care, and the birthplace and parentage of said child if known.

Rev. 1888, §2611. SEC. 2554. PREMISES TO BE INSPECTED BY SELECTMEN. Said selectmen,

or some proper person appointed by them, shall visit and inspect such premises as often as once in each month, and within one week after such visit make a written report containing a statement of the number of such children in said house, the number received and removed since the last visit, the number of deaths and the causes thereof, and the condition of the premises and of the children; which report shall be kept on file in the office of the town clerk of said town.

Rev. 1888, §2612. SEC. 2555. PREMISES TO BE OPEN TO INSPECTION. Such house or

premises shall at all hours during the day and before nine o'clock in the evening be open to inspection by any officer or agent of the state board of health, of the state board of charities, or of the Connecticut humane society; *provided*, that such inspection be made in company with a selectman of the town in which such house is located, or with some other proper person appointed by the selectmen of such town, the court of probate for the district where said house is located, or by the judge of any city, borough, or district court having jurisdiction in said town or probate district over children that may be committed to a county temporary home. Such authorized visitors may direct and enforce such suitable measures respecting such children and premises as they may deem proper.

Rev. 1888, §2613. SEC. 2556. PENALTY. Every person violating any provision of §§2553, or 2555, or refusing admission to any of the persons specified in §2555, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

1895, ch. 324. SEC. 2853. ASYLUMS FOR DEFORMED, WHEN PROHIBITED. No asylum, home, or institution, for defective, deformed, or incurable persons shall be established or maintained within the limits of any town without the consent of said town, unless under express legislative authority.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS.

1895, ch. 102. SECTION 4670. LICENSE AND RECORD. INSPECTION. PENALTY. No person shall keep a maternity hospital, or lying-in place, unless such person has previously obtained a license therefor, duly issued by the mayor or board of health of the city, or health officer of the town, wherein such maternity hospital or lying-in place is situated. Within six hours after

the departure, removal, or withdrawal of any child born at such maternity hospital, or lying-in place, the keeper thereof shall make a record of such departure, removal, or withdrawal of such child, and the names and residences of the persons who took such child, and whatever disposition of such child, or its body, is made, and the place to which it is taken and where it is left, which record shall be produced by the keeper or licensee of said hospital, or lying-in place, for inspection by and upon the demand of any person authorized to make such inspection by the mayor or board of health or health officer of the city or town in which such hospital or lying-in place is located. Every keeper of any such hospital, or lying-in place, and his servants and agents, shall permit any person, so authorized, to enter such hospital or lying-in place, and inspect such hospital or lying-in place and all its appurtenances for the purpose of detecting any improper treatment of any child, or any improper management or conduct in said hospital or lying-in place or its appurtenances. Every person so authorized may take and remove any article, which he thinks presents evidence of any crime being committed therein, and deliver the same to the coroner of the county, to be disposed of according to law. Every person violating any provision of this section shall be fined not less than fifty, nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

APPENDIX.

BY-LAWS OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES,

AS AMENDED NOVEMBER 1, 1899.

What Officers—Their Election.

SECTION 1. The Board shall have a President and a Secretary, who shall be elected by the Board at their regular annual meeting, or at a special meeting called for the purpose.

Annual Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Board shall be held in the month of July, but may be postponed by a majority vote of the members.

Method of Election.

The method of election shall be by ballot, and the first ballot in each case shall be an informal ballot for the purpose of nomination only, each person who receives one or more votes on said ballot being thus placed in nomination for the office under consideration at the time. A majority vote of the Board shall be required to constitute an election.

Terms of Office.

They shall hold their offices until the first day of July in the year next succeeding the year of their elections, and until their successors shall be elected, unless they shall sooner die, resign, or be removed by the Board for cause, upon charges and specifications filed by a member of the Board, after reasonable notice thereof, and full hearing thereon before the Board.

Duty of President.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Board.

May Issue Notices of Meetings.

He may issue notices of meetings of the Board, both regular and special, in the manner hereinafter provided.

To Perform His Duties as a Member, Unless—

He shall, unless excused by vote of the Board, do his part of its work as a member thereof, in addition to his duties as its President.

President Pro Tem.

In his absence from any meeting a President *pro tem.* shall be elected.

Duties of the Secretary.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of the proceedings of the Board; to conduct its correspondence; to prepare its annual reports; to give notice of its regular meetings; to make, at each regular meeting, and at special meetings when called for, a report of his work since the last regular meeting; to inspect, yearly, all institutions in which the State has beneficiaries; to procure, so far as possible, the reports of Boards of Charities of other States and of National Conferences of Charities and Correction, and deposit the same in the office of the Board; and, in general, to perform such duties as the Board shall by vote assign to him as its Secretary.

Secretary Pro Tem.—His Duties.

In his absence from any meeting a Secretary *pro tem.* shall be elected, who shall make the record of the proceedings at such meeting, and shall transmit the same to the Secretary within three days thereafter.

The President and Secretary to Bring the Petitions of the Board in Certain Cases.

SEC. 4. The authority of the Board, under section 2795 of the General Statutes of 1902, to petition for the commitment of children to the Temporary Homes provided for in said act, shall be exercised by its President and Secretary, as its committee, with the full powers of the Board; petitions brought by them shall be signed in the name of the Board by its Secretary, and shall be countersigned by its President.

Duties of Agents for County Homes.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the special agents appointed by the Board in connection with the work of the County Temporary Homes, to visit family homes in which dependent and neglected children under the charge of the Temporary Homes in the several counties may be placed, to recommend suitable family homes to the County Boards, and to perform such further duties in connection with the dependent and neglected children under the charge of such Temporary Homes as the Board may prescribe.

Regular Meetings, When and Where Held.

SEC. 6. The regular meetings of the Board shall be held at its office in Hartford, on the first Wednesday of each month.

Notices of Regular Meetings, When and How to be Given—What to Contain.

Notices of regular meetings shall be given to all members of the Board by mail, postpaid, not less than seven days in advance, exclusive of the first and inclusive of the last day; and shall name the day, date, and

hour of meeting; and shall mention any matters of special importance to be acted upon thereat, so far as they may be known to the officer giving the notice at the time of issuing the same; and any member intending to bring forward any matter of special importance at any regular meeting shall file with the Secretary written notice of such intention, with a written statement of the particular matter to be so brought up, sufficient to clearly indicate its character and scope, not less than twelve days before such meeting; but nothing contained in this sixth section shall limit the power of the Board to act upon any matter brought before it at a regular meeting.

Special Meetings, by Whom and Where Called—Not to be at Private Residence, Except—

SEC. 7. Special meetings may be called by the President, the Secretary, or any three members of the Board, at the office of the Board, in Hartford, or at any State institution; but they shall not be called at any private residence, except with the written consent of all the members of the Board previously obtained.

Notices of Special Meetings, When and How Given—What to Contain.

Notices of special meetings shall be given to all members of the Board by mail, postpaid, or by telegram, not less than three days in advance, exclusive of the first and inclusive of the last day; and shall name the day, date, hour, and place of meeting; and shall mention the purpose of calling the same.

Limitation of Action At.

No matter not included in the purpose of the meeting, as stated in the notice, shall be acted upon thereat, except by the unanimous consent of all members of the Board, both present and absent.

Quorum.

SEC. 8. Three members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for business at its meetings.

Order of Business.

The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Reading the minutes of the last meeting.
2. Secretary's report of his work since the last regular meeting—at regular meetings only, unless called for.
3. Reports by members of their work since the last regular meeting—at regular meetings only, unless called for; to be reduced to writing, and filed with the Secretary, when required by the vote of the Board.
4. Unfinished business.
5. New business, including, at regular meetings, assignments of members, or officers, to visitations, required by the statutes, or by the Board, during the month.

State of Connecticut

PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 20

REPORT

OF THE

CONNECTICUT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

TO

THE GOVERNOR

For the Two Years ended September 30, 1902

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
PELTON & KING, PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS
1902

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

THE GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT.

DAVID A. BILLINGS,	-	-	NEW LONDON COUNTY,	-	NORWICH
FRANKLIN W. PERRY,	-	-	WINDHAM COUNTY,	-	KILLINGLY
WILBUR B. FOSTER,	-	-	TOLLAND COUNTY,	-	ROCKVILLE
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HENRY WOODWARD,	-	-	MIDDLESEX COUNTY,	-	MIDDLETOWN
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E. IRVING BELL,	-	-	-	-	PORTLAND

M. B. COPELAND, - - - - - *Treasurer*

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

HENRY S. NOBLE, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	<i>Superintendent and Physician</i>
WILLIAM E. FISHER, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	<i>Assistant Superintendent</i>
CHARLES E. STANLEY, M. D.,	}				
JAMES M. KENISTON, M. D.,					
ARTHUR B. COLEBURN, M. D.,					
JOHN H. MOUNTAIN, M. D.,					
ALBERT C. THOMAS, M. D.,	}				
A. R. DIFENDORF, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	<i>Assistant Physician and Pathologist</i>
JESSIE W. FISHER, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	<i>Assistant Pathologist</i>
THOMAS M. DURFEE,	-	-	-	-	<i>Business Manager</i>
WILLIAM S. WETHERBEE,	-	-	-	-	<i>Assistant Business Manager</i>
JOSEPH J. SMITH,	-	-	-	-	<i>Farmer</i>
MRS. MARGARET DUTTON,	-	-	-	-	<i>Matron</i>

All communications relative to the admission, etc., of patients should be addressed to the Superintendent. Blanks will be furnished upon application.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

*To the General Assembly of the
State of Connecticut:*

The Trustees of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane take pleasure in presenting their twenty-ninth report for your information.

In the two years just passed, a larger amount of work has been performed than in any like period in the history of the Hospital. The year 1900 found us with the congregate dining-room in course of construction, with plans for an entire change in our heating system, and the installation of an electric plant. All this work has been pushed forward as fast as circumstances would permit, but still the congregate dining-room, with its accessories, is far from being completed. The work is so far advanced, that we feel confident that the dining-room itself will be in operation by the first of January, 1903.

In this building also, the new bakery has been established, and the cold storage plant is completed.

The central heating plant is in operation and is finished with the exception of the coal bunkers, which, although but partially complete, are in such condition that they can be used until the time arrives when we have funds to carry the work to completion. The dynamo-room is finished and the electric plant in operation.

The delays in this work have been many and vexatious, but to a great extent unavoidable, and in two instances have entailed greatly increased cost. When the steel strike occurred we were obliged to suspend work upon nearly all the construction where steel and iron were involved. At that time our heating plant was in process of construction, and preparation had been made for the installation of the new system. The pipes had been contracted for, but the contracts were subject to the usual conditions of strike, etc., and could not be delivered by the contractors until the strike was ended. It was a

serious condition that confronted us; over one thousand helpless people in the main and other buildings, were dependent upon the completion of the work for heat, and the time for cold weather was fast approaching. Pipe must be secured regardless of cost. The telegraph and telephone were called into requisition and orders placed for immediate delivery, but at an additional cost of over six thousand dollars. These various delays, retarding the completion of the congregate dining-room, have had the effect of overcrowding the institution beyond the limit of safety. We have been compelled to continue the use of the small dining-rooms on the various wards for feeding the patients, thereby depriving us of the accommodations that they were expected to afford.

In connection with the report of overcrowding, we would explain that the former reports have placed the annual increase of the number to be cared for as seventy-six. This was based on the average for the twenty years preceding the last report, but for the past two years the average increase has been ninety-one, or about twenty per cent. This overcrowding has been relieved to some extent by the addition of a new wing to the South Hospital accommodating eighty patients, at an expense of \$14,221.00. The old Silver Mine House, which had been abandoned, has been put in thorough repair and made comfortable for both summer and winter, and is occupied by thirty patients. The Farm House has been enlarged to accommodate forty-five patients.

In addition to this the South Hospital has been much improved by a thorough system of ventilation; the Main Cottage has been re-plastered; a new telephone system has been inaugurated, connecting the different buildings and wards with the offices in the Main or Central Hospital. For further details of this work you are respectfully referred to the report of the Superintendent.

During the past year our herd of cows was found to be badly affected with tuberculosis, a large part of them responding to the recognized tests for that disease, and it was not therefore considered wise to continue using the milk from these cows. This has necessitated replacing nearly the entire herd of Holsteins with more hardy stock from districts where the disease did not exist to any great extent.

Building materials, coal, meat, and nearly all classes of provisions, with the exception of flour, having materially advanced in price, we have been compelled to increase the price of board from two dollars and eighty cents to three dollars per week. Section 2779, Revised Statutes, provides as follows:—

“The price for keeping any pauper or indigent person shall be fixed by the Trustees, and shall not exceed the sum of three dollars and fifty cents per week, and shall be payable quarterly, provided that the support of an insane pauper, not a resident of any town in this State shall not cost more than three dollars per week.”

Dr. Page having resigned September 1, 1901, the office of Superintendent was filled by the appointment of Dr. Henry S. Noble to that position. Dr. Noble has been connected with the medical staff of the Hospital for a period of twenty years, and for several years was Assistant Superintendent, having full charge in the interim between the death of Dr. Olmstead, and the appointment of his successor. Having persuaded Dr. Noble to accept this position, your Trustees feel that the management of the Institution is now in the hands of one who brings to the work unusual ability, absolute integrity, untiring energy, and a thorough devotion to the best interests of the Hospital. Under his careful supervision the work has progressed very satisfactorily.

The large increase in the size of the Institution has made it necessary to relieve the Superintendent of many of the details of management. For his assistance in the purchase of supplies and materials, supervision of building and repairs, etc., we have appointed a business manager and assistant, which positions are filled respectively by Mr. Thomas M. Durfee and Mr. William S. Wetherbee. So far this arrangement has proved very satisfactory.

During the past year we have had two fires in the drying-room of the laundry. The first, which caught from a steam pipe, did considerable damage, and necessitated rebuilding the drying frames and a part of the floor, all of which was fully covered by insurance. The second was of minor importance, and was practically limited to bedding and clothing. Since the close of the period that this report should cover, one of much more serious character has occurred, which at one time

threatened the destruction of the South Hospital. This fire originated in one of the small rooms used for drying blankets and bedding, and communicated with the attic. Since then, all these rooms, as well as the dust flues and elevator shafts, have been inspected, and all wood work eliminated except the doors, and these have been covered with tin.

Great credit is due the officers and employees of the Hospital who compose the fire brigade, for their coolness and efficient work in limiting what might easily have been a disastrous conflagration, to a small area and nominal damage.

We believe that all of the buildings should be thoroughly equipped with what is known as the Automatic Sprinkler System, but as it would require a very large outlay we are not able to consider it in the present condition of our finances.

The terms of the following members of the Board of Trustees will expire July 1, 1903: William Bissell, M. D., James G. Gregory, M. D., Hart D. Munson, Henry Woodward, Samuel Russell, and E. I. Bell. Dr. W. D. Morgan having resigned from the Board, his place also, will undoubtedly have to be filled.

GEORGE P. McLEAN,
DAVID A. BILLINGS,
FRANKLIN W. PERRY,
WILBUR B. FOSTER,
HENRY WOODWARD,
WILLIAM BISSELL, M. D.,
JAMES G. GREGORY, M. D.,
HART D. MUNSON,
ELIJAH K. HUBBARD,
FRANK B. WEEKS,
SAMUEL RUSSELL,
E. IRVING BELL.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the by-laws of the Connecticut Hospital for Insane, I submit for your consideration a report of its operations during the biennial period ending with September 30, 1902, to which is added the usual statistical tables. At the close of the preceding period, September 30, 1900, the number of patients present in the Hospital was 2,078, of whom 976 were males and 1,102 were females. The close of the present biennial period finds us with a population of 2,259, an increase of 181 during the two years. The annual increase in the Hospital population during the four years just ended has been considerably in excess of what it had been for the preceding decade. For ten or more years prior to 1898 the average annual increase of the inmates of the hospital had been about 76, while for the four years that have elapsed since that date the gain has been 364, an average of 91 for each year.

It is by no means essential, in accounting for this gain in population, to presuppose any greater increase of insanity in the State than would legitimately follow from the increase of population. It does, however, indicate a very considerable augmentation in the number of persons committed to the institution for treatment. Of late there has been noted a growing tendency on the part of citizens and town officials to avail themselves of hospital facilities for the treatment, not only of the acutely and violently insane, but likewise of the imbecile, inebriate, hysterical, epileptic, paralytic, and alas too frequently, of the aged and feeble. While this indication of public confidence in the resources of the hospital may be very gratifying, it is nevertheless detrimental to favorable statistics on recoveries. A glance at Table No. VIII. shows that of the 861 patients admitted during the biennial period 92 were from 60 to 70; 49 were from 70 to 80, and 11 were over eighty years of age, or that 152 were past sixty years of age. Table X. shows that, after deducting those in whom the duration of

the disease was unknown, 334, or 43 per cent. of the patients received during the past two years had already been insane from two to thirty years when admitted. Glancing at the forms of disease of those admitted, shown in Table III., we learn that in 118 cases admitted, the phychosis was the direct result of alcoholic excesses, and that 63 cases of general paresis, the prognosis of which was fatal from its very inception, have been received and cared for.

During the biennial period 861 patients have been admitted and 680 discharged, leaving a surplus of 181 for whom accommodations have been provided as they have become a part of our permanent population. Of those discharged 136 have recovered, 103 have improved sufficiently to dispense for a time with hospital care and treatment, 130 were discharged in a stationary condition, and 311 have died. Despite the large number of depressed and suicidal persons that have been under treatment, no instance of suicide has occurred during the past two years. Notwithstanding a reference to Table No. X. shows us that the number of acute cases when compared to the whole number of admissions is not large, it is nevertheless from this class that we derive most of our recoveries. In order to give these presumably promising cases every possible chance of recovery it is proposed to set apart one or two wards on both male and female sides of the house for their care and treatment according to modern hospital methods. Every available advantage of which recent scientific investigation and experience has approved and adopted, both in this country and Germany, will be afforded them. The results will, it is hoped, very shortly show whether the claims advanced by modern psychiatry are worthy of general adoption or not. The rest cure, the prolonged bath, electricity, amusement and forced nutrition, are only some of the agencies which it is proposed to employ for the improvement and possible restoration of the cases in question.

It is also proposed to resume in the near future the sessions of the Training School for Attendants, in order that the standard of intelligent care and nursing of the insane may be raised.

LAUNDRY.

The Hospital has been singularly fortunate during the whole period of its existence in its escape from serious losses or accidents. On the morning of April 19th, however, fire was discovered in the drying-room of the laundry which under less favorable circumstances might have resulted in the loss of considerable property and possibly of life, as the sleeping apartments of several employees were located in the top story of the building. The fire had very likely been smouldering for some hours before it was discovered, but the room being metal lined and tightly closed, with no communication with the outer air except through a pipe leading out of the building into a back yard, may account for the watchman's failure to discover anything wrong when he visited the building shortly before going off duty. Through the protection afforded by the automatic sprinklers, and the prompt aid rendered by the Hospital employees with hose and hydrants, the fire was confined to the room where it originated, and resulted in but little damage except to the drying-room and its contents, both of which were totally destroyed. The loss on room was estimated at \$1,059.78, and on goods damaged and destroyed at \$465.90, all of which was fully covered by insurance. It was necessary to rebuild the drying-room as promptly as possible in order that the immense and ever increasing amount of laundry work essential to the health and comfort of the patients might go on with as little interruption as circumstances would permit. After a somewhat vexatious, but unavoidable delay on account of the uncertainties of the iron and steel market, the dry room was replaced by an iron, and presumably fire proof structure with modern equipments at an expense of \$1,050. This sum did not include the piping which, with the exception of the headers, was furnished by the hospital. The steam coils of the old dry room were found to be practically uninjured, and were therefore cut and utilized in furnishing the new. The room now in operation having been built in sections and bolted together, will admit of ready removal to the new laundry in the dining-room building whenever the time for such change arrives.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The changes and improvements authorized and begun have been pushed forward as rapidly as possible under the circumstances. The consolidation of the four heating plants into one without dispensing with the service of any during the prosecution of the work, and at the same time supplying heat to the large dining-room building in addition, was a problem which required careful consideration and management. The work was satisfactorily accomplished without serious interruption in the heat supply. Excavation was made on the site of the old boiler-house sufficient to lower the boilers about twelve feet. Four new boilers of the locomotive type from the Bigelow Co., costing \$6,395, were added to the four already in operation, making a battery of eight, which is believed to be sufficient to heat the Main, Middle and South Hospitals, New Dining-room Building, Annex and Main Cottage. Steam is conveyed to the detached buildings through pipes carefully insulated in earthen tile packed with asbestos. The boilers as now arranged are sufficiently below the general level to permit the delivery of coal with but little expenditure of power. As the capacity of the old chimney was only sufficient to afford a draught for the original plant of four boilers, the necessity for a new and considerably larger one was apparent. The new structure is 141 feet in height, and has power amply sufficient not only for the eight boilers already connected with it, but for the additional ones which it is proposed to install whenever the North Hospital is attached to the present central heating plant. This is already provided with pumps, water heaters and economizer adequate to meet future requirements. The coal bunkers, designed in connection with the new boiler-house, are yet in an unfinished condition. The archway through which run the cars carrying coal to the boilers has been completed. The foundation walls of the structure are finished and the coal pockets have all been graded and have received the final coating of cement. A temporary wooden roof has been erected over the whole structure, and it is now available for use until such time as it can be completed in accordance with the original design. With the exception of the roof, all the work thus far done is

permanent, and will not require to be done again. Moreover, it was highly necessary in order to preserve from injury or actual destruction, the portions done last year.

DYNAMO-ROOM.

Adjacent to the boiler-room already described is the dynamo-room, built this season. In this are installed two generators from the Ames Iron Works, one of 100 K. W. and the other of 50 K. W., from which the current is derived to furnish light and power for the institution, the former at night and the latter during the day. This will enable us to dispense with the worn out engine which now furnishes power for the laundry.

The old engine-room and parts of the present kitchen and bakery will eventually be utilized as a shop for engineers and pipe fitters. In the remaining portion of the old bakery the machinery for the cold storage plant is in process of erection by the Isbell-Porter Co., of Newark, N. J. The brine, which is the medium through which refrigeration is produced, after having been brought to the requisite temperature, is conveyed through insulated pipes to the dining-room building and made to circulate through the refrigerating rooms, where perishable supplies are to be stored.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

The telephone system in operation at the Hospital for many years, in consequence of the expansion of the institution, had become inadequate to its needs. Moreover, the instruments were frequently out of order, interrupting the service when most needed, and requiring constant outlay for repairs. In January last specifications were submitted to the Southern New England Telephone Co. to install a fifty-one station plant by means of which each ward of the institution, as well as various out buildings, were to be placed in speaking communication with the various offices, and the buildings with each other. The committee appointed by your Board accepted the proposition of the Telephone Company and the plant was installed as directed for the sum of \$812, exclusive of wiring, which was done at cost with an addition of 10 per cent. for superintendence. The old wiring in the Main

Hospital and that leading to several of the detached buildings was found to be in fair condition, and with slight repair was utilized with a considerable reduction in the anticipated cost of wiring. The system has given entire satisfaction since the date of installation, there having been scarcely any annoyance from interruption of the service.

MIDDLE HOSPITAL.

Under the direction of your Board, the use of the attics of the Middle Hospital as sleeping accommodations for patients was discontinued, and the space thus afforded was converted into rooms for female employees. Ample egress is afforded by two broad staircases and a fire-escape. The rooms are very well adapted, on account of their retired location, to the accommodation of people employed on night service who necessarily sleep during the day. Two large rooms of similar character, one for male, and the other for female employees, were provided on the upper floors of the North Hospital.

Among the much needed repairs at the Middle Hospital may be mentioned the substitution of iron for plaster ceilings in eight dormitories and plastering the side walls in four, in addition to the usual painting and whitewashing. The grounds between the Middle and South Hospitals were filled in and graded to a higher level, which prevents the annoyance of large areas of standing water after storms.

SOUTH HOSPITAL.

In order to provide for our constantly and rapidly increasing numbers, a three-story iron and brick addition 60 feet by 40 feet has been built to the north wing of the South Hospital. The framework is of iron and the floors granolithic, covered with linoleum. The two upper floors communicating with the adjacent wards of the Hospital, are utilized as dormitories, each containing thirty-five beds. Bath and toilet accommodations are provided for each, as well as closets for the storage of clothing and bedding. At night the dormitories are in charge of night nurses. The lower floor serves as a sitting and dining-room for a part of the occupants of the floors above. The whole is piped for both gas and electricity, and heated by the direct-indirect system of radiation.

The floors communicate with each other by a slate and iron fire-proof stairway, and are shut off from the South Hospital itself by metal covered doors. In fact, the entire structure is practically fire-proof. The second and third floors are each provided with an iron veranda having an eastern exposure, where the occupants can enjoy the sunlight and fresh air. The architects were Messrs. Curtis & Johnson, of Hartford, and the contractor was William Mylchreest, of Middletown.

In one of the main halls of the South Hospital where the ceiling needed renewal, this has been done with metal and painted in different colors.

In order to secure a circulation of fresh air in the corridors and dormitories of the two upper wards, four globe ventilators have been placed on the roof and communication established with different parts of the wards by means of pipes running through the attic. The result has been highly satisfactory as the ventilation throughout these wards has been greatly improved.

FARM HOUSE.

The improvements at the Farm House begun under the administration of my predecessor were completed early in the autumn of 1901, prior to the advent of cold weather. They consisted in an extensive renovation of the main part of the house, such as changes of stairways and partitions, plastering, painting, etc. In addition to the improvements made in the old structure, an addition 36 feet by 25 feet was built, whereby accommodations were provided for more than double the original number of patients. The entire Farm House is now heated by steam and receives its water supply from the hospital main through a $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch branch pipe which was laid last spring. An attempt had previously been made to supply the premises with water from a well dug in the adjacent valley, from whence the water was delivered by a windmill to a tank on higher ground, and thence by gravity to the house. This scheme, however, never gave satisfactory results and was soon abandoned.

SILVER MINE HOUSE.

It having become imperative, on account of increasing numbers, to again utilize the Silver Mine House for the accommodation of patients, thorough and extensive repairs were necessary. The roof was shingled and the sides covered with builder's paper, and likewise shingled, to insure warmth. The rooms were painted and papered, and a boiler of sufficient size provided to heat them all comfortably by steam. The entire expense of renovating the building was \$663.51 and it now affords comfortable quarters for nearly forty quiet male patients.

MAIN COTTAGE.

Scarcely any repairs except such as were absolutely unavoidable have been done on the Main or Farmer's Cottage, since its erection. As a natural consequence an unexpected amount of work was required in order to put the building in a satisfactory condition. Nearly half the ceilings in the day rooms and dormitories, and practically all of those in the single rooms had to be renewed. In order to meet a long experienced want, rooms have been prepared in the basement where clothing, boots and shoes can be dried and made comfortable after exposure to rain or snow. These rooms, two in number, are provided with steam coils, over which are racks and hangers where wet clothing can be suspended. It is now quite unnecessary for out-of-door workers to wear their soiled, and oftentimes wet clothing on the ward.

MAIN BUILDING.

An increase of the working force in the business office of the Hospital necessitated a rearrangement and some changes in the living quarters on the fourth floor of the Center building whereby an extra bath room and some closets were secured.

The iron verandas and fire escapes of the Main and South Hospitals have been painted, as well as Ward 6, South, of the Main Hospital.

On windy days in the coldest weather there has been some difficulty in keeping the lower wards of the north wing comfortable, especially for the elderly people. Last winter, therefore, the heating system on these halls was reinforced by several direct radiators, since which there has been no difficulty in keeping them comfortable at all times and under all circumstances.

When the estimate was made for the iron bridges connecting the wards of the Main Hospital with the new congregate dining-room, it was ascertained that by prolonging the walls of the assembly-room eastward about eighteen feet, a passageway could be secured inside the addition thus enclosed, which would take the place of the iron corridor originally intended, at a reduction in the expense of about \$825. The adoption of this plan would give us an increase of nearly twenty feet in the length of the assembly-room at a comparatively slight outlay. Authority was therefore given to make the change. Nearly all that portion of the room now occupied by the stage, will be turned into the auditorium, and will still leave the stage almost as deep and of sufficient width to meet every reasonable purpose. To have secured an addition to the assembly-room of equal extent at any other time, and under any other circumstances, would have required an outlay of more than double what it will cost to carry out the present scheme.

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENTS.

In addition to the usual administrative work of the hospital during the past two years, it has been necessary to devote no little time and attention to the still uncompleted buildings and improvements. The consolidation of four heating plants into one, the lowering of the boilers involved in the plan, the installation of the electrical plant for power and lighting, and the construction of the addition to the South Hospital are finished. The new bakery is already in operation and the congregate dining-room is ready for use with the exception of laying the linoleum. The cold-storage plant is rapidly nearing completion and the general kitchen is ready for the furniture. While the storage-room for flour has been in constant use for several months, the store for general merchandise is still lacking inside fixtures. It is intended that the vegetable cellar shall be ready for the storage of the fall crop of vegetables. In those portions of the congregate dining-room building where it is proposed to locate the laundry and bathing appurtenances, but little has been done, as the completion of these departments is not contemplated at present. The extraordinary construction and improvements just mentioned are parts of one general plan of reorganization rendered necessary by the unanticipated growth

of the institution. Although many vexatious delays have been experienced in the progress of the work, most of them have been due to causes beyond our control. By far the most serious inconvenience has resulted from our inability to avail ourselves of the room which the completion and organization of the congregate dining-room would enable us to vacate. All patients properly committed have, however, been received without delay, but oftentimes at the cost of no little difficulty and anxiety. We have endeavored as far as possible to counteract the undesirable features of the situation by careful attention to cleanliness and ventilation, and by a considerable increase in the corps of attendants, especially of those on night service. That some measure of success has attended the effort is evidenced by the fact that no case of suicide, or of contagious or infectious disease, has occurred in the institution during the past year.

ENTERTAINMENTS

During the colder months of the year when out-of-door amusements are impossible and opportunities for exercise limited, the custom of interrupting the monotony of hospital life by varied entertainments has continued. Many a long winter evening has been pleasantly, and no doubt profitably, spent in the assembly-room by as many of our patients as circumstances would permit. These agreeable interruptions of hospital routine contribute to the happiness, at least, of those mentally infirm, inasmuch as their thoughts are temporarily diverted from their morbid, and oftentimes distressing delusions. The list of entertainments during the two years includes the usual variety of dancing parties, concerts, dramatic exhibitions, readings, stereopticon lectures, etc., as a glance at the following list will show.

I wish, in this connection to express our grateful appreciation of the efforts of those friends who at the cost of time and inconvenience to themselves have favored us with excellent, as well as gratuitous entertainments.

LIST OF ENTERTAINMENTS.

Impersonations, by Mr. Eccles.

Reading, by Myra C. Holmes.

Stereopticon lecture on the people of Turkey, by H. K. Samuelian.

Stereopticon lecture, by R. Turner, two evenings.

Phonographic entertainment, by J. J. Mylchreest, two evenings.
Stereopticon lecture, by Anna N. Benjamin.
Dramatic entertainment, by Professor Foote.
Ventriloquism, by Mr. W. A. Coles.
Concert, by the Misses Wallenthin.
"Vacation," by Y. M. Parish Club.
Stereopticon lecture on Paris, by Miss Ada Crow.
"A Bachelor Maid," by High School.
"Mother Goose Rhymes," by Girls' Friendly Society.
Reading, by Miss Louise H. Allyn, two evenings.
Concert, by Hospital Company, three evenings.
Concert, by Wesleyan Glee Club, three evenings.
Concert, by Van Houten's Jubilee Singers.
Stereopticon lecture, by Prof. H. E. Northrop, two evenings.
Literary and Dramatic, by Mr. and Mrs. Pierce, two evenings.
"Caruthers and Others," "My Lord in Livery," by Middletown Company.
Chalk Talk, by Prof. G. E. Little.
Clay Talk, by Prof. E. S. Woods.
"She Stoops to Conquer," by Psi Upsilon Club.
Impersonations, by Mr. Frank Reynolds, two evenings.
Reading, by Miss Agnes M. Taylor.
Reading, by Mr. Taggart.
Variety, reading, etc., Mr. G. H. Pray.
Stereopticon lecture, by Mr. F. A. Holden.
Variety, by Armstrong & Gatzke, two evenings.
Banjo recital, by Mr. Salvatore Di Grazia.
Lecture, by Mr. Rufus Fuller.
Hand bells, etc., by Mr. Joe Lorraine.
Concert, by Bacon Banjo Quintette, two evenings.
Moving pictures, by Mr. R. Biew.
Stereopticon lecture on the Philippines, by Rev. Nestor Light.
Ventriloquism, by Mr. Bryant.
Reading, by Miss Edith Ford.
Concert and reading, by Mr. Leon Wheeler.
Concert, by Miss L. Barton and Hospital Company.
Minstrels, by Wesleyan Juniors.
Dancing parties, twenty-four evenings.

(Dancing parties, 24; 52 other entertainments.)

During the summer months it has been the aim to have patients live as much as possible in the open air. In many instances the beauty of the lawn, walks and flowers have been sufficient to lure them from the halls, but where these inducements to out-of-door life have failed, games have been provided. Croquet is played almost daily by a considerable number of female patients, and on one or two days during the week,

games of baseball between the Hospital team and visiting clubs have been witnessed by large and appreciative audiences, composed of our patients and a considerable number of interested visitors from our immediate neighborhood. The average attendance of patients at these games has been in the vicinity of 1,000. Thirty-one games have been played during the past season, resulting in twenty-seven victories and four defeats for the home team.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The financial status of the Hospital is exhibited in the statements appended in connection with the Treasurer's report. The reserve, or emergency fund, has been very decidedly reduced for several reasons. Although the standard of care has been jealously maintained, and that of personal attendance materially increased, as was necessary on account of our overcrowded condition, the price of board and treatment has remained at \$2.80 per week until the close of the biennial period. This low rate would have been quite impossible had it not been for the fact that a considerable number of our chronic cases who are in robust physical health have been taught to perform simple manual labor until they are, under intelligent supervision, practically self-supporting. This enables us to extend to such as require it, care and attention, costing in some instances, several times the amount received for their support. The decided advance in the price of meats, feed, potatoes, coal, and other necessities, has made a considerable difference in the cost of support as compared with preceding years. Heavy drafts have been made upon the Hospital funds, not only for ordinary and extraordinary repairs, but for new construction. The building and furnishing of the addition to the South Hospital 60 feet by 40 feet, costing \$14,221 was paid for from the Hospital treasury. The addition to the Farm House, its new water supply, the repairs on the Silver Mine House, the preparation of increased accommodations for help at the Middle and North Hospitals, and the installment of an improved telephone system, belong properly not to ordinary repairs, but to new construction, and have all contributed to reduce our balance lower than it has been for several years. As we are irrevocably committed to a vast scheme of reorganization, the cost of which will far exceed

the original estimates, it is altogether probable that for the next biennial period the Hospital will have immediate use for all its available funds.

LABORATORY.

Our laboratory continues to be a valuable adjunct to the scientific and professional work of the Hospital. As a means of accurate diagnosis, it is almost invaluable. There is a vast difference in the satisfaction derived from exact knowledge compared with that which comes from the approximate and empirical, and it is for this reason that the laboratory method of diagnosis is so far in advance of that which prevailed prior to the acceptance of the germ theory of disease. Dr. Diefendorf continues in charge of the laboratory work, in which he is ably assisted by Dr. Jessie W. Fisher. The internes devote their time partly to pathological, chemical, and microscopical work in the laboratory, and partly to the clinical study of psychiatry on the wards. At the daily staff meetings for the presentation and discussion of cases, every physician in the service of the Hospital has an opportunity of sharing the results which accrue from the study and observation of each and all his co-workers. The following, prepared by Dr. Diefendorf, is a brief resumé of the literary and scientific work accomplished by the staff since our last report.

The physicians of the staff have made many contributions to medical literature, several of which are the outcome of the clinical work established four years ago.

"Clinical Psychiatry," a text-book on insanity, of 420 pages, by Dr. Diefendorf, was published in June, 1902, by Macmillan & Co., of New York.

Drs. Keniston, Diefendorf and Fisher were chosen as contributors to Vol. V., of the Revised Edition of the Reference Handbook of Medical Sciences, published by Wm. Wood & Co., their subjects being Paranoia, by Dr. Keniston, Insanity of Degeneracy by Dr. Diefendorf, and Hysterical Insanity by Dr. Fisher.

Articles Contributed to Medical Literature by Members of the Medical Staff.

TITLE.	AUTHOR.	WHERE READ.	WHERE PUBLISHED.
Paranoid Dementia, - - - - -	Dr. Page, -	N. E. Medico-Psychological Assoc.,	-
Connecticut's Influence in the Development of the American Hospital for the Insane, }	Dr. Page, -	Connecticut State Medical Society,	Proceedings of the Society.
Dementia Precox, - - - - -	Dr. Noble, -	Middlesex County Medical Society,	Yale Medical Journal,
Sanatorium Treatment of Tuberculosis, -	Dr. Fisher, -	Middlesex County Medical Society,	Hartford Courant.
Report on Progress in Psychiatry, - - -	Dr. Diefendorf,	Connecticut State Medical Society,	Proceedings of the Society, 1901.
Use and Abuse of Bromides in the Treat- ment of Mental Diseases, - - - - -	Dr. Diefendorf,	Connecticut State Medical Society,	American Medicine.
Alcoholic Psychoses: Clinical Aspects and Differential Diagnosis, - - - - -	Dr. Stanley, -	Connecticut State Medical Society,	{ Journal of Inebriety. } Virginia Medical Journal.
Melancholia, Periodical, and other Depres- sions, - - - - -	Dr. Keniston,	Connecticut State Medical Society,	Proceedings of the Society, 1902.
The Babinski Phenomenon in Insane Epi- leptics, - - - - -	Dr. Keniston,	American Medical Association, -	-
Middle Ear Diseases and Intercranial Com- plications, - - - - -	Dr. Coleburn,	Middlesex County Medical Society,	-
Ocular Headaches, - - - - -	Dr. Coleburn,	Central Medical Society, -	-
Diphtheria and its Treatment by Antitoxin,	Dr. Mountain,	Central Medical Society, -	Yale Medical Journal.

Under the direction of Professor Fisher of Wesleyan University, Mr. Burr made a statistical study of "The Insane in Connecticut," which is to be published by the Journal of the American Statistical Association, and Mr. Davis, a statistical study of "Alcoholism and Insanity."

PATHOLOGICAL REPORT.

During the past two years the work in the pathological laboratory has been continued along the same lines on which it was inaugurated; namely, to advance medical science by investigating the causes of death and of mental disease by post mortem examination, and to aid in the diagnosis of disease by clinical examination with the microscope.

The number of autopsies performed in the year 1900-1901 was seventy, and in the year 1901-1902, fifty-four. In these one hundred and twenty-four cases many have been very interesting and instructive. Some of these specimens have been demonstrated before our local and county medical societies, as well as to the Yale medical students in their clinics at the Hospital. A number of the cases have been reported by Dr. Coleburn in a paper entitled "Disease of the Coronary Arteries as a Cause of Sudden Death," and others in a paper entitled "Endocarditis." Dr. Ferry has in preparation a paper on "Aortic Aneurism with Rupture and Spasmodic Recovery," with report of a case.

The clinical material received for examination from different parts of the Hospital is as follows:

	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
Blood examinations, estimation of hæmoglobin, number		
of erythrocytes, etc., - - - - -	442	1,186
For malarial plasmodia, - - - - -	22	37
For widal test, - - - - -	159	67
Throat cultures, - - - - -	223	33
Sputum, - - - - -	117	126
Special urine, - - - - -	37	82
Pus, - - - - -	34	16
Stomach contents, - - - - -	14	8
Feces, - - - - -	4	3
From cow barn, - - - - -	13	20

The material from the cow barn included milk from the suspected tuberculous udders, uterine discharges and diseased organs of slaughtered animals, especially tuberculous cows in which the ordinary macroscopic examination did not suffice for a diagnosis.

Besides the special urine examinations cited above, the routine urine examinations of recent admissions to the Hospital amounted in 1900-1901 to about 1,696 specimens, and in 1901-1902 about 1,748. Furthermore, urine examinations have been made of all the patients in the Central and Middle Hospitals in the investigation of a problem in reference to the significance of casts in the urine and the prevalence of kidney diseases among the insane. This has entailed the examination of about 2,960 specimens. A preliminary report of this work has been made by Dr. Diefendorf, and will be published in an article entitled "The Value of Hyaline Casts in the Diagnosis and Prognosis of Renal Diseases."

Beginning in March, 1901, two important problems were undertaken in the study of the blood in dementia paralytica and manic-depressive insanity with a view to ascertaining, if possible, something in relation to the nature of these diseases. Dr. Jessie Fisher, after an examination of 661 specimens of blood, extending over a period of nineteen months, has prepared a preliminary report in reference of manic-depressive insanity, which is now ready for publication.

A preliminary report is also being prepared of the other problem by Dr. Diefendorf and Mr. Stone, after an examination of 830 specimens of blood.

In addition to the above work, Mr. Burr, the laboratory technician, published in the *Journal of Applied Microscopy*, "A Modification of Eosin Methylene Blue Staining," which was devised by himself.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To the friends who have contributed in any way to the pleasure and entertainment of those who are necessarily deprived of much that renders life enjoyable, I wish to express our grateful acknowledgments, likewise for the numerous donations of illustrated papers, magazines, and periodicals with which they have with kind thoughtfulness favored us. The following is a partial list:

Illustrated papers and magazines, by L. R. Hazen, G. W. Wilson, H. L. Brown, Prof. William N. Rice, Miss Jennie Burke, Mrs. C. N. Parmelee, F. C. Gardiner, Wadsworth Chapter, D. A. R., C. H. Williams, E. B. Chaffee, Mr. Hubbard, Anna Streek, Mable H. Haas, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. H. L. Starr, Gilbert Wilson, R. Mathison, Mrs. F. E. B. Nichols, W. C. Dexter, Henry Ward, Ella Fairchild, S. E. Bacon, S. V. Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Baldwin, Dr. Babcock, E. W. French, Mrs. M. Maine and G. W. Burke.

Religious papers, by L. R. Hazen, Prof. M. B. Crawford, Mrs. Margaret Axtel, Mrs. A. D. Medlicott, Mrs. S. E. Bacon, Prof. Winchester, Rev. R. Maplesden, Dr. G. W. Burke, S. B. Davis, Mary Brewer, Lucy Brown, Karl Killen, Edward W. Johnson, Mrs. J. Wells, Mrs. O. W. Woodworth, Mrs. S. J. H., Mrs. S. W. Loper and Anon.

Newspapers by Wilson & Burr.

Volumes of bound books by Pelton & King, Mrs. F. E. B. Nichols, Henry Ward, and Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Baldwin.

The Courant, daily, Hartford.

The Times, weekly, Hartford.

The Connecticut Catholic, weekly, Hartford.

The Religious Herald, weekly, Hartford.

The Daily Palladium, New Haven.

The Tolland County Journal, weekly, Rockville.

The Standard, weekly, Bridgeport.

The Osterns Harold, weekly, New Britain.

The Catholic Transcript, weekly.

Foremen of long experience are still in charge of the several departments of mechanical labor. The only change to be noted is that of chief engineer. The former incumbent, Mr. Harry Armstrong, resigned his position in May last, and his place has been very acceptably filled by Mr. Walter R. Davis, who combines with his extensive knowledge of steam heating, boilers, engines, etc., a thorough insight into electricity in all its various applications.

Your efficient matron, supervisors and housekeepers, by their loyal and faithful service contribute largely to the physical comfort of our patients, which, alas! in too many instances is all that remains that can be appreciated or enjoyed.

BUSINESS MANAGER'S OFFICE.

The increase of work in the business office has necessitated an addition to its force. This has been met by your appointment of Mr. W. S. Wetherbee, as Assistant Business Manager, Mr. Thomas M. Durfee continuing at the head of the office as

Business Manager. Mr. Wetherbee brings to the duties of his new position a long and honorable experience in the service of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., and although he has been with us less than a year, he has already demonstrated his fitness for the position.

CHANGES.

On August 31, 1901, the resignation of my predecessor, Dr. Charles W. Page, as Superintendent, took effect, in consequence of which the first half of the biennial period belongs to his administration. Since assuming charge of the institution I have endeavored to conduct its affairs along lines similar to those already inaugurated with your approval, but with such variations from time to time as seemed judicious, or were required through changed conditions, rendered imperative.

With the exception of Superintendent, the personnel of the medical staff remains unchanged. To those well tried co-workers of long experience in hospital service, is due in no small degree whatever measure of success has been achieved in the prosecution of this beneficent and philanthropic work. Several have been in the continuous service of the Hospital almost from the date of its organization, and have helped to make its history. The successful administration of this great charity has demanded their best energies as well as constant vigilance and self-denial, all of which have been cheerfully rendered in the service of afflicted humanity.

Finally, gentlemen, I desire to express to you my deep sense of obligation for your untiring interest in the welfare of the Institution, and your well directed efforts to lighten the burdens and perplexities which have been inseparable from the administration of its affairs during the past two years. Your timely suggestions, wise counsels, and unvarying courtesy have rendered duty a pleasure.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. NOBLE,

September 30, 1902.

Superintendent.

TABLE I.
GENERAL STATISTICS.

	1900-1901.			1901-1902.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number at beginning of the year, }	976	1,102	2,078	1,014	1,138	2,152
Persons admitted in the year, }	229	195	424	239	198	437
Total present in the year, }	1,205	1,297	2,502	1,253	1,336	2,589
Discharged:						
Recovered,	35	35	70	30	36	66
Improved,	41	17	58	26	19	45
Stationary,	41	28	69	37	24	61
Died, - - -	74	79	153	72	86	158
Remaining at the end of the year, }	1,014	1,138	2,152	1,088	1,171	2,259
Average present during the year, }	1,000.15	1,126.49	2,126.16	1,050.10	1,142.86	2,192.96

TABLE II.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES SINCE THE OPENING OF THE
HOSPITAL, APRIL 30TH, 1868.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cases admitted, - - - - -	5,425	4,757	10,182
Cases discharged—Recovered, - -	1,041	977	2,018
Improved, - - - - -	826	615	1,441
Stationary, - - - - -	1,028	784	1,812
Died, - - - - -	1,442	1,210	2,652

AVERAGE NUMBER PRESENT EACH YEAR SINCE THE OPEN-
ING OF THE HOSPITAL.

YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1868-69, - - - - -	79.35	6.12	85.47
1869-70, - - - - -	110.63	114.54	225.17
1870-71, - - - - -	115.97	117.72	233.69
1871-72, - - - - -	124.21	118.44	242.65
1872-73, - - - - -	132.11	132.43	264.54
1873-74, - - - - -	146.43	193.29	339.72
1874-75, - - - - -	198.54	227.19	425.73
1875-76, - - - - -	225.60	227.02	452.62
1876—April 1st to November 30th, -	228.39	228.57	456.97
1876-77, - - - - -	231.45	232.43	463.88
1877-78, - - - - -	236.11	238.06	474.17
1878-79, - - - - -	244.57	253.76	498.34
1879-80, - - - - -	250.08	263.95	514.63
1880-81, - - - - -	293.17	315.39	608.51
1881-82, - - - - -	357.26	432.01	789.27
1882-83, - - - - -	385.61	468.89	854.50
1883-84, - - - - -	402.58	480.64	883.22
1884—December 1st to June 30th, 1885, -	427.55	518.76	946.31
1885-86, - - - - -	487.86	589.98	1,077.84
1886-87, - - - - -	541.00	652.87	1,193.87
1887-88, - - - - -	560.40	709.84	1,270.24
1888-89, - - - - -	598.38	740.76	1,339.14
1889-90, - - - - -	607.38	746.40	1,353.78
1890-91, - - - - -	640.15	783.93	1,424.08
1891-92, - - - - -	687.53	811.35	1,498.88
1892-93, - - - - -	698.08	810.01	1,508.09
1893-94, - - - - -	730.09	824.77	1,554.87
1894-95, - - - - -	758.02	835.05	1,593.07
1895—July 1st to September 30th, 1896, -	815.64	907.90	1,723.54
1896-97, - - - - -	856.89	944.04	1,801.53
1897-98, - - - - -	873.61	996.83	1,870.44
1898-99, - - - - -	901.93	1,038.80	1,940.73
1899-1900, - - - - -	959.79	1,077.37	2,037.16
1900-01, - - - - -	1,000.15	1,126.49	2,126.16
1901-02, - - - - -	1,050.10	1,142.86	2,192.96

TABLE III.

FORMS OF DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED SINCE THE ADOPTION OF THE PRESENT CLASSIFICATION IN 1898.

FORMS OF DISEASE.	1900-1901.			1901-1902.			SINCE ADOPTION OF PRESENT CLASSIFICATION.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fever delirium, - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	4
Infection psychosis, - - -	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Korssakow's disease, - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Amentia, - - -	1	—	1	1	5	6	4	8	12
Collapse delirium, - - -	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	3	4
Acquired neurasthenia, - - -	4	3	7	1	2	3	5	11	16
Toxic insanity, morphinism, } bromism, cocaineism, etc., }	2	1	3	3	—	3	8	3	11
Chronic alcoholism, - - -	12	3	15	10	5	15	54	17	71
Delirium tremens, - - -	10	1	11	3	—	3	33	5	38
Alcoholic delusional insanity, -	18	—	18	16	3	19	52	4	56
Alcoholic paranoia, - - -	2	—	2	2	—	2	10	2	12
Alcoholic paresis, - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dementia { Hebephrenic form, -	30	36	66	28	29	57	144	146	290
{ Catatonic form, -	10	10	20	21	18	39	57	45	102
{ Paranoid forms, -	17	21	38	21	27	48	51	67	118
General paresis, - - -	30	3	33	22	8	30	86	27	113
Organic dementia, - - -	7	8	15	10	6	16	33	20	53
Melancholia, - - -	3	11	14	3	8	11	16	39	55
Senile dementia, - - -	19	29	48	27	15	42	97	93	190
Periodical insanity, { a. Maniacal states, -	4	12	16	16	14	30	52	67	119
b. Hypomania, -	13	10	23	13	22	35	44	46	90
c. Delirious states, -	—	2	2	—	1	1	1	4	5
d. Depressive states, -	7	16	23	14	17	31	44	73	117
e. Mixed states, -	3	1	4	—	2	2	5	7	12
Paranoia, - - -	4	4	8	5	1	6	24	36	60
Epileptic insanity, - - -	8	10	18	9	4	13	43	34	77
Hysterical insanity, - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3
Impulsive insanity, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Imbecility, - - -	22	7	29	14	9	23	61	34	95
Idiocy, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Not insane, - - -	1	2	3	—	1	1	2	5	7
Total, - - -	229	195	424	239	198	437	933	803	1,736
Admitted before the adoption of } the present classification, }	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,492	3,954	8,446
Total, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,425	4,757	10,182

TABLE IV.

FORMS OF DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED BEFORE THE
ADOPTION OF THE PRESENT CLASSIFICATION IN 1898.

FORMS OF DISEASE.	NUMBER RECEIVED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania—Acute, - - - - -	924	748	1,672
Sub-acute, - - - - -	20	7	27
Chronic, - - - - -	1,019	1,110	2,129
Melancholia—Acute, - - - - -	706	674	1,380
Chronic, - - - - -	375	333	708
Attonita, - - - - -	7	7	14
Dementia—Acute, - - - - -	30	20	50
Chronic, - - - - -	194	257	451
Organic, - - - - -	59	37	96
Epileptic insanity, - - - - -	243	125	368
Hysterical " - - - - -	—	16	16
Neurasthenic " - - - - -	2	5	7
Puerperal " - - - - -	—	97	97
Recurrent " - - - - -	93	128	221
Senile " - - - - -	183	221	404
Toxic " - - - - -	205	42	247
Paranoia, - - - - -	76	17	93
General paresis, - - - - -	174	23	197
Imbecility, - - - - -	133	64	197
Not insane, - - - - -	49	23	72
Total, - - - - -	4,492	3,954	8,446

TABLE V.

Forms of mental diseases in cases admitted and discharged since the adoption of the present classification in 1898.

29

CONNECTICUT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

FORMS OF DISEASE.	CASES ADMITTED.			PER CT. OF EACH FORM ADMITTED.				RECOVERED.			IMPROVED.			STATION-ARY.			DIED.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Fever delirium.	4	—	4	.42	—	.23		3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	4
Infection psychosis, -	—	2	2	—	.24	.11		1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Korsakow's disease,	—	1	1	—	.12	.05		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amentia, -	4	8	12	.42	.99	.69		2	7	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	10
Collapse delirium,	1	3	4	.10	.37	.23		—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	4
Acquired neurasthenia,	5	11	16	.53	1.35	.92		3	3	6	2	3	5	3	2	5	—	—	—	5	8	13
Toxic insanity, morphinism, brom- ism, cocaineism, etc.,	8	3	11	.86	.37	.63		3	1	4	2	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	5	3	8
Chronic alcoholism,	54	17	71	5.77	2.11	4.08		11	9	20	15	3	18	12	3	15	9	5	14	47	20	67
Delirium tremens,	33	5	38	3.53	.62	2.18		19	2	21	4	—	4	4	—	4	1	1	2	28	3	31
Alcoholic delusional insanity,	52	4	56	5.57	.49	3.23		15	1	16	4	1	5	5	3	8	5	1	6	29	6	35
Alcoholic paranoia,	10	2	12	1.07	.24	.09		—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	4
Alcoholic paresis,	1	—	1	.10	—	.05		1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Alcoholic paresis, -	144	146	290	15.33	18.18	16.70		6	6	12	23	12	35	29	25	54	32	47	79	84	90	174
Dementia { Hebephrenic form,	57	45	102	6.11	5.60	5.84		1	6	7	9	7	16	13	4	17	19	9	28	42	26	68
{ Catatonic form,	51	67	118	5.45	8.32	6.79		—	—	—	3	1	4	14	10	24	14	22	36	31	33	64
{ Paranoïd forms,	86	27	113	9.21	3.36	6.51		—	—	—	3	—	3	17	2	19	70	16	86	90	18	108
General paresis,	33	20	53	3.53	2.49	3.05		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	13	40	35	15	50
Organic dementia,	16	39	55	1.71	4.85	3.16		4	10	14	3	11	14	5	7	12	14	24	38	26	52	78
Melancholia,	97	93	190	10.39	11.58	10.92		—	—	—	8	10	18	1	5	6	65	93	158	70	100	170
Senile dementia,	52	67	119	5.57	8.32	6.85		22	43	65	9	2	11	2	1	3	12	10	22	43	68	111
{ a. Maniacal states,	52	67	119	5.57	8.32	6.85		22	43	65	9	2	11	2	1	3	12	10	22	43	68	111
{ b. Delirious states,	44	46	90	4.71	5.72	5.18		35	19	54	9	2	11	2	1	3	5	—	5	51	22	73
{ c. Depressive states,	44	46	90	4.71	5.72	5.18		35	19	54	9	2	11	2	1	3	5	—	5	51	22	73
{ d. Mixed states,	1	4	5	.10	.49	.28		3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paranoia,	5	7	12	.53	.87	.69		5	3	8	1	4	5	2	2	4	1	—	—	1	9	18
Epileptic insanity,	24	36	60	2.57	4.47	3.45		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	13	31	44	44
Hysterical insanity,	43	34	77	4.61	4.23	4.43		—	2	2	9	2	11	10	6	16	19	19	38	38	27	65
Impulsive insanity,	—	—	—	—	.12	.05		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Imbecility,	61	34	95	6.53	4.23	5.47		—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	8	16	24	24	24	48
Idiocy,	1	—	1	.10	—	.05		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not insane,	2	5	7	.21	.62	.40		—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	7	—	—	—	2	—	2
Total,	933	803	1736	—	—	—		146	164	310	122	69	191	154	110	264	305	302	607	727	645	1372

TABLE VI.—Number of admissions and attacks in patients admitted since the adoption of the present classification in 1898.

FORMS OF DISEASE.	ADMISSIONS.													ATTACKS.																								
	Males.						Females.							Males.						Females.																		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	S*U†	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	S*U†	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	S*U†	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	S*U†		
Fever delirium,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Infection psychosis,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Korsakow's disease,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Amentia, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Collapse delirium,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Acquired neurasthenia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Toxic insanity, morphinism,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
bromism, cocaineism, etc.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Chronic alcoholism, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Delirium tremens,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Alcoholic delusional insanity,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Alcoholic paranoia, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Alcoholic paresis,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Dementia { Hebephrenic form,	11	2	10	10	3	-	-	-	-	11	27	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	138	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
{ Catatonic form,	48	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
{ Precox, { Paranoid forms,	39	10	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	49	13	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
{ General paresis,	79	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
{ Organic dementia,	30	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
{ Melancholia,	13	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
{ Senile dementia,	93	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
{ a. Maniacal states,	35	7	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	43	13	5	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	25	13	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
{ b. Hypomania,	23	8	7	2	1	3	-	-	-	20	12	4	2	3	1	1	-	-	-	13	6	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
{ c. Delirious states,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
{ d. Depressive states,	29	7	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	45	18	4	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	21	13	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
{ e. Mixed states,	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Paranoia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Epileptic insanity,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Hysterical insanity,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Impulsive insanity,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Imbecility,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Idiocy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Not insane,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total,	757	112	37	15	4	4	3	1	-	632	109	33	12	5	7	1	1	3	-	809	60	28	9	3	2	4	10	6	667	59	27	14	13	8	1	1	9	4

* Several. † Unknown.

TABLE VII.

CAUSES OF INSANITY IN THOSE ADMITTED.

CAUSES ALLEGED.	1900-1901.			1901-1902.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety, - - - - -	-	5	5	2	6	8	173	97	270
Arsenic habit, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Abortion, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Apoplexy, - - - - -	1	3	4	5	3	8	75	39	114
Cerebral tumor, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Cerebro-spinal meningitis, - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	8	10
Confinement, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	23
Chloral habit, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Congenital defect, - - - - -	11	4	15	3	3	6	112	45	157
Connected with the affections, - - - - -	1	2	3	1	1	2	116	235	351
Domestic difficulties, - - - - -	2	4	6	3	-	3	46	126	172
Diabetes melitus, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dissipation, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	24
Epilepsy, - - - - -	8	10	18	8	4	12	258	159	417
Excessive venery, - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	25	2	27
Fluctuations of fortune, - - - - -	1	2	3	1	1	2	77	36	113
Fevers, - - - - -	2	3	5	-	1	1	28	31	59
Hysteria, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	22
Ill health, - - - - -	4	7	11	3	11	14	229	389	618
Influenza, - - - - -	3	-	3	1	-	1	17	12	29
Injuries to head and spine, - - - - -	7	1	8	3	4	7	141	31	172
Intemperance, - - - - -	48	10	58	47	12	59	924	195	1,119
Masturbation, - - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	204	41	245
Menopause, - - - - -	-	4	4	-	3	3	-	111	111
Menstruation, disorders of, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	27
Meningitis, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8
Nervous shock, - - - - -	-	4	4	-	3	3	13	32	45
Nostalgia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	13
Not insane, - - - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	50	26	76
Old age, - - - - -	19	29	48	21	12	33	203	253	456
Over-study, - - - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	19	24	43
Opium habit, - - - - -	-	2	2	3	-	3	13	24	37
Overwork, - - - - -	4	9	13	1	9	10	119	168	287
Partial insolation, - - - - -	3	2	5	-	-	-	68	8	76
Puberty, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Puerperal state, pregnancy, etc., - - - - -	-	9	9	-	5	5	-	201	201
Religion, - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	53	71	124
Syphilis, - - - - -	8	2	10	3	6	9	49	39	88
Tobacco, - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	14	-	14
Tuberculosis, - - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	3	9	12
Uterine disease, - - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	50	50
Starvation and privation, - - - - -	-	2	2	1	1	2	3	20	23
Unknown, - - - - -	102	71	173	130	113	243	2,346	2,187	4,533
Total, - - - - -	229	195	424	239	198	437	5,425	4,757	10,182

TABLE VIII.

AGES OF THOSE ADMITTED.

AGE.	1900-1901.						1901-1902.					
	When Admitted.			When Attacked.			When Admitted.			When Attacked.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 15, -	1	—	1	26	9	35	1	—	1	15	8	23
15 to 20, -	3	9	12	11	19	30	6	7	13	12	8	20
20 to 25, -	21	14	35	22	19	41	20	9	29	18	14	32
25 to 30, -	27	18	45	23	24	47	31	27	58	30	23	53
30 to 35, -	28	20	48	31	24	55	33	30	63	33	24	57
35 to 40, -	33	23	56	24	16	40	27	31	58	27	29	56
40 to 45, -	38	22	60	28	20	48	23	22	45	22	15	37
45 to 50, -	26	15	41	10	10	20	25	17	42	16	15	31
50 to 60, -	14	27	41	11	12	23	31	22	53	20	24	44
60 to 70, -	23	25	48	17	14	31	21	23	44	16	14	30
70 to 80, -	11	14	25	8	8	16	19	5	24	13	3	16
80 and over, -	—	6	6	1	2	3	2	3	5	2	4	6
Unknown, -	3	—	3	16	16	32	—	1	1	15	16	31
Not insane, -	1	2	3	1	2	3	—	1	1	—	1	1
Total, -	229	195	424	229	195	424	239	198	437	239	198	437

TABLE IX.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE SINCE THE OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL.

AGE.	When Admitted.			When Attacked.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Under 15, -	18	17	35	262	130	392
15 to 20, -	211	161	372	352	309	661
20 to 25, -	561	413	974	647	579	1,226
25 to 30, -	741	547	1,288	707	651	1,358
30 to 35, -	692	579	1,271	638	590	1,228
35 to 40, -	671	604	1,275	534	555	1,089
40 to 45, -	567	515	1,082	447	421	868
45 to 50, -	499	469	968	360	363	723
50 to 60, -	659	684	1,343	476	457	933
60 to 70, -	427	413	840	345	252	597
70 to 80, -	244	209	453	152	151	303
80 and over, -	64	96	160	33	44	77
Unknown, -	20	22	42	421	227	648
Not insane, -	51	28	79	51	28	79
Total, -	5,425	4,757	10,182	5,425	4,757	10,182

TABLE X.

DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ENTRANCE OF THOSE
ADMITTED.

DURATION.	1900-1901.			1901-1902.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 1 month, - - -	29	20	49	39	33	72	655	599	1,254
1 to 3 months, - - -	29	20	49	29	34	63	751	555	1,306
3 to 6 " - - -	14	18	32	13	15	28	502	439	941
6 to 9 " - - -	8	8	16	9	9	18	341	284	625
9 to 12 " - - -	2	4	6	2	3	5	164	121	285
12 to 18 " - - -	24	14	38	25	15	40	449	368	837
18 to 24 " - - -	4	4	8	10	3	13	159	127	286
2 to 3 years, - - -	20	11	31	27	14	41	457	400	857
3 to 5 " - - -	22	20	42	23	15	38	426	450	876
5 to 10 " - - -	10	15	25	18	16	34	424	505	929
10 to 15 " - - -	4	15	19	11	7	18	226	233	459
15 to 20 " - - -	13	9	22	4	3	7	133	128	261
20 to 25 " - - -	7	7	14	6	2	8	90	90	180
25 to 30 " - - -	4	1	5	5	2	7	56	43	99
30 and over, - - -	12	8	20	—	4	4	74	103	177
Unknown, - - -	20	19	45	18	22	40	467	264	731
Not insane, - - -	1	2	3	—	1	1	51	28	79
Total, - - -	229	195	424	239	198	437	5,425	4,757	10,182

TABLE XI.

NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	1900-1901.			1901-1902.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Alabama, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
California, - - -	—	—	—	3	—	3	5	3	8
Connecticut, - - -	125	80	205	130	82	212	2,862	2,022	4,884
Delaware, - - -	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	2
District of Columbia, - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Florida, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Georgia, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
Illinois, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
Indiana, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Iowa, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Kansas, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Kentucky, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Louisiana, - - -	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	3	7
Maine, - - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	21	14	35
Maryland, - - -	—	—	—	1	1	2	8	7	15
Massachusetts, - - -	4	5	9	8	7	15	152	115	267
Michigan, - - -	1	1	2	—	—	—	5	3	8
Mississippi, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Missouri, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Nevada, - - -	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	1
New Hampshire, - - -	—	1	1	—	1	1	9	8	17
New Jersey, - - -	—	—	—	2	2	4	27	19	46
New York, - - -	15	12	27	14	11	25	290	268	558
North Carolina, - - -	2	1	3	—	—	—	18	5	23
Nova Scotia, - - -	—	—	—	3	3	6	—	3	3
Ohio, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	12
Pennsylvania, - - -	1	—	1	1	1	2	33	19	52
Rhode Island, - - -	1	—	1	4	4	8	59	33	92
South Carolina, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	1	22
Tennessee, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Texas, - - -	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	4	4
Vermont, - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	22	20	42
Virginia, - - -	1	2	3	—	—	—	24	25	49
Wisconsin, - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	4
Austria, - - -	4	4	8	4	3	7	29	20	49
Bermuda, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Canada, Dominion of, - - -	4	8	12	3	3	6	101	72	173
China, - - -	—	—	—	2	—	2	3	—	3
Cuba, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	7
Denmark, - - -	—	—	—	1	1	2	13	8	21
England, - - -	6	8	14	4	5	9	178	168	346
France, - - -	—	—	—	4	1	5	17	13	30
Germany, - - -	18	9	27	8	7	15	268	285	553
Ireland, - - -	27	43	70	28	48	76	925	1,331	2,256
Italy, - - -	3	3	6	4	3	7	51	21	72
Japan, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Norway, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
Russia, - - -	8	2	10	9	5	14	67	36	103

TABLE XI. — (Continued).

NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	1900-1901.			1901-1902.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Scotland, - - -	1	3	4	2	1	3	27	37	64
Spain, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Sweden, - - -	3	6	9	5	6	11	86	98	184
Switzerland, - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	14	9	23
Turkey, - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	4
Wales, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	10
West Indies, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Unknown, - - -	1	4	5	2	1	3	55	51	106
Total, - - -	229	195	424	239	198	437	5,425	4,757	10,182

TABLE XII.

RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

RESIDENCE.	1900-1901.			1901-1902.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State at large, - -	19	1	20	15	2	17	561	46	607
Hartford County, -	49	35	84	54	49	103	1,138	1,094	2,232
New Haven County, -	71	71	142	65	69	134	1,409	1,396	2,805
New London County,	13	25	38	25	22	47	479	475	954
Windham County, -	6	12	18	14	7	21	179	187	366
Litchfield County, -	12	10	22	13	10	23	271	284	555
Middlesex County, -	12	10	22	9	6	15	411	399	810
Tolland County, -	3	2	5	5	4	9	129	144	273
Fairfield County, -	44	29	73	39	29	68	838	730	1,568
Elsewhere, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	12
Total, - - -	229	195	424	239	198	437	5,425	4,757	10,182

TABLE XIII.
OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	1900-1901.			1901-1902.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accountants, - - -	-	-	-	5	-	5	58	-	58
Actors, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
Agents, - - -	-	-	-	3	1	4	57	3	60
Artists, - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	11	3	14
Brokers, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Clerks, - - -	15	-	15	9	4	13	140	10	150
Clergymen, - - -	1	-	1	2	-	2	21	-	21
Dentists, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Domestics, - - -	-	35	35	-	41	41	-	869	869
Druggists, - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1	21	-	21
Factory employes, -	26	17	43	24	14	38	485	343	828
Farmers, - - -	31	-	31	30	-	30	841	-	841
Fishermen, - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	13	-	13
Housekeepers, - - -	-	8	8	-	4	4	-	274	274
Housewives, - - -	-	81	81	-	84	84	-	1,936	1,936
Journalists, - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1	6	-	6
Laborers, - - -	50	-	50	51	-	51	1,244	-	1,244
Landlords, - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	9	-	9
Lawyers, - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	13	-	13
Machinists, - - -	9	-	9	8	-	8	186	-	186
Manufacturers, - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	34	-	34
Mechanics, - - -	6	-	6	10	-	10	481	-	481
Merchants, - - -	2	-	2	4	-	4	107	1	108
Newsboys, - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	9	-	9
No employment, - -	29	41	70	15	34	49	419	891	1,310
Nurses, - - -	-	2	2	-	4	4	1	29	30
Peddlers, - - -	1	-	1	2	-	2	25	1	26
Physicians, - - -	2	-	2	2	-	2	23	-	23
Railroad employes, -	2	-	2	2	-	2	72	-	72
Sailors, - - -	1	-	1	5	-	5	70	-	70
Saloon keepers, - -	2	-	2	5	-	5	42	1	43
Speculators, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Soldiers, - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1	5	-	5
Students, - - -	1	-	1	2	-	2	34	41	75
The trades, - - -	37	8	45	54	9	63	808	180	988
Teachers, - - -	-	3	3	1	2	3	24	105	129
Teamsters, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	-	88
Telegraph operators, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6
Unknown, - - -	5	-	5	1	-	1	43	65	108
Undertakers, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Waiters, - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	15	1	16
Total, - - -	229	195	424	239	198	437	5,425	4,757	10,182

TABLE XIV.
CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	1900-1901.			1901-1902.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single, - - - -	129	82	211	122	86	208	2,794	1,879	4,673
Married, - - - -	86	83	169	98	96	194	2,154	2,117	4,271
Widowed, - - - -	12	27	39	16	15	31	398	708	1,106
Unknown, - - - -	2	3	5	3	1	4	79	53	132
Total, - - - -	229	195	424	239	198	437	5,425	4,757	10,182

TABLE XV.
HOW COMMITTED.

	1900-1901.			1901-1902.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By friends, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	138	107	245
Probate Judges, - - -	203	191	394	210	194	404	4,519	4,577	9,096
Judges of Superior Court,	4	—	4	8	—	8	212	15	227
Governor's orders, -	8	—	8	6	1	7	208	17	225
Soldiers' Hospital Board,	6	—	6	6	—	6	144	—	144
Justice or Police Courts,	8	4	12	9	3	12	158	38	196
Order of General Assembly,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
County Commissioners,	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	2	47
Total, - - - -	229	195	424	239	198	437	5,425	4,757	10,182

TABLE XVI.
HOW SUPPORTED.

	1900-1901.			1901-1902.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By self or friends (paying),	—	—	—	—	—	—	166	123	289
State and friends (indigent)	61	76	137	65	89	154	1,802	2,130	3,932
State and Town (pauper),	149	118	267	155	107	262	2,869	2,461	5,330
State alone, - - - -	19	1	20	19	2	21	588	43	631
Total, - - - -	229	195	424	239	198	437	5,425	4,757	10,182

TABLE XVII.

FORMS OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED SINCE THE
ADOPTION OF THE PRESENT CLASSIFICATION IN 1898.

DISEASE.	NUMBER RECOVERED.			PER CT. RECOVERED OF EACH FORM ADMITTED.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Fever delirium, - - - - -	3	—	3	75.00	—	75.00
Infection psychosis, - - - - -	—	1	1	—	50.00	50.00
Amentia, - - - - -	2	7	9	50.00	87.50	75.00
Collapse delirium, - - - - -	—	3	3	—	100.00	75.00
Acquired neurasthenia, - - - - -	—	3	3	—	27.27	18.7
Toxic insanity, morphinism, } bromism, cocaineism, etc., }	3	1	4	42.50	33.33	36.3
Chronic alcoholism, - - - - -	11	9	20	20.37	52.94	28.1
Delirium tremens, - - - - -	19	2	21	57.57	40.00	55.2
Alcoholic delusional insanity, - - - - -	15	1	16	28.88	25.00	28.5
Alcoholic paresis, - - - - -	1	—	1	100.00	—	100.00
Dementia { Hebephrenic form, - - - - -	—	6	6	—	4.10	2.0
præcox, } Catatonic form, - - - - -	1	6	7	1.75	13.33	6.8
Melancholia, - - - - -	4	10	14	25.00	25.66	25.4
Periodical insanity, { a. Maniacal states, - - - - -	22	43	65	42.30	64.17	54.6
b. Hypomania, - - - - -	35	19	54	79.54	41.30	60.0
c. Depressive states, - - - - -	25	44	69	56.81	60.27	58.9
d. Delirious states, - - - - -	—	3	3	—	75.00	60.0
e. Mixed states, - - - - -	5	3	8	100.00	42.85	66.6
Hysterical insanity, - - - - -	—	2	2	—	66.66	66.6
Impulsive insanity, - - - - -	—	1	1	—	100.00	100.00
Total, - - - - -	146	164	310	—	—	—
Number recovered before the adoption } of the present classification, - - - }	895	813	1708	—	—	—
Total, - - - - -	1041	977	2018	—	—	—

TABLE XVIII.

FORMS OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED BEFORE THE
ADOPTION OF THE PRESENT CLASSIFICATION IN 1898.

DISEASE.	NUMBER RECOVERED.			PER CENT. RECOVERED OF EACH FORM ADMITTED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania—Acute, - - - - -	426	311	737	46.10	40.24	44.07
Sub-acute, - - - - -	20	2	22	100.00	28.56	81.48
Chronic, - - - - -	60	90	150	5.00	8.10	7.00
Melancholia—Acute, - - - - -	252	222	474	35.83	32.93	34.34
Chronic, - - - - -	57	71	128	15.20	21.02	18.07
Attonita, - - - - -	—	1	1	—	14.28	7.14
Dementia—Acute, - - - - -	6	5	11	20.00	25.00	22.00
Epileptic insanity, - - - - -	4	1	5	1.64	.80	1.33
Hysterical " - - - - -	—	9	9	—	56.25	56.25
Neurasthenic " - - - - -	1	3	4	50.00	60.00	57.14
Puerperal " - - - - -	—	59	59	—	60.82	60.82
Recurrent " - - - - -	38	31	69	40.86	24.37	31.17
Toxic " - - - - -	31	8	39	14.63	19.64	15.79
Total, - - - - -	895	813	1,708	—	—	—

TABLE XIX.

CAUSES (EXCITING) OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED
SINCE THE OPENING.

CAUSES.	NUMBER RECOVERED.			PER CENT. RECOVERED OF EACH FORM ADMITTED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abortion, - - -	—	2	2	—	20.00	20.00
Anxiety of mind, - -	50	46	96	28.90	47.42	35.55
Connected with the affections	42	67	109	36.20	28.93	31.05
Connected with fluctua- } tions of fortune, - }	19	10	29	24.67	27.77	24.77
Connected with religion, -	21	24	45	39.62	33.80	36.29
Domestic difficulties, -	12	33	45	26.08	26.19	26.16
Epilepsy, - - -	4	1	5	1.55	.62	1.19
Excessive venery, - -	6	1	7	24.00	.50	25.92
Fevers, - - -	14	4	18	50.00	12.90	30.50
Ill health, - - -	55	110	165	24.01	28.22	26.68
Intemperance, - - -	265	57	322	28.66	29.23	28.77
Injuries to nervous system,	26	11	37	18.44	35.48	21.51
Masturbation, - - -	28	10	38	13.72	24.39	15.51
Menopause, - - -	—	18	18	—	16.12	16.21
Nostalgia, - - -	—	1	1	—	11.11	7.69
Over-study, - - -	4	4	8	21.05	16.16	18.60
Partial insolation, - -	11	1	12	16.17	12.50	15.78
Puerperal state, } pregnancy, etc., }	—	86	86	—	43.13	42.78
Tobacco, - - -	5	—	5	35.71	—	35.71
Confinement, - - -	10	—	10	43.47	—	43.47
Overwork, - - -	29	52	81	24.36	30.95	28.22
Syphilis, - - -	1	5	6	2.04	13.07	6.81
Opium, - - -	3	5	8	23.08	20.83	21.62
Starvation and privation, -	—	6	6	—	30.00	26.08
Unknown, - - -	436	423	859	18.58	14.74	18.95
Total, - - -	1,041	977	2,018	—	—	—

TABLE XX.

RECOVERED OF THOSE ATTACKED AT THE SEVERAL AGES
SINCE THE OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL.

AGE WHEN ATTACKED.	NUMBER RECOVERED.			PER CENT. RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15, - -	—	4	4	—	3.07	1.02
15 to 20, - -	63	69	132	17.89	22.33	19.97
20 to 25, - -	140	149	289	21.63	24.01	23.52
25 to 30, - -	147	136	283	20.78	20.99	20.83
30 to 35, - -	157	136	293	24.60	23.05	23.87
35 to 40, - -	147	133	280	27.52	23.98	25.71
40 to 45, - -	111	102	213	24.83	24.23	24.53
45 to 50, - -	99	76	175	27.50	20.93	24.20
50 to 60, - -	104	125	229	21.85	27.35	24.53
60 to 70, - -	61	40	101	17.36	15.87	16.91
70 to 80, - -	10	6	16	6.58	3.90	5.24
Over 80, - -	2	1	3	6.06	2.27	3.89
Total, - -	1,041	977	2,018	—	—	—

TABLE XXI.

RECOVERED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF DISEASE
BEFORE TREATMENT SINCE THE OPENING.

DURATION.	NUMBER RECOVERED.			PER CENT. RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month, - -	337	316	653	51.45	52.75	52.07
1 to 3 months, - -	278	259	537	37.01	44.90	41.11
3 to 6 " - -	157	175	332	31.27	39.86	35.27
6 to 9 " - -	78	77	155	22.84	27.11	24.80
9 to 12 " - -	53	28	81	32.31	23.14	28.42
1 to 2 years, - -	65	66	131	10.69	12.81	11.65
2 to 3 " - -	40	22	62	8.75	5.50	7.23
3 to 5 " - -	16	17	33	3.75	3.77	3.76
5 to 10 " - -	10	11	21	2.35	2.17	2.26
Over 10 " - -	7	6	13	.69	.54	.61
Total, - - -	1,041	977	2,018	—	—	—

TABLE XXII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RECOVERED SINCE
THE OPENING.

DURATION.	NUMBER RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month, - - -	100	41	141
1 to 2 months, - - -	177	114	291
2 to 3 " - - -	151	160	311
3 to 6 " - - -	258	296	554
6 to 9 " - - -	129	131	260
9 to 12 " - - -	77	72	149
12 to 18 " - - -	63	68	131
18 to 24 " - - -	20	31	51
2 to 3 years, - - -	36	32	68
3 to 5 " - - -	22	20	42
Over 5 " - - -	8	12	20
Total, - - -	1,041	977	2,018
Average duration of all, - -	6.70 + mos.	8.15 + mos.	7.56 + mos.

TABLE XXIII.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED SINCE THE
OPENING.

DURATION.	NUMBER RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month, - - - -	42	14	56
1 to 2 months, - - - -	103	45	148
2 to 3 " - - - -	93	67	160
3 to 6 " - - - -	204	254	458
6 to 9 " - - - -	155	185	340
9 to 12 " - - - -	109	128	237
12 to 18 " - - - -	131	100	231
18 to 24 " - - - -	54	52	106
2 to 3 years, - - - -	74	57	131
3 to 5 " - - - -	47	40	87
Over 5 " - - - -	29	35	64
Total, - - - -	1,041	977	2,018
Average duration of all, - -	11.97 + mos.	13.56 + mos.	12.72 + mos.

TABLE XXIV.

AGES AT DEATH.

AGE.	1900-1901.			1901-1902.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
15 to 20, - - - -	—	1	1	1	1	2	13	12	25
20 to 25, - - - -	3	2	5	—	2	2	38	30	68
25 to 30, - - - -	8	1	9	4	2	6	73	55	128
30 to 35, - - - -	6	9	15	3	6	9	101	73	174
35 to 40, - - - -	8	3	11	8	5	13	147	100	247
40 to 45, - - - -	7	6	13	11	8	19	163	87	250
45 to 50, - - - -	10	4	14	9	5	14	146	106	252
50 to 60, - - - -	6	10	16	12	14	26	247	219	466
60 to 70, - - - -	11	16	27	10	19	29	252	205	457
70 to 80, - - - -	12	22	34	12	18	30	184	220	404
80 to 90, - - - -	3	5	8	2	4	6	75	87	162
Over 90, - - - -	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	15	18
Total, - - - -	74	79	153	72	86	158	1,442	1,210	2,652

TABLE XXV.
DEATHS AND THE CAUSES.

CAUSES.	1900-1901.			1901-1902.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abscess, hip, - - -	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2
Abscess, lumbar, - - -	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	1	3
Abscess, lungs, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Abscess, multiple, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Abscess, tonsils, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Aneurism, aorta, - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3
Aneurism, carotid, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Arteritis, chronic (atheromatous)	1	—	1	1	1	2	23	20	43
Arteritis, chronic (osseous), -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Arteritis, chronic (aneurismal),	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Apoplexy, - - -	5	6	11	6	5	11	133	105	238
Asphyxia, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Bright's disease, acute, - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	6	5	11
Bright's disease, chronic, - -	1	3	4	—	3	3	35	31	66
Broncho pneumonia, - - -	5	4	9	4	5	9	20	24	44
Carcinoma, - - -	2	2	4	3	4	7	19	32	51
Carbuncle, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Cellulitis, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Cerebral atrophy, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	6
Cerebral embolism, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Cerebral softening, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	7	26
Cerebral thrombosis, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Cholecystitis, - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Chorea, - - -	—	—	—	2	—	2	7	3	10
Cyst, ovarian, - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3
Cystitis, chronic, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Diphtheria, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Drowning, accidental, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Diabetes mellitis, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Dysentery, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	11	19
Epilepsy, - - -	3	3	6	1	6	7	87	46	133
Empyema, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6
Endocarditis, acute, - - -	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	4	5
Enteritis, - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	30	32	62
Entero colitis, - - -	1	2	3	—	2	2	1	15	16
Erysipelas, - - -	1	2	3	—	3	3	33	20	53
Fracture of femur, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Gangrene, lungs, - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	8	4	12
Gangrene, senile, - - -	—	2	2	1	—	1	4	7	11
General paresis, - - -	14	3	17	16	5	21	237	43	280
Hemorrhage, secondary, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hemorrhage, uterine, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Heart, paralysis of, - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	7	5	12
Heart, rupture of, - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	—	5
Heart, fatty degeneration of,	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	13
Heart, valvular disease of, -	10	10	20	8	12	20	99	100	199
Heart, thrombosis of, - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Hernia, strangulated, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3

TABLE XXV.—(Continued).

DEATHS AND THE CAUSES.

CAUSES.	1900-1901.			1901-1902.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
stinal obstruction, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
stinal hemorrhage, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
stinal tuberculosis, -	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	2
ries from fall, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
kaemia, -	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	3
er, cirrhosis of, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	9
er, fatty degeneration of, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
g, oedema of, -	1	2	3	2	—	2	6	5	11
phadenoma, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
ia, acute, exhaustion, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	34	77
ia, chronic, exhaustion, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	48	95
anchoia, exhaustion, -	—	—	—	—	1	1	28	36	64
asmus, -	—	9	9	—	3	3	40	47	87
ingitis, -	—	—	—	—	1	1	22	13	35
ritis, multiple, -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
oarthritis, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
arditis, suppurative, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
edical insanity, exhaus'n, -	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	2	6
sis, pulmonalis, -	14	16	30	11	11	22	184	244	428
bitis, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
ritis, -	1	1	2	—	—	—	9	4	13
monia, -	2	2	4	2	10	12	73	55	128
onitis, acute,* -	—	1	1	3	—	3	17	11	28
icious anaemia, -	1	1	2	—	1	1	2	2	4
mia, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
ephrosis, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
ity, -	—	3	3	4	5	9	60	113	173
e delirium, -	1	—	1	—	1	1	5	2	7
caemia, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
k from injuries, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
gulation from food, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
de, -	—	1	1	—	—	—	21	13	34
ilis, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	7
osis, diffused cerebral, -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
de paraplegia, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
e, caries of, -	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
us, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
illitis, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
or, cerebral, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
or, ovarian, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
or, uterine, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
oid fever, -	5	1	6	—	—	—	6	1	7
etermined, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	10
ation of gall bladder, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
nce, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
tal, -	74	79	153	72	86	158	1,442	1,210	2,652

TABLE XXVI.

DURATION OF INSANITY OF THOSE WHO DIED SINCE THE
OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL.

DURATION.	FROM ADMISSION INTO THE HOSPITAL.			FROM THE ATTACK.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month, -	178	106	284	20	18	38
1 to 2 months, -	107	66	173	35	26	61
2 to 3 " -	106	43	149	22	8	30
3 to 6 " -	139	95	234	52	39	91
6 to 9 " -	100	75	175	57	29	86
9 to 12 " -	81	43	124	41	20	61
12 to 18 " -	135	94	229	128	43	171
18 to 24 " -	46	62	108	77	52	129
2 to 3 years, -	107	100	207	153	125	278
3 to 5 " -	124	145	269	186	146	332
5 to 10 " -	163	175	338	201	225	426
10 to 15 " -	85	114	199	131	135	266
15 to 20 " -	44	57	101	81	97	178
20 to 25 " -	22	21	43	58	63	121
25 to 30 " -	4	9	13	35	35	70
30 to 40 " -	—	5	5	31	48	79
40 to 50 " -	1	—	1	19	33	52
Unknown, -	—	—	—	115	68	183
Total, - -	1,442	1,210	2,652	1,442	1,210	2,652
Average of all, - }	38.63 months.	60.14 months.	50.46 months.	7.29 years.	9.97 years.	8.60 years.

TABLE XXVII.—Census Each Year Since the Opening of the Hospital.

PATIENTS.		Year ending March 31, 1869.	Year ending March 31, 1870.	Year ending March 31, 1871.	Year ending March 31, 1872.	Year ending March 31, 1873.	Year ending March 31, 1874.	Year ending March 31, 1875.	Year ending March 31, 1876.	Period ending Nov. 30, 1876.	Year ending Nov. 30, 1877.	Year ending Nov. 30, 1878.	Year ending Nov. 30, 1879.	Year ending Nov. 30, 1880.	Year ending Nov. 30, 1881.	Year ending Nov. 30, 1882.	Year ending Nov. 30, 1883.	Year ending Nov. 30, 1884.	Period ending June 30, 1885.	Year ending June 30, 1886.	Year ending June 30, 1887.	Year ending June 30, 1888.	Year ending June 30, 1889.	Year ending June 30, 1890.	Year ending June 30, 1891.	Year ending June 30, 1892.	Year ending June 30, 1893.	Year ending June 30, 1894.	Year ending June 30, 1895.	Period ending Sept. 30, 1896.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1897.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1898.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1899.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1900.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1901.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1902.	Total.
Admitted:	Males, -	165	78	49	56	43	93	122	108	59	92	101	75	73	193	177	135	121	103	175	182	193	193	197	234	190	169	213	208	281	198	216	218	247	229	239	5429
	Females, -	103	56	26	36	31	160	88	58	29	61	60	88	71	159	171	130	122	106	186	193	202	193	171	188	176	169	145	172	251	152	195	207	203	195	196	4752
Total,		268	134	75	92	74	253	210	166	88	153	161	163	144	352	348	271	243	209	361	375	395	386	366	422	366	338	358	380	532	350	411	425	450	424	437	10181
Recovered:	Males, -	25	27	14	11	8	16	24	33	12	26	20	18	11	33	39	26	26	13	25	35	49	39	36	44	28	42	39	42	62	42	30	33	48	35	30	1044
	Females, -	16	16	6	6	3	21	17	12	6	15	12	27	19	20	42	46	26	15	40	52	46	39	41	34	32	24	28	48	30	31	40	45	33	36	977	
Total,		41	43	20	17	11	37	41	45	18	41	32	45	30	53	81	72	52	28	73	87	100	85	75	85	62	74	63	70	110	72	61	81	93	70	66	2021
Improved:	Males, -	11	8	14	7	8	9	19	23	21	24	26	20	15	16	17	17	12	6	14	31	39	29	44	31	29	21	41	25	48	39	40	23	32	41	26	868
	Females, -	10	10	5	4	5	20	25	23	11	20	24	13	14	20	4	25	13	8	15	24	26	27	26	28	31	20	27	15	29	19	28	15	18	17	612	
Total,		21	18	19	11	13	29	44	46	32	44	40	33	29	36	34	42	25	14	29	55	65	56	70	59	60	41	68	40	77	58	68	38	50	58	1444	
Stationary:	Males, -	6	17	8	14	11	13	14	18	12	20	21	23	26	25	31	35	28	16	38	35	43	51	57	40	29	34	32	42	42	39	60	45	31	41	37	1028
	Females, -	10	10	6	10	9	15	20	14	5	14	15	14	11	8	12	24	20	16	17	19	34	51	21	24	58	42	49	38	39	27	36	23	35	28	24	784
Total,		16	27	14	24	20	28	34	32	17	34	36	37	37	33	43	59	48	32	55	54	77	102	78	64	87	76	81	70	81	66	96	68	66	69	61	1812
Died:	Males, -	14	18	11	9	12	18	21	26	9	19	27	9	16	32	47	44	34	19	37	41	57	45	48	49	87	57	59	60	77	59	69	75	84	74	72	1444
	Females, -	1	3	10	6	9	17	18	7	6	12	13	10	14	12	32	27	21	20	40	40	48	53	57	48	58	61	42	42	60	67	49	50	60	71	79	1210
Total,		15	21	21	15	21	35	39	33	15	31	40	19	30	44	79	71	55	39	77	81	105	98	105	97	145	118	101	118	144	108	119	141	155	153	158	2652
Whole No. in Yr.,		268	343	307	329	336	524	605	616	548	619	629	644	654	880	1079	1113	1103	1132	1380	1521	1639	1678	1705	1799	1860	1844	1893	1960	2194	2132	2239	2320	2442	2590	2989	

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Annual Statement of the Treasurer of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane for the Year ending September 30th, 1901.

RECEIPTS.

Balance of cash on hand October 1st, 1900,	-	-	-	\$79,811 18
Amount of revenue from the Hospital in October,	-	-	-	36,961 69
" " November,	-	-	-	23,333 62
" " December,	-	-	-	19,499 39
" " January, 1901,	-	-	-	44,170 37
" " February,	-	-	-	17,123 97
" " March,	-	-	-	15,593 87
" " April,	-	-	-	41,829 50
" " May,	-	-	-	20,340 61
" " June,	-	-	-	16,353 71
" " July,	-	-	-	35,915 24
" " August,	-	-	-	22,823 15
" " September,	-	-	-	22,639 07
Amount of interest received from Middletown National Bank,	-	-	-	749 51
One year's interest of Sargent Fund, \$1,000,	-	-	-	40 00
				\$397,184 88

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of Superintendent's orders paid in October,	-	-	-	\$20,461 06
" " November,	-	-	-	41,226 31
" " December,	-	-	-	50,942 78
" " January, 1901,	-	-	-	29,926 06
" " February,	-	-	-	21,902 59
" " March,	-	-	-	22,152 10
" " April,	-	-	-	22,157 35
" " May,	-	-	-	26,539 62
" " June,	-	-	-	27,219 58
" " July,	-	-	-	44,743 03
" " August,	-	-	-	25,672 26
" " September,	-	-	-	34,206 69
Balance of cash on hand September 30th, 1901,	-	-	-	30,035 45
				\$397,184 88

M. B. COPELAND, *Treasurer.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., October 1st, 1901.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of M. B. Copeland, Treasurer of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1901, compared them with the vouchers, and found them correct. The balance in the hands of the Treasurer at the end of the year was thirty thousand thirty-five dollars and forty-five cents (\$30,035.45), the same being on deposit in the Middletown National Bank.

WALTER A. RILEY, } *Auditors of*
JAMES P. BREE, } *Public Accounts.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., December 21st, 1901.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Annual Statement of the Treasurer of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane for the Year ending September 30th, 1902.

RECEIPTS.

Balance of cash on hand October 1st, 1901, -	-	-	-	\$30,035 45
Amount of revenue from the Hospital in October, -	-	-	-	43,554 89
" " " November, -	-	-	-	24,544 33
" " " December, -	-	-	-	15,163 63
" " " January, 1902, -	-	-	-	46,027 25
" " " February, -	-	-	-	17,659 81
" " " March, -	-	-	-	15,978 04
" " " April, -	-	-	-	40,356 98
" " " May, -	-	-	-	30,129 13
" " " June, -	-	-	-	14,242 68
" " " July, -	-	-	-	37,115 07
" " " August, -	-	-	-	27,259 09
" " " September, -	-	-	-	16,721 12
Amount of interest received from Middletown National Bank, -	-	-	-	228 47
One year's interest on Sargent Fund of \$1,000, -	-	-	-	40 00
				\$359,055 94

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of Superintendent's orders paid in October, 1901,	-	-	\$30,127 57
" " " November,	-	-	30,237 59
" " " December, -	-	-	27,791 20
" " " January, 1902,	-	-	26,700 70
" " " February, -	-	-	27,393 96
" " " March, -	-	-	26,761 52
" " " April, -	-	-	26,668 69
" " " May, -	-	-	25,409 51
" " " June, -	-	-	30,079 29
" " " July, -	-	-	24,877 98
" " " August, -	-	-	27,876 29
" " " September, -	-	-	27,495 46
Balance of cash on hand September 30th, 1902,	-	-	27,636 18
			\$359,055 94

M. B. COPELAND, *Treasurer.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., October 1, 1902.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of M. B. Copeland, Treasurer of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902, compared them with the vouchers and found them correct. The balance in the hands of the Treasurer on September 30, 1902, on deposit in the Middletown National Bank, was twenty-seven thousand six hundred thirty-six dollars and eighteen cents (\$27,636.18).

WALTER A. RILEY, } *Auditors of*
JAMES P. BREE, } *Public Accounts.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., December 13, 1902.

SUPERINTENDENT'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT

September 30, 1901.

DEBTOR.			
Oct. 1, 1900.	Treasurer's balance,	- - -	\$79,677 84
" 31, "	Cash balance, -	- - -	715 50
Nov. 30, "	Revenue, -	- - -	36,961 69
Dec. 31, "	" -	- - -	23,333 62
Jan. 31, 1901.	" -	- - -	19,807 88
Feb. 28, "	" -	- - -	44,190 37
Mar. 31, "	" -	- - -	17,123 97
Apr. 30, "	" -	- - -	15,593 87
May 31, "	" -	- - -	41,829 50
June 30, "	" -	- - -	20,340 61
July 31, "	" -	- - -	16,794 73
Aug. 31, "	" -	- - -	35,935 24
Sept. 30, "	" -	- - -	22,823 15
			22,536 93
			\$397,664
CREDITOR.			
Oct. 31, 1900.	Vouchers, -	- - -	\$20,916 97
Nov. 30, "	" -	- - -	41,076 49
Dec. 31, "	" -	- - -	50,686 15
Jan. 31, 1901.	" -	- - -	30,297 70
Feb. 28, "	" -	- - -	21,991 90
Mar. 31, "	" -	- - -	22,159 27
Apr. 30, "	" -	- - -	22,388 50
May 31, "	" -	- - -	26,120 56
June 30, "	" -	- - -	27,402 80
July 31, "	" -	- - -	44,773 41
Aug. 31, "	" -	- - -	25,738 75
Sept. 30, "	" -	- - -	33,736 52
" 30, "	Treasurer's balance, -	- - -	29,987 56
" 30, "	Cash balance, -	- - -	385 77
Order No. 29346 charged off returned, and error orders			
Nos. 32563 and 32785, -			2 55
			\$397,664
Balance Sept. 30, 1901,	- - -	- - -	\$29,987
OUTSTANDING ORDERS.			
No. 32970,	- - -	- - -	\$30
No. 32995,	- - -	- - -	2
No. 33087,	- - -	- - -	15
Treasurer's balance Sept. 30, 1901, -			\$30,035

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of the Superintendent of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1901, compared them with the vouchers, and found them correct. The balance in the hands of the Superintendent at the end of the year was three hundred eighty-five dollars and seventy-seven cents (\$385.77).

WALTER A. RILEY, } Auditors of
JAMES P. BREE, } Public Account

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., December 21, 1901.

SUPERINTENDENT'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

September 30, 1902.

DEBTOR.

Oct. 1, 1901.	Treasurer's balance,	-	-	-	\$29,987 56
	Cash balance,	-	-	-	385 77
" 31, "	Revenue,	-	-	-	43,554 89
Nov. 30, "	"	-	-	-	24,544 33
Dec. 31, "	"	-	-	-	15,275 36
Jan. 31, 1902.	"	-	-	-	46,047 25
Feb. 28, "	"	-	-	-	17,659 81
Mar. 31, "	"	-	-	-	15,978 04
Apr. 30, "	"	-	-	-	41,073 29
May 31, "	"	-	-	-	29,412 82
June 30, "	"	-	-	-	14,029 69
July 31, "	"	-	-	-	37,328 06
Aug. 31, "	"	-	-	-	27,279 09
Sept. 30, "	"	-	-	-	16,837 86
					<u>\$359,393 82</u>

CREDITOR.

Oct. 31, 1901.	Vouchers,	-	-	-	\$29,859 73
Nov. 30, "	"	-	-	-	30,641 83
Dec. 31, "	"	-	-	-	28,091 54
Jan. 31, 1902.	"	-	-	-	26,692 44
Feb. 28, "	"	-	-	-	27,910 47
Mar. 31, "	"	-	-	-	26,241 54
Apr. 30, "	"	-	-	-	27,481 48
May 31, "	"	-	-	-	24,324 25
June 30, "	"	-	-	-	30,334 21
July 31, "	"	-	-	-	24,870 98
Aug. 31, "	"	-	-	-	28,085 22
Sept. 30, "	"	-	-	-	26,586 38
" 30, "	Treasurer's balance,	-	-	-	27,630 24
" 30, "	Cash balance,	-	-	-	643 51
					<u>\$359,393 82</u>
Balance Sept. 30, 1902,	-	-	-	-	\$27,630 24
Outstanding order No. 33377,	-	-	-	-	5 94
					<u>Treasurer's balance Sept. 30, 1902, -</u>
					\$27,636 18

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of the Superintendent of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902, compared them with the vouchers, and found them correct. The balance in the hands of the Superintendent at the end of the year was six hundred forty-three dollars and fifty-one cents (\$643.51).

WALTER A. RILEY, } *Auditors of*
JAMES P. BREE, } *Public Accounts.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., December 13, 1902.

ABSTRACT OF VOUCHERS FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

1900-1901.	Salaries of Officers.	Pay of Employees.	Furniture and Fixtures.	Fuel and Lights.	Dry Goods and Clothing.	Stationery, Books, and Postage.	Provisions.	Fish.	Flour.	Meat.	Groceries.	Farm and Garden.	Construction.	Drugs.	Burial.	Refunded.	Repairing.	Insurance.	Miscellaneous.	Supplies.	Total.
Oct., -	\$1470.54	\$6034.58	\$24.34	—	\$202.20	\$129.25	\$323.16	\$161.86	—	\$799.39	\$1302.37	\$897.50	\$2521.36	\$600.11	\$46.75	\$108.59	\$871.36	—	\$264.47	\$461.05	\$20916.97
Nov., -	1470.54	5999.27	402.00	\$58.30	2184.47	257.35	2965.46	400.92	\$1692.90	2707.74	786.22	1090.73	2021.25	97.87	6.50	114.85	481.37	—	190.64	153.11	41076.49
Dec., -	1496.92	6060.05	201.38	1209.46	1729.37	198.49	4105.31	614.53	1156.50	2650.67	2046.02	1496.51	25562.04	222.24	6.50	54.14	1071.29	—	247.02	588.71	50686.15
Jan., -	1426.87	6008.35	170.23	86.68	2120.76	203.49	3674.22	641.44	32.20	2189.45	1588.95	851.13	9000.00	729.60	20.00	139.42	680.49	—	364.30	370.12	30297.70
Feb., -	1464.43	5976.81	489.23	—	431.46	340.80	3221.68	560.38	2170.00	1884.94	1659.69	1964.14	—	129.55	35.50	199.71	942.65	—	227.26	293.67	21991.90
Mar., -	1495.54	5997.39	508.65	1662.65	682.49	123.50	3756.58	486.08	798.80	2869.93	1072.97	1269.12	—	306.05	—	82.82	680.78	—	237.61	218.31	22159.27
Apr., -	1495.54	5923.02	524.26	14.35	734.95	540.32	3524.96	636.19	—	2763.14	1680.75	1888.02	—	98.27	—	58.86	919.80	\$843.75	278.82	463.50	22388.50
May, -	1491.37	5912.53	1294.37	107.58	2269.05	220.19	3541.86	489.97	2314.70	2804.66	1140.63	1653.52	—	533.35	22.50	105.43	622.94	1166.38	346.79	102.74	26120.56
June, -	1491.37	6052.28	599.95	4777.05	898.19	188.69	3533.61	458.55	—	3838.86	1705.39	1260.39	205.00	158.27	—	71.89	1262.28	224.88	266.29	424.86	27402.80
July, -	1493.37	6112.57	378.04	391.36	1610.17	93.83	2818.37	297.10	737.05	3139.22	1687.05	1166.06	22435.85	98.94	—	104.07	955.67	—	935.24	319.45	44773.41
Aug., -	1491.37	6090.42	463.35	1740.40	1885.90	183.23	3440.34	362.65	—	3382.32	1156.10	718.22	2831.05	394.74	13.07	105.94	882.22	187.40	251.03	259.00	26738.75
Sept., -	1489.37	6619.53	320.71	3570.25	1043.53	344.04	3032.52	401.81	2770.25	4637.25	1351.72	1196.95	4544.00	166.47	26.95	140.76	2016.84	—	204.38	459.19	33736.52
Total,	17777.23	72900.80	5376.51	13613.08	15492.63	2823.18	40846.07	5611.48	11672.40	35047.57	17177.86	15442.20	87120.55	3225.46	177.77	1286.48	11387.69	2422.41	3793.85	4093.71	567289.02

ABSTRACT OF VOUCHERS FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

1901-1902.	Salaries of Officers.	Pay of Employees.	Furniture and Fixtures.	Fuel and Lights.	Dry Goods and Clothing.	Stationery, Books, and Postage.	Provisions.	Fish.	Flour.	Meat.	Groceries.	Farm and Garden.	Construction.	Drugs.	Burial.	Refunded.	Repairing.	Insurance.	Miscellaneous.	Supplies.	Total.
Oct., -	\$1158.03	\$626.27	\$9.25	\$1699.40	\$1479.42	\$91.43	\$5792.76	\$345.25	\$929.43	\$982.01	\$1654.88	\$541.55	\$5120.69	\$301.21	\$6.25	\$87.60	\$1562.65	\$352.00	\$259.85	\$859.86	\$20859.73
Nov., -	1253.86	6728.23	148.78	2199.80	1874.92	253.09	3391.87	457.30	211.60	3776.48	2980.90	520.85	2940.23	158.07	—	96.44	2467.91	—	289.04	572.39	30641.83
Dec., -	1328.86	6553.37	1116.18	2821.95	1395.24	400.33	4832.98	705.74	—	2932.46	1944.55	1670.48	1624.40	301.87	6.25	97.66	1510.79	—	274.99	75.44	28691.54
Jan., -	1416.86	6638.10	1172.17	82.72	2138.59	269.25	4262.66	655.13	1731.50	2333.67	1428.05	682.59	1543.70	279.04	12.75	122.56	1339.98	—	430.13	322.99	26692.44
Feb., -	1487.19	6825.82	1095.82	—	1782.94	240.63	3654.34	720.23	2827.59	3889.40	1407.07	1560.37	718.07	319.10	13.00	105.47	691.01	—	240.90	331.61	27910.47
Mar., -	1487.19	6644.01	400.82	2376.92	991.48	193.49	3121.03	516.70	2130.00	3346.08	830.55	1552.71	235.63	197.73	6.59	30.57	1466.69	5.18	248.63	519.63	26241.54
April, -	1489.19	6828.06	1029.38	3065.55	744.43	199.13	2617.54	619.85	—	2981.22	679.98	2117.89	1699.33	259.74	66.35	160.71	1193.22	937.00	297.62	488.39	27481.48
May, -	1487.19	6920.38	584.11	1498.12	712.31	214.13	3095.93	312.27	31.15	4401.33	1254.53	1656.01	270.02	245.93	14.50	69.23	1120.28	—	187.33	251.50	24324.25
June, -	1635.19	7086.67	319.10	199.38	1864.79	184.68	4072.72	362.03	—	3530.51	1313.93	970.40	2676.98	257.92	21.75	95.51	2654.97	937.00	383.99	772.69	39334.21
July, -	1339.19	6921.30	679.80	43.01	1152.35	192.86	3162.30	328.49	2088.00	3480.01	1946.92	1162.71	283.25	158.31	—	247.14	1252.28	—	332.27	100.79	24870.98
Aug., -	1487.19	7035.22	360.95	1421.64	1221.09	183.29	3620.52	355.81	2183.50	4145.99	1446.35	1024.13	1444.66	255.74	12.75	57.44	1174.10	149.92	160.92	344.01	28685.22
Sept., -	1337.19	7352.84	882.57	2311.23	417.93	422.67	3364.92	356.52	736.28	3179.47	1426.43	534.21	892.99	171.48	—	49.13	2777.35	—	167.51	205.46	26586.38
Total,	17007.13	84160.27	7795.93	18711.72	15775.86	2845.16	43189.57	5733.32	12888.96	40978.63	18504.14	13993.90	17787.95	2906.14	160.10	1228.46	19151.23	2381.10	3273.18	4844.60	331130.07

FARM AND GARDEN REPORT.

1900-1901.

Hay, - - - -	235 $\frac{3}{4}$	tons, - - - -	\$4,235 50
Soiling Crops, - - -	387	tons, - - - -	1,548 00
Ensilage, - - - -	490	tons, - - - -	1,960 00
Rye Straw, - - - -	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	tons, - - - -	52 20
Potatoes, - - - -	1,389	bushels, - - - -	1,042 12
Parsnips, - - - -	485	bushels, - - - -	222 50
Cabbage, - - - -	25,358	heads, - - - -	760 74
Radishes, - - - -	243	bushels, - - - -	81 80
Asparagus, - - - -	795	pounds, - - - -	23 40
Spinach, - - - -	281	bushels, - - - -	142 00
Beet Greens, - - - -	220	bushels, - - - -	73 95
Peas, - - - -	223 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels, - - - -	244 75
Turnips, early, - - -	308	bushels, - - - -	169 80
Turnips, late, - - -	680	bushels, - - - -	340 00
Beans, string, - - -	377	bushels, - - - -	176 25
Beans, shell, - - -	449	bushels, - - - -	280 50
Beans, lima, - - -	195	bushels, - - - -	195 00
Beans, baking, - - -	160	bushels, - - - -	320 00
Squash, summer, - - -	340 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels, - - - -	156 25
Squash, winter, - - -	11,220	pounds, - - - -	224 40
Beets, early, - - -	354	bushels, - - - -	183 30
Beets, late, - - -	531	bushels, - - - -	265 50
Tomatoes, - - - -	655	bushels, - - - -	228 67
Onions, - - - -	905 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels, - - - -	588 57
Cucumbers, - - - -	336	bushels, - - - -	193 00
Corn, - - - -	6,657	dozen, - - - -	401 07
Peppers, - - - -	24	bushels, - - - -	24 00
Watermelons, - - -	2,079	- - - -	195 45
Muskmelons, - - -	10	crates, - - - -	10 00
Lettuce, forced, - - -	406	dozen, - - - -	304 50
Lettuce, garden, - - -	1,519	dozen, - - - -	455 70
Apples, - - - -	90	bushels, - - - -	67 50
Pears, - - - -	94	bushels, - - - -	47 00
Raspberries, - - -	1,010	cups, - - - -	55 50
Grapes, - - - -	27	bushels, - - - -	20 25
Celery, - - - -	21,000	heads, - - - -	840 00
Rhubarb, - - - -	420	pounds, - - - -	8 40
Parsley, - - - -	464	bunches, - - - -	46 40

CONNECTICUT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

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Cucumber pickles, - - -	45	bushels,	- - - -	\$45 00
Milk from April 7, - - -	104,632 ½	quarts,	} April 7 to Oct 1.	3,662 12
Beef, - - - -	910	pounds,		72 80
Pork, - - - -	196	pounds,		15 68
Calves sold, - - - -	26			77 50
Pigs sold, - - - -	1			3 00
Miscellaneous sales, - -				30 12
				\$20,090 19

Inventory of Live Stock.

Cows, - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	70
Young Cattle, - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	76
Horses, including five driving,	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	30
Hogs, - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	88
Shotes, - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	131
Pigs, - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	21

FARM AND GARDEN REPORT.

1901-1902.

Hay, - - - -	299	tons, - - - -	\$4,485 00
Soiling Crops, - - - -	239	tons, - - - -	956 00
Ensilage, - - - -	490	tons, - - - -	1,960 00
Corn Stover, - - - -	80	tons, - - - -	480 00
Potatoes, - - - -	2,128	bushels, - - - -	1,064 00
Squash, summer, - - - -	18,700	pounds, - - - -	187 00
Squash, winter, - - - -	29,868	pounds, - - - -	298 68
Cabbage, - - - -	42,240	heads, - - - -	1,267 20
Onions, rareripes, - - - -	463½	bushels, - - - -	231 75
Onions, winter, - - - -	1,195	bushels, - - - -	597 50
Carrots, - - - -	824	bushels, - - - -	247 20
Beets, - - - -	1,144	bushels, - - - -	343 20
Beet Greens, - - - -	492	bushels, - - - -	246 00
Spinach, - - - -	505	bushels, - - - -	252 50
Turnips, early, - - - -	686	bushels, - - - -	205 80
Turnips, winter, - - - -	1,240	bushels, - - - -	496 00
Beans, string, - - - -	415	bushels, - - - -	207 50
Beans, shell, - - - -	399	bushels, - - - -	199 50
Beans, lima, - - - -	103	bushels, - - - -	77 25
Parsnips, - - - -	480	bushels, - - - -	240 00
Sweet Corn, - - - -	8,432	dozen, - - - -	674 75
Cucumbers, - - - -	511½	bushels, - - - -	255 75
Asparagus, - - - -	160	pounds, - - - -	16 00
Tomatoes, - - - -	749	bushels, - - - -	262 15
Radishes, - - - -	382	bushels, - - - -	382 00
Celery, - - - -	18,000	heads, - - - -	720 00
Peppers, - - - -	19	bushels, - - - -	19 00
Watermelons, - - - -	480	- - - -	24 00
Parsley, - - - -	229	bunches, - - - -	22 90
Peas, - - - -	413	bushels, - - - -	413 00
Lettuce, - - - -	2,986	dozen, - - - -	895 80
Raspberries, - - - -	1,130	quarts, - - - -	113 00
Plums, - - - -	2	bushels, - - - -	2 00
Apples, - - - -	1,248	bushels, - - - -	499 20
Pears, - - - -	229	bushels, - - - -	114 50
Grapes, - - - -	1,462	pounds, - - - -	29 24
Rhubarb, - - - -	640	pounds, - - - -	12 80
Beef, - - - -	4,781	pounds, - - - -	382 48

CONNECTICUT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

55

Pork, - - - -	42,549	pounds, - - - -	\$3,403 92
Milk, - - - -	225,835	quarts, - - - -	7,904 22
Cider, - - - -	7,754	gallons, - - - -	620 32
Pigs sold, - - - -	45	- - - -	190 25
Calves sold, - - - -	32	- - - -	147 25
Miscellaneous sales, - -		- - - -	69 90
			\$31,216 51

Inventory of Live Stock.

Cows, - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	34
Horses, farm, - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	30
Horses, driving, - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	5
Hogs, - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	149
Shotes, - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	210
Young Pigs, - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	255

SEWING ROOM REPORT.

ARTICLES.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
Aprons, - - - - -	333	286
Awnings, - - - - -	—	9
Bandages, - - - - -	845	733
Blankets, - - - - -	668	695
Bibs, - - - - -	35	67
Caps, - - - - -	728	534
Capes, - - - - -	3	—
Carpets, - - - - -	5	1
Chemises, - - - - -	1,007	948
Clothes-bags, - - - - -	10	61
Coffee-bags, - - - - -	7	23
Curtains, - - - - -	310	144
Drawers, - - - - -	317	594
Dresses, - - - - -	996	1,061
Dress waists, - - - - -	4	9
Dress skirts, - - - - -	10	1
Dresses, night, - - - - -	106	245
Handkerchiefs, - - - - -	132	46
Holders, - - - - -	912	984
Mangle-cloths, - - - - -	15	8
Napkins, - - - - -	442	252
Pillow-slips, - - - - -	2,275	1,440
Pillow-ticks, - - - - -	10	26
Sheets, - - - - -	2,727	2,245
Shirts, - - - - -	726	817
Sacques, - - - - -	—	40
Skirts, - - - - -	529	266
Strainers, - - - - -	27	7
Stand-covers, - - - - -	10	12
Table-cloths, - - - - -	64	113
Towels, - - - - -	4,931	2,492
Tray-cloths, - - - - -	9	12
Underwaists, - - - - -	—	1
Rugs, - - - - -	12	—

ANNEX WORKSHOP REPORT.

ARTICLES.								1900-1901.	1901-1902.
Chairs, caned, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	247	264
Chairs, rattaned,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	153
Chairs, cushioned,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	4
Blankets, bound,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	576	384
Canvas sheets, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
Canvas suits, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	8
Bandages, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,600	2,820
Suspenders, pairs,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	360
Mattresses, made over,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	736	747
Mattresses, new,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	114
Pillows, made over,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	543	567
Harness repaired,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$75.25	\$90.75
Patients' shoes repaired,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	522.68	591.45
Cash received for work,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159.52	167.95

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by order of the Probate Court, the order or warrant or a copy thereof, by which the person is sent, shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

2. It is expected that each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

3. Each male patient should be provided with at least two shirts, one woolen coat, one woolen vest, one pair woolen pantaloons, two pairs new socks, one pair new shoes or boots, and one comfortable outside garment.

Each female patient should, in addition to a quantity of underclothing, shoes and stockings corresponding to that required by the male patient, have one flannel petticoat, two good dresses, one cloak or other good outside garment. Extra and better apparel is very desirable for Chapel worship and out-of-door exercise and riding.

4. In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary, for the purposes above mentioned. Jewelry, and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, etc., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost, and for them the officers of the Hospital are not responsible.

5. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the Hospital, from whom minute, but often essential, particulars may be learned.

6. Indigent persons, or those partly supported by friends and partly by the State, are admitted under Section 2742, General Statutes, Revision of 1900.

7. The price of board, including washing, mending, and attendance, for indigent patients is \$3.00 per week.

8. Private patients, or those supported by themselves or friends, are admitted to the Hospital when there are vacancies, under Chapter 256, Public Acts, 1895.

9. Pauper patients, or those supported partly by the towns in which they reside, and partly by the State, are admitted agreeably to Section 2742, General Statutes, Revision of 1900.

10. A bond with satisfactory surety, one or more, will be required with each indigent and private patient for the payment of expenses of board and attendance, quarterly in advance, and for all other expenses whether of damages, removal, or death.

11. Visitors are admitted to the Institution between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M., and between 2 and 5 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays only, but no visitor shall be admitted to the wards occupied by patients without express permission from the Superintendent, and especial care is to be taken that no amount of visiting is permitted that might prove injurious to the patients.

12. The Connecticut Hospital for the Insane is situated about two miles from the railroad station. Electric cars run from the station to the Hospital. Visitors are not admitted on Sunday, but on any other day of the week patients may be seen by their friends, unless in the opinion of the physicians the patient is liable to injure the patients.

Express packages may be addressed to any patient, "in care of the Hospital for the Insane." In every case the name of the patient for whom the package is intended should either be written plainly on the wrapper, or placed inside. The telephone can be used from 11:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., and from 4:30 to 10 P. M. daily (except Sundays). At other times the medical staff are busy. In every letter about any patient, the full name of the patient and the post-office address of the writer should be mentioned.

All letters relating to the patients or the affairs of the Hospital should be addressed to HENRY S. NOBLE, M. D., Superintendent, Middletown, Conn.

NOTE.—No private patients have been received for two or three years, and it is unlikely that any will be received in the near future.

GENERAL STATUTES.

CHAPTER 163.

Court of Probate May Order Insane Taken to Hospital.

SECTION 2742. When any pauper in any town shall be insane a selectman of such town may apply to the court of probate for the district wherein said pauper resides for his commitment to the State Hospital for the Insane, and said court shall appoint two respectable physicians who shall fully investigate the facts of the case and report to said court; and if such physicians shall report that said pauper is insane, the court may order a selectman or some proper officer forthwith to take such pauper to the hospital, where he shall be kept and supported as long as may be requisite, and two dollars per week of the expense of his support shall be paid by the town whose selectman applies for said commitment, and the balance by the State; and when an indigent person not a pauper is insane, application may be made by any person in his behalf to the court of probate for the district where he resides, who shall appoint two respectable physicians and a selectman of the town where said indigent person resides, who shall fully investigate the facts and report to said court, which, if satisfied that such person is indigent and insane, shall order him to be taken by the person making the application, or such other person as it may direct, to the hospital, where he shall be kept and supported as long as may be requisite, and two dollars per week of the expense of his support shall be paid by the person making application, and the balance by the State. The word "support" in this section shall be construed to mean all necessary food, clothing, medicine and

medical attendance. The selectman appointed by the court to investigate the facts in the case of an indigent insane person shall include in his report to the court his estimate of the value of the estate of such indigent insane person so far as he can ascertain the same, and the judge making the order of commitment shall note therein the amount of said estate so reported to him. All proceedings in the Court of Probate upon such applications shall be in writing, and lodged and kept in the registry of said Court; and whenever a Court shall pass an order for the admission of any pauper or indigent person to the hospital, it shall record the same and give a certified copy of said order and proceedings to the person by whom such pauper or indigent person is to be taken to the hospital, as the warrant for such taking and commitment, and shall also forthwith transmit a like copy to the governor. In case the Court to which application is made for the commitment of an insane pauper or insane indigent person, shall find that the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane is unable because of an excess of patients to accommodate the person to be committed, such Court may commit such person to such other asylum or hospital as the Court shall in its order mention by name and expressly find to be suitable. In case of a commitment to such other asylum or hospital, the amount to be paid by the State shall be determined by Section 2779, and the balance of the support of the person committed shall be paid by the town, or by the person making the application as the case may be.

CHAPTER 165.

SEC. 2750. Whenever any insane female shall be committed to an Asylum for the Insane under the provisions of this title, the Court shall, unless such female is to be accompanied by a member of her own family, direct that at least one adult female shall accompany her.

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HARTFORD HOSPITAL — Hudson Street Entrance.

47TH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Executive Committee

OF THE

HARTFORD HOSPITAL

INCLUDING THE

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME

AND THE

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HARTFORD HOSPITAL

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

Hartford Press

THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY

1902



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and at the Annual Meeting of the Directors, December 18, 1901.*

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 NICHOLS, JAMES
 NORTHAM, CHARLES H.
 NORTHROP, MRS. ELIZABETH M.
 PARKER, CHARLES E.
 PERKINS, MRS. EDWARD H.
 PHELPS, ROSWELL H.
 PITKIN, MRS. NELLIE W.

PORTER, DR. AND MRS. WM., JR.
 PULSIFER, NATHAN T.
 ROBERTS, MRS. GEORGE, SR.
 ROBERTS, MR. AND MRS. HENRY
 ROBINSON, HENRY N.
 ROCKWELL, FRED C.
 ROGERS, WILLIAM, MANUF'G CO.
 ROOT, EDWARD K., M.D.
 ROPKINS, EDGAR L.
 SANBORN, WILLIAM A.
 SHIPMAN, ARTHUR L.
 SIMONDS, JEHIAL H.
 STEDMAN, ELIZABETH S.
 ST. JOHN, DR. AND MRS. S. B.
 SUGDEN, WILLIAM E.
 SUMNER, FRANK C.
 TAINTOR, MRS. JAMES U.
 TAYLOR, SAMUEL
 TENNEY, MRS. CHARLES H.
 TERRY, MRS. STEPHEN
 TUCKER & GOODWIN
 WADE, WALTER C.
 WARBURTON CHAPEL SUNDAY SCHL.
 WARNER, MRS. CHARLES DUDLEY
 WELLES, JAMES G.
 WHITE, JOHN H.
 WHITING, CHARLES B.
 WOODWARD, P. HENRY

Members for Five Years.—\$25.

BACON, MARCUS M.
 BAKER, WILLIAM E.
 BARTHOLOMEW, DANA W.
 BRADY BROTHERS
 CHAMBERLIN, S. D. & SONS
 CIGAR MAKERS' UNION
 CONE, J. H. & W. E.
 CUTLER, MRS. RALPH W.
 DONCHIAN, SAMUEL B.
 ERVING, WILLIAM A.
 FISHER, THE GEO. B. CO.
 FITZGERALD, RANSOM N.
 FOSTER, MRS. ARTHUR L.
 FOX, ISAAC

FRIENDLY BROTHERS OF FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, HARTFORD
 GAY, MRS. FRANK B.
 GLADDING, CURTIS P.
 GOODRICH, ARTHUR L.
 GRAY, MRS. JOHN W.
 HALL, ELIZABETH
 HARTFORD ONE PRICE CLOTHING CO.
 HARVEY & LEWIS
 HATCH, EDWARD B.
 HIRTH, JOSEPH
 HOOKER, MRS. MARTHA W.
 HOOKER, THOMAS W.
 HORSFALL & ROTHSCHILD

HUBBARD, WILLIAM D.
 KNIGHT, WILLIAM W., M.D.
 LAW, HOMER L., M.D.
 LIBBY & BLINN
 LOOMIS, DWIGHT
 MCKNIGHT, EVERETT J., M.D.
 McMANUS, JOHN C. & SONS
 MILNER, EDWIN
 NAYLOR, JAMES H., M.D.
 NEWTON, PHILO W.
 NEWTON, THEO. & CO.
 ROCKWELL, FRANK D.
 RUSSELL, MRS. WILLIAM C.

SCOVILLE, WILLIAM H.
 SMALL, FREDERICK F.
 VEEDER, CURTIS H.
 WATERS, JOHN B., M.D.
 WEBSTER & BAKER
 WEBSTER, JOHN C.
 WELLS, BENJAMIN
 WHITE, HERBERT H.
 WILLIAMS, GEORGE C. F.
 WILSON, MRS. FRANK B.
 WOOD, ETHEL
 WYNCOOP, MRS. MARY T.

Members for One Year.—\$10.

AISHBERG, EDWIN
 BEARDSLEY, CLARENCE I.
 BEARDSLEY, EDWARD W.
 DRISCOLL, C. W.
 HICKMOTT, LINCOLN S.
 HUNTSINGER, EMANUEL M.
 JOHNSON, FRANCES H.
 MARVEL, HARRY E.

MATHER, ARTHUR
 PELTIER, PIERRE D., M.D.
 PULLAR, JAMES
 REDFIELD, EDWARD D.
 SMITH, FRANK G.
 SMITH, REV. G. WILLIAMSON, D.D.
 TAINTOR, MRS. GEORGE E.

Elected Members.

MATSON, WILLIAM L.
 ELMORE, SAMUEL E.
 CLARK, WILLIAM B.
 CLEMENS, SAMUEL L.

ROOT, JOHN G.
 DWIGHT, HENRY C.
 ROBINSON, HENRY S.
 EGGLESTON, ARTHUR F.

FREE BEDS.

The following have given by will or donated a sum sufficient to endow a Free Bed in the Hospital:

MILES A. TUTTLE
 DANIEL GOODWIN
 CHARLES F. POND
 NATHAN M. WATERMAN
 CHENEY BROTHERS
 MOSES FOX
 SUSAN S. CLARK
 LEVERETT AND MARY B. BRAINARD



HARTFORD HOSPITAL Retreat Avenue Front.

HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

At the end of the fiscal year, September 30, 1902.

Executive Committee.

HARMON G. HOWE, M.D., Chairman, 137 High St.
THOMAS SISSON, 729 Main St.
LOUIS R. CHENEY, 49 PEARL St.

Superintendent.

BENJAMIN S. GILBERT.

Resident Physician.

ECKLEY R. STORRS, M.D.

Resident Surgeon.

PHILIP C. WASHBURN, M.D.

Assistant Resident Surgeons.

J. WALDRON MOORE, M.D.,
ROBERT S. STARR, M.D.

Assistant Resident Physicians.

HENRY E. ADAMS, M.D.,
HENRY F. STOLL, M.D.

Matron and Lady Superintendent of the Training School.

MISS CHARLOTTE A. BROWN.

Assistant Matrons.

MISS CLARA W. DYRING,
MISS BERTIE M. LAZIER.

Night Matron.

MISS ROSALIE THIELCKE.

Head Nurses.

MISS EMMA F. KINNEY,
MISS LUCILE MAST,
MISS MARGARET ALLAN,
MISS IDA F. BUTLER,
MISS MARIETTA NORTON,
MISS MABEL G. TRAFTON.

Teacher of the Cooking School.

MRS. ELIZABETH SLUYTER AYRES.

Apothecary.

MISS IDA DeHAVEN.

Clerk.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE.

Clerk.

E. FRANK BODWELL.

Housekeeper.

MRS. LAURA E. MOODY.



HARTFORD HOSPITAL. One of the Robinson Memorial Children's Wards.



THE FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Executive Committee of the Hartford Hospital.

To the Directors of the Hartford Hospital:

The Executive Committee presents the following as the Forty-seventh Annual Report of the Hartford Hospital for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902. Under this cover are included the Treasurer's report in full to you, and the report of the Medical and Surgical Staff, of the medical and surgical work of the Hospital during the past year, as well as the report of the Old People's Home and the Training School for Nurses.

The past year has been an eventful one to the Hospital. Conspicuous among these is the completion and occupation of the new buildings, and the payment of all debts of the Hospital, by contributions from our friends, and the subscription of an additional sum for necessary improvements at the Hospital. Although this sum was not sufficient to carry out all of the needed improvements, yet we are grateful for this aid.

MOVEMENTS OF POPULATION.

At the beginning of the year there were 175 patients in the Hospital. There were admitted during the year 2,116, making 2,291 cases under treatment. The greatest number of patients any one day was 234; the least number 155; the average number 170. Of the number cared for during the year 1,285 were males, and 1,006 were females. The total number

of weeks occupied was 8,924. Comparing these figures with the figures of 1901 there were 104 more admissions, there were 81 more under care, and there was an increase of 40 weeks of residents and an increase of average residents from 3.85 weeks to 3.89 weeks for each patient.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

Of the total number under treatment 1,253 cases have recovered, 314 have improved, 122 have not improved, and 24 have died. The per cent. of recoveries and improvement was 68 per cent., or 2 per cent. less than last year. The per cent. of deaths of the total number under care was 10.4 per cent., or .4 of one per cent. more than last year. Sixteen of this number were due to accident and lived but a few hours after admission; 35 were due to consumption, and 132 were hopeless cases on admission and lived but a short time, making 183 hopeless cases on admission, or 76 per cent. of the total deaths or 8.6 per cent. of the total admission; excluding this class we have 1,933 persons admitted showing some hope of recovery with 57 deaths or 2.7 per cent., or .5 of one per cent. more than last year.

During the year there were in the medical wards 98 cases under treatment, including 55 cases of diphtheria with 10 deaths, 106 cases of scarlet fever with 8 deaths, 116 cases of typhoid fever with 13 deaths.

In the surgical wards there were 938 cases under treatment, including 127 cases of eye and ear diseases, 145 cases of surgical diseases of the abdomen, including 79 cases of appendicitis, with 12 deaths.

In the lying-in department there were 84 cases of pregnancy and 11 cases of miscarriage.

In the gynecological ward there were 178 cases. There were 741 operations performed, including 164 laparotomies in the Hospital during the year.





EXPENSES.

The total current expenses for the fiscal year were \$118,614.92. The average cost per week for the year ending September 30th was \$13.29 per week. The total expense for the year ending September 30, 1901, was \$105,833.38, being an increase for the fiscal year of \$12,781.54. The average cost per patient for the year ending September 30, 1901, was \$12.43, showing an increase for the past year of \$0.86.

The increased cost per patient is partly due to the constant occupation of the private rooms, to the opening and furnishing of the Tubercular Hospital and the five new wards of the Hospital, and to an increased expense in the numerous minor repairs necessitated by so many changes in the buildings, and to the additional cost of all provisions. This cost is estimated on the total expense of the Hospital except for the outlay for the new buildings authorized by vote of the directors.

RECEIPTS.

Received from State appropriation,	.	.	.	\$5,000.00
" " Various towns of the State,	.	.	.	15,941.08
" " Marine patients,	.	.	.	369.00
" " For care of old soldiers,	.	.	.	804.01
" " For the services of nurses,	.	.	.	414.00
" " Records of births and deaths,	.	.	.	656.37
" " Income from sales,	.	.	.	898.95
" " Paying patients,	.	.	.	32,439.42
" " Invested funds,	.	.	.	16,781.38
" " Keney Fund,	.	.	.	2,405.52
" " McCray Fund,	.	.	.	1,656.52
Total,	.	.	.	<u>\$77,366.25</u>

The Keney Fund has partially supported 246 patients occupying 715 weeks at \$3.36 per week. This fund enables us to admit many people for whom it seems unwise to ask city aid.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL VISITING STAFF.

Changes in the staff have occurred as follows :

Dr. Frederic T. Simpson was transferred from the consulting staff to the visiting staff in place of Dr. Charles C. Beach, who was transferred to the consulting staff. The visiting physicians each appointed an assistant visiting physician as follows :

Dr. Joseph B. Hall.

Dr. Wilton E. Dickerman.

Dr. George R. Miller.

Dr. Charles A. Goodrich.

Dr. George N. Bell was appointed assistant surgeon and Dr. Wilton E. Dickerman was transferred to the medical staff.

THE HOUSE STAFF.

The house staff has been increased to six members, three surgical and three medical, each member serving two years as heretofore, one year in each service.

Dr. G. Scott Towne and Dr. William H. Van Strander have completed their terms of service on the house staff of the Hospital and have located elsewhere. Doctors Moore, Starr, Adams, and Stoll have been appointed on the staff during the year. At the close of the year the house staff is constituted as follows :

Dr. Eckley R. Storrs, Resident Physician.

Dr. Philip C. Washburn, Resident Surgeon.

Dr. J. Waldron Moore, First Assistant Physician.

Dr. Henry E. Adams, Second Assistant Physician.

Dr. Robert S. Starr, First Assistant Surgeon.

Dr. Henry F. Stoll, Second Assistant Surgeon.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Miss Elizabeth M. Friend resigned from the position of matron and superintendent of the Training School on November 1, 1901, after a faithful service of four years. Miss

Charlotte A. Brown, formerly assistant matron, was promoted to fill the vacancy. Miss Clara W. Dyring was appointed assistant matron during the year. Miss Alice Goodrich was appointed assistant in charge of the Tubercular Hospital, and after a service of some months resigned her position. Her place was filled by Miss Bertie M. Lazier. Miss Rosalie Thielcke is now night matron at the Hospital. The head nurses are now Miss Emma F. Kinney, Miss Lucille Mast, Miss Margaret Allan, Miss Ida F. Butler, Miss Marietta Norton, Miss Mabel G. Trafton, and Miss Elizabeth Reed.

BEQUESTS AND DONATIONS.

In the Superintendent's report will be found a complete list of donations to the Hospital. We wish to express our appreciation of these timely gifts to the sick and injured. Religious exercises have been held every Sunday when they could be.

The following bequests have been received :

Frederick K. Fox (balance),	\$275.00
The sum of \$74,800.00 was raised by subscription for the purpose of liquidating the debt of the Hospital and \$5,663.00 for needed improvements and new kitchen.	

IMPROVEMENTS.

The Tubercular Hospital was opened on the first of May, 1902. Three patients from the main hospital were transferred at that time.

The number of patients on June 1st was 19. From that time they have gradually increased until at the present time there are 27 cases. During the time these wards have been opened for the reception of patients, there have been 69 patients received, 31 of whom were males and 38 females. Of this number 12 have been discharged improved ; 18 discharged not improved ; 12 have died, and 27 remain under treatment, 13 males and 14 females. The whole number of weeks occu-

pied was 470. The average cost of each patient was \$9.65 per week. The average income from each patient was \$3.98 per week.

We find the building splendidly adapted for the use for which it was erected. Were we to build again very few changes would be made. The location is particularly favorable.

The laundry work is done at the main Hospital laundry. In every respect the management is the same as of any of the wards of the Hospital except in the matter of cooking, all of which is done in the building. The force consists of the head nurse and two orderlies, eight nurses, three maids, one cook and an engineer. One of the House Medical Staff of the Hospital is present at the Tubercular Hospital daily from eleven in the morning till six at night. The ambulance will run from the main Hospital to the Tubercular Hospital every morning at eleven o'clock. The number of patients that can be accommodated in the building is 50.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

This building of two wards of 21 beds each devoted to children, one for boys and one for girls, and one ward of 21 beds devoted to women suffering from chronic diseases, and 6 private rooms, is now complete and occupied. Children are received in these wards to the age of 16, whereas in a former single ward we could only take patients to the age of 12. We think these wards compare favorably with those of the finest hospitals in the country. Everything has been furnished and finished up to date in hospital furniture and architecture, and Hartford should be proud to have such a fine plant devoted to saving the lives and restoring the health of the children of the city. This fine building was erected and completely furnished by Mrs. Louis R. Cheney as a memorial to her sister, Miss Eliza Trumbull Robinson.

KITCHEN AND THE COLD STORAGE PLANT.

The kitchen is nearly completed and will be in thorough working order by the first of December. The cold storage plant is in process of construction as well as the ice manufacturing plant attachment. We expect to furnish ample cold storage for the Hospital use and to manufacture one ton of ice per day, at a cost of probably less than we have paid for ice alone in some years. The cold storage plant will more than pay for itself in the next three years in allowing us to buy and store meats in quantity.

THE GYNECOLOGICAL WARD.

The gynecological ward was removed to the second floor of the old children's ward and an operating room finished and furnished in the south end; now the gynecological department is a department complete by itself, with the lying-in ward on the first floor and the gynecological ward and the operating room on the second floor of one separate building, the old children's ward. The place occupied formerly by the gynecological ward is now filled by a small eight bed ward for the isolation of cancers and tumors, a small six bed ward for the isolation of specific diseases of women and children, and three private rooms.

WANTS.

Although our receipts at the Hospital have increased wonderfully in the past few years, from \$30,336.82 to \$58,653.06 within ten years, the income from invested funds has not increased.

We have now 354 beds, with a capacity of an increase to 400, and we expect in the coming year an average daily number of patients of about 225 people to care for. Our expenses as we look forward to this increase of population cannot be any less than they have been for the past year. If we can keep the expenditure down to a level of this year it will be as much as

we can expect, unless our population should decrease markedly. We have no hesitation in saying that the Hartford Hospital ranks today as a first-class hospital, and we must have the funds to keep it in its present condition.

There are two or three things that are essential for the welfare and convenience of the work of the Hospital. When visiting among others we have failed to find a first-class hospital not equipped with an elevator. It is extremely disagreeable for patients to be carried up and down stairs on a stretcher, as well as out of date. An elevator would cost from four to five thousand dollars, and is very much needed.

The second is an additional surgical ward for the treatment of men. On the female side we feel that we have ample room for some years to come, but on the male side we should certainly have another ward added.

A small building for the composite purpose of a Chapel, a Mortuary department, and a Pathological Laboratory is very much needed. Such a building could be designed and built in an ornate manner as a memorial building at the cost of not to exceed \$10,000.

The question of increasing the permanent funds of the Hospital is now the most important before us. Ten years ago the income from the invested funds was \$17,192.00, and there were 1,176 patients under care. Last year the income from the same was only \$16,781.38, while the number under care was doubled and the expense of all the household necessities very largely increased. We see but one outlook, either we must run in debt or the permanent funds must be increased largely.

Respectfully submitted,

HARMON G. HOWE,
THOMAS SISSON,
LOUIS R. CHENEY,

Executive Committee.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

RECEIPTS.

CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR, SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

Balance cash from 1901 report, including unexpended cash		
"account of Pavilion at Wildwood Farm,"		\$27,686.17
Bequest of Frederick K. Fox, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of original bequest of		
\$10,000,		275.00
Donation from Brown, Thomson & Co.,	\$40.00	
" " a friend,	27.15 —	67.15
Contributions from individuals for permanent fund,		490.00
Contributions from individuals for payment of		
debt,	74,800.00	
For needed improvements,	4,593.00	
For new kitchen,	1,070.00 —	80,463.00
Leverett and Mary B. Brainard Fund, subscription for		
free bed,		5,000.00
The William B. McCray Fund, The Loan and		
Guarantee Co. of Connecticut, part repay-		
ment of principal of debentures,	200.00	
The William B. McCray Fund, The Neighbor-		
hood Club of West Hartford, first and final		
repayment of 45% of capital stock,	22.50	
The William B. McCray Fund, drawn from		
savings banks for purchase of rights and		
subscription to new stock of New York		
Central & Hudson River R. R.	394.00	
The William B. McCray Fund, drawn from		
savings banks for purchase of rights and		
subscription to new stock of Chicago, Rock		
Island & Pacific Ry.,	218.50 —	835.00
The William B. McCray Fund Income,		1,485.43
Ellen M. Watkinson Trust Fund, \$50.00 bond scrip and		
\$50.00 preferred stock scrip of New York Dock Co., sold,		67.00
Ellen M. Watkinson Trust Fund Income,		167.80
Keney Fund Income,		2,405.51
Interest, net,		13,143.00
Permanent funds, interest,		3,638.32
Rents, Wooster Street property, net,	138.30	
Congress Street property, gross,	874.25 —	1,012.55



HARTFORD HOSPITAL.—TUBERCULAR ANNEX—Female Ward.



Received from Superintendent for board of patients at Hospital,	\$71,133.35	
Bills Receivable, Real, Ellen M. Watkinson Trust Fund,	2,000.00	
Old People's Home Loans,	1,300.00	
Bills Payable,	50,000.00	
Fire Loss, amount received from insurance companies for damage by fire in new Children's Ward,	25.20	
Pavilion at Wildwood Farm for treatment of tuberculosis, from State of Connecticut, for construction account, balance of \$25,000 appropriation,	16,000.00	
Interest on deposit in bank,	448.89	16,448.89
Pavilion at Wildwood Farm for treatment of tuberculosis, furnishing account,		
Total subscriptions,	1,200.00	
H. G. Howe, M.D., Chairman, refund on bill,	134.50	1,334.50
		<u>\$278,978.00</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR, SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

Paid Executive Committee's Orders for general expenses at Hospital,	131,095.21	
Bonds, Leverett and Mary B. Brainard Fund, bought \$5,000 Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. 4½% bonds due March 1, 1902,	5,318.75	
Railroad Stocks, The William B. McCray Fund, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co., bought rights to subscribe to 2 shares increased capital stock,	18.50	
Subscription to 2 shares increased capital stock,	200.00	
New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co., bought rights to subscribe to 3 shares increased capital stock,	19.00	
Subscription to 3 shares increased capital stock,	375.00	612.50
Bills Payable,		74,800.00
Old People's Home Loans,		4,700.00
Congress Street Property, repairs, etc.,		152.84
Ellen M. Watkinson Trust Fund Income, paid Miss Susan Buck,	50.00	
Insurance on new Children's Ward,	300.00	
Ice-house and contents,	23.80	
Boilers at hospital,	148.52	472.32

Boilers, paid James T. Murray for changes in boiler room,	\$714.96	
A. L. Hills, for changes in boiler room,	173.91	
Charles B. Andrus, for changes in boiler room,	30.15	
E. Keeler Company, for two new boilers,	1,401.60	
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., for freight on boiler,	52.15	
R. W. Sherman, for freight and charges on boiler,	49.20	
Hebard & Company, for carting and setting new boilers,	142.35	
R. F. Hawkins, for grate bars,	40.98	
H. B. Beach & Son, for grate bars,	22.73	\$2,628.00
Fire Loss, paid Charles B. Andrus for repairs in new Children's Ward,		25.2
Lying-In Ward, The William B. McCray Fund, paid B. S. Gilbert, Supt., expense of maintaining ward,		1,656.3
Orthopedic Fund, paid Andrus & Hermann, for braces,		12.0
Pavilion at Wildwood Farm for treatment of tuberculosis, <i>Construction account</i> —		
Paid Stoddard & Caulkins, account of contract,	30,243.87	
George H. Gilbert, account of plans and superintending construction,	340.50	
James T. Murray, installing heating plant,	3,932.98	
E. R. Clark, 2 water tanks and towers,	1,325.00	
T. R. Fox & Son, pump-house and cess-pools,	787.99	
Hartford Electric Light Co., installing motor, gear, light, etc.,	£09.29	
H. W. Johns Mfg. Co., N. Y., covering boiler and pipes,	446.12	
Board of Water Commissioners, water for building purposes,	48.85	
C. B. Vorce, surveys for building site and roadway,	92.50	
The Mitchell Vance Co., N. Y., electric fixtures,	364.00	
Hartford Wire Works, door and window screens,	375.50	
Rice & Baldwin Electric Co., electric bells,	53.12	
Insurance on building and contents,	581.00	
Insurance on boiler, three years,	88.24	39,488.96

Pavilion at Wildwood Farm for treatment of tuberculosis, <i>Furnishing account</i> —		
Paid Hartford Woven Wire Mattress Co., metallic bedsteads, mattresses, etc.,	\$1,876.60	
Geo. W. Flint & Co., chiffoniers, chairs, etc.,	729.07	
Mellen & Hewes Co., crockery, etc.,	458.85	
Chas. R. Hart Co., shades,	300.00	
John C. McManus & Sons, labor, range, etc.,	355.03	
Brown, Thomson & Co., linen,	886.42—	\$4,605.97
Needed improvements, alterations—		
Paid A. L. Hills, mason work and materials,	1,999.57	
Charles B. Andrus, mason work and materials,	1,333.67	
D. W. Hollis & Son, joiner work and materials,	2,881.90	
Geo. H. Gilbert, superintending alterations,	64.00	
White & Whitmore, tiling,	337.00	
Standard Electric Time Co., Waterbury, electric supplies,	20.60	
Rice & Baldwin Electric Co., electric supplies,	39.64	
F. J. Knox Co., plumber's supplies,	477.48—	7,153.86
Deposited in savings banks for account of		
Permanent Fund,		490.00
Gurdon Fox Fund,		275.00
The William B. McCray Fund,		222.50
Ellen M. Watkinson Trust Fund,		2,067.00
Expense, Cedar Hill Cemetery, care of,		
Junius S. Morgan lot and monument,	122.00	
Fidelity Deposit Co. of Maryland, premium on bond of Treasurer,	30.00	
Telephone, one year,	30.00	
Stationery and printing, for account of Pavilion at Wildwood Farm, appeal, etc., to public for subscriptions, account payment of debt, needed improvements, etc.,	153.00	
Salary of Treasurer, one year,	600.00	
Incidentals,	69.30—	1,004.30
Balance cash, including unexpended cash, "account of new kitchen,"		2,147.19
		<u>\$278,978.00</u>

WARD W. JACOBS, *Treasurer.*

HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

ASSETS.

CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR, SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

<i>Bank Stocks.</i>			
Shares.		Book Value.	Market Value.
50	Ætna National, Hartford, . . .	\$5,000.00	\$10,000.00
200	American " " . . .	10,000.00	14,000.00
18	Charter Oak " " . . .	1,800.00	1,800.00
25	Hartford " " . . .	2,500.00	3,375.00
100	Mercantile " " in liquidation, . . .	900.00	1.00
200	National Exchange, " . . .	10,000.00	12,400.00
22	Phoenix National, " . . .	2,200.00	2,640.00
35	Merchants " New Haven, . . .	1,750.00	2,240.00
25	Second " " . . .	2,500.00	5,000.00
60	First " Norwich, . . .	6,000.00	6,000.00
50	Thames " " . . .	5,000.00	8,500.00
<i>Insurance Stocks.</i>			
37	Ætna, Hartford, . . .	3,700.00	11,174.00
46	Connecticut Fire, " . . .	4,600.00	9,660.00
11	Hartford Fire, " . . .	1,100.00	6,160.00
12	Travelers, " . . .	1,200.00	5,520.00
<i>Railroad Stocks.</i>			
100	Erie & Pittsburg, . . .	5,000.00	8,000.00
100	Ft. Wayne & Jackson, preferred, . . .	10,000.00	14,700.00
100	Kansas City, St. Louis & Chicago, pref., . . .	10,000.00	15,500.00
40	New London Northern, . . .	4,000.00	9,200.00
37	New York, New Haven & Hartford, . . .	3,700.00	8,547.00
100	Pere Marquette, preferred (par \$10,000), . . .	5,000.00	9,400.00
40	Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, . . .	4,000.00	7,600.00
<i>Miscellaneous Stocks.</i>			
9	Adams Express Company, . . .	900.00	2,070.00
177	Broad Brook Company, . . .	4,425.00	885.00
5	Collins Company, . . .	500.00	650.00
100	Farnham Typesetter Mfg. Co. (par \$2,500), . . .	1.00	1.00
46	Hartford City Gas Light Company, . . .	1,150.00	2,530.00
13	New Britain Gas Light Company, . . .	325.00	455.00
32	Spring Grove Cemetery Ass'n (par \$800), . . .	1.00	1.00

Bonds.

	Book Value.	Market Value.
State of North Carolina, 4s, July 1, 1910, .	\$1,650.00	\$1,716.00
City of Omaha, 5s, Sept. 1, 1907, .	10,000.00	10,550.00
Adams Express Co., Coll. Trust, 4s, Mch. 1, 1948, .	1,000.00	1,040.00
Canada Southern Railway, 5s, Jan. 1, 1908, .	1,000.00	1,050.00
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy R. R., 7s, July 1, 1903, .	1,000.00	1,030.00
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul Ry.,		
Southwestern Div., 6s, July 1, 1909, .	15,000.00	17,100.00
South. Minnesota Div., 6s, Jan. 1, 1910, .	5,000.00	5,750.00
Det., Gd. Rapids & West. R. R.,		
4s, April 1, 1946 (par \$8,000), .	5,600.00	8,000.00
Det., Monroe & Toledo R. R., 7s, Aug. 1, 1906, .	10,000.00	11,100.00
Joliet & Northern Ind. R. R., 7s, July 1, 1907, .	3,000.00	3,360.00
Kan. City, St. Jo. & C. B. R. R.,		
7s, Jan. 1, 1907, .	15,000.00	16,950.00
Milwaukee & Madison R. R., 6s, Sept. 1, 1905, .	10,000.00	10,500.00
N. Y. C. & Hudson River R. R., 4s, May 1, 1905, .	5,000.00	5,050.00
New York & New England R. R.,		
7s, Jan. 1, 1905, .	16,000.00	16,800.00
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., conv. 4s, April 1, 1908, .	1,500.00	3,390.00
Northern Pacific-Gt. Northern Ry.,		
C., B. & Q. coll., 4s, July 1, 1921 (par \$15,000),	14,988.00	14,250.00

Premium Account and Sinking Fund.

Leverett and Mary B. Brainard Fund, Premium and interest on \$5,000, Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., 4½% bonds of March 1, 1992, .	318.75	318.75
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Savings Bank Deposit.

Mechanics Savings Bank, Hartford, .	490.00	490.00
Bills Receivable, Real, No. 1, H., .	13,000.00	13,000.00
" " " No. 2, W., .	1,100.00	1,100.00

Real Estate.

Hospital buildings and grounds, .	1.00	1.00
Old People's Home, original lot, .	1.00	1.00
Superintendent's residence, .	1.00	1.00
One-half interest in "Wildwood Farm", .	1.00	1.00
Double house, 35 and 37 Congress St., Hartford, .	6,600.00	6,600.00
One-half interest in 51 and 51½ Wooster St., Hartford, .	2,500.00	2,500.00
Other real estate, .	2,513.73	2,513.73
Loans to Old People's Home, .	22,700.00	22,700.00
Balance cash, including unexpended cash, ac- count new kitchen, .	2,147.19	2,147.19

PERMANENT FUNDS.

Leverett and Mary B. Brainard Fund.

BONDS.		Book Value.	Market Value.
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.,	4½s, Mch. 1, 1992,	\$5,000.00	\$5,300.00

F. A. and Martha W. Brown Fund.

BONDS.			
Columbus, Ohio, Gas Company,	5s, July 1, 1932,	25,000.00	27,000.00
Lehigh Valley Ry. of N. Y.,	4½s, July 1, 1940,	9,000.00	9,900.00
Northern Pacific-Gt. Northern Ry.,			
C., B. & Q. coll.,	4s, July 1, 1921,	6,000.00	5,700.00

Cheney Brothers Fund.

BONDS.			
Chicago & Western Ind. R. R.,	6s, Dec. 1, 1932,	5,000.00	5,900.00

Susan S. Clark Fund.

BONDS.			
Lehigh Valley Ry. of N. Y.,	4½s, July 1, 1940,	5,000.00	5,500.00

Gurdon Fox Fund.

BONDS.			
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry.,			
4s, Nov. 1, 1990 (par \$4,000),		3,685.00	4,120.00
Lehigh Valley Ry. of N. Y.,	4½s, July 1, 1940,	5,000.00	5,500.00
Savings Bank Deposit,			
Mechanics Savings Bank, Hartford,		740.00	740.00

Moses Fox Fund.

BONDS.			
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry.,			
4s, Nov. 1, 1990 (par \$5,000),		4,631.25	5,150.00
Savings Bank Deposit,			
Mechanics Savings Bank, Hartford,		368.75	368.75

Keney Fund.

BONDS.		Book Value.	Market Value.
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Ry., 4½s, March 1, 1930 (par \$10,000), . . .		\$9,900.00	\$10,500.00
Northern Pacific-Gt. Northern Ry., C., B. & Q. coll., 4s, July 1, 1921, . . .		5,000.00	4,750.00
Port Reading R. R., 5s, Jan. 1, 1941, . . .		15,000.00	16,500.00
West Chicago Street Railroad Tunnel Co., 5s, Feb. 1, 1909, . . .		10,000.00	10,400.00
Bills Receivable, Real, . . .		10,000.00	10,000.00
Savings Bank Deposit,			
Mechanics Savings Bank, Hartford, . . .		100.00	100.00

Mary J. Keney Fund.

BONDS.			
Chicago & Western Ind. R. R., 6s, Dec. 1, 1932,	10,000.00		11,800.00

The William B. McCray Fund.

MANUFACTURING STOCKS.			
Shares.			
10 Hartford Manilla Co., . . .	1,000.00		10.00
39 The Pratt & Cady Co., . . .	3,315.00		4,485.00

GAS STOCK.			
25 Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y., . . .	4,710.00		5,500.00

TELEGRAPH STOCK.			
20 Western Union Telegraph Co., . . .	1,920.00		1,860.00

INSURANCE STOCK.			
8 Springfield Fire and Marine, . . .	1,700.00		2,040.00

RAILROAD STOCKS.			
16 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, . . .	1,866.00		3,200.00
16 Manhattan Railway Co., . . .	1,808.00		2,192.00
19 New York Central & Hudson River, . . .	2,538.00		2,983.00
Savings bank deposits, received as part of dis- tribution of estate, . . .	18,413.29		18,413.29

Ellen M. Watkinson Trust Fund.

BONDS.

	Book Value.	Market Value.
New York Dock Co., 4s, Aug. 1, 1951, . . .	\$504.00	\$480.00
Lehigh Valley Ry. of N. Y., 4½s, July 1, 1940, .	1,000.00	1,100.00

STOCK.

Shares.		
5 New York Dock Co., preferred, . . .	349.00	310.00
Bills Receivable, Real, . . .	1,075.00	1,075.00
Savings Bank Deposit,		
Mechanics Savings Bank, Hartford, . . .	3,072.00	3,072.00
	\$447,058.96	\$542,967.71

LIABILITIES.

General Fund, . . .		\$135,652.71
Permanent " . . .		490.00
George Hall " . . .		31,020.00
Harriet Hall " . . .		18,800.00
Daniel P. Crosby " . . .		5,000.00
Charles H. Northam " . . .		5,000.00
Henry I. Wright " . . .		10,000.00
Mary J. Keney " . . .		10,000.00
Junius S. Morgan " . . .		20,000.00
Keney " . . .		50,000.00
Gurdon Fox " . . .		9,425.00
F. A. and Martha W. Brown " . . .		40,000.00
Miles A. Tuttle " Free Bed, . . .		1,000.00
Daniel Goodwin " " . . .		2,000.00
Charles F. Pond " " . . .		3,900.00
Nathan M. Waterman " " . . .		3,000.00
Cheney Brothers " " . . .		5,000.00
Moses Fox " " . . .		5,000.00
Susan S. Clark " " . . .		5,000.00
Leverett and Mary B. Brainard " " . . .		5,000.00
Ellen M. Watkinson Trust Fund, . . .		6,000.00
" " " " " Income, . . .		411.11
Orthopedic Fund, . . .		170.21
The William B. McCray Fund, . . .		37,270.21
" " " " " Income, . . .		743.21
Estate of Mary Sweeney, . . .		76.41
Bills Payable, . . .		36,000.00
Real Estate No. 3, Income Account, . . .		29.71
Kitchen, . . .		1,070.00
		\$447,058.96

WARD W. JACOBS, *Treasurer.*



HARTFORD HOSPITAL — TUBERCULAR ANNEX — Female Solarium.



AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.

HARTFORD, CONN., November 7, 1902.

We hereby certify that we have this day examined the books of Ward W. Jacobs, Treasurer of the Hartford Hospital, including the department of Old People's Home, compared vouchers for all cash-book disbursements made during the year ended September 30, 1902, and have checked the balance sheets.

We have also examined the lists of Assets, and find all of the several items as stated.

HENRY A. REDFIELD, }
ARTHUR L. SHIPMAN, } *Auditors.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Executive Committee:

GENTLEMEN: — I herewith submit for your consideration the following as the Forty-seventh Annual Report of the Hartford Hospital, consisting of a detail of the receipts and disbursements, number of patients under care, result of treatment, and such other information as may be of interest.

The number of patients in the Hospital September 30, 1901, was 175 — 96 males and 79 females.

During the year 2,116 have been admitted, making an aggregate of 2,291 under treatment — 1,285 males and 1,006 females.

Of this number 1,253 have recovered, 314 improved, 122 not improved, 240 have died, and 187 remain under treatment — 102 males and 85 females.

Of the deaths, 16 were the result of accidents and lived but a few hours after admission, 132 were hopeless cases and lived but a short time after admission, 35 were due to phthisis.

There were 73 births — 36 males and 37 females.

The whole number of weeks occupied was 8,924, of which citizens occupied 8,247, state beneficiaries 168, and U. S. marine patients 27 2/7.

There have been 246 patients, occupying 517 weeks, supported entirely by charity.

The appropriation of \$5,000 from the state has partially supported 1,291 patients at the rate of \$1.05 per week for each patient.

The number of state beneficiaries was 22.

The number of marine patients was 8.

The greatest number any one day was 234.

The least number any one day was 155.

The daily average of patients was 170.

The average cost per week for each patient, including repairs, etc., was \$13.29.

There have been 1,442 Americans, 841 foreigners, and 8 of unknown nativity.

The average duration of each patient was 3.89 weeks.

Patients have been received from 84 different towns in the state.

THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL *in account with* B. S. GILBERT, *Supt.*

Dr.

Cr.

1901-1902.

To amount paid for —

Anæsthetics, . . .	\$208.05
Barn expenses, . . .	349.99
Breadstuffs, . . .	1,568.92
Butter and eggs, . . .	5,625.47
Fruits and vegetables, .	6,980.36
Freights, . . .	59.36
Fuel, . . .	10,851.39
Furniture, . . .	9,576.57
Gas and electric lights, .	3,567.20
Groceries, . . .	5,426.56
Ice, . . .	1,239.15
Instruments, . . .	823.36
Meat, fish, and fowl, . .	14,243.74
Medicines, . . .	3,176.92
Milk, . . .	7,772.23
Miscellaneous, . . .	2,215.15
Printing, etc., . . .	1,226.73
Power, . . .	623.44
Repairs and improve-	
ments, . . .	5,610.71
Salaries, . . .	32,200.22
Surgical dressings, . .	2,990.40
Soap and washing soda, .	259.66
Water, . . .	853.70
Whisky, wine, etc., . .	1,165.64

Total expenses, . . \$118,614.92

Amount paid Treasurer,
account of year 1901, 12,480.29

\$131,095.21

1902.

By amount received from —

W. W. Jacobs, Treas.,
orders of the Execu-
tive Committee, . . \$131,095.21

\$131,095.21

*Detailed Statement of the Receipts of the HARTFORD HOSPITAL
from September 30, 1901, to September 30, 1902.*

Received from state appropriation,	\$5,000.00
Received from various towns in the state,	15,941.08
Received from U. S. Collector, marine patients,	369.00
Received from state for care of old soldiers,	804.01
Received from services of nurses,	414.00
Received from Board of Health, births and deaths,	76.25
Received from McCray Fund income,	1,656.37
Received from sales,	1,898.95
Received from paying patients,	32,493.40
	\$58,653.06

*Number of Patients who have received the Benefits of the HART-
FORD HOSPITAL during the year ending September 30, 1902.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of patients in the Hospital			
October 1, 1901,	96	79	175
Admitted during the year,	1,189	927	2,116
Total,	1,285	1,006	2,291
Of this number have been discharged :			
Recovered, . . . . .	....	....	1,253
Improved, . . . . .	....	....	314
Not improved, . . . . .	....	....	122
Died, . . . . .	....	....	240
Total, . . . . .	....	....	1,929
Remaining October 1, 1902,	102	85	187

Monthly admissions from September 30, 1901, to September 30, 1902.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Fem.	Total.
October,	92	70	162	May,	93	82	175
November,	93	64	157	June,	111	80	191
December,	97	62	159	July,	103	85	188
January,	106	71	177	August,	108	91	199
February,	88	67	155	September,	109	94	203
March,	94	79	173				
April,	95	82	177				
				Total,	1,189	927	2,116

Residence of Patients.

Andover,	Enfield,	Portland,
Ansonia,	Essex,	Preston,
Avon,	Farmington,	Rocky Hill,
Barkhamsted,	Glastonbury,	Salisbury,
Beacon Falls,	Granby,	Saybrook,
Berlin,	Haddam,	Simsbury,
Bloomfield,	Hampton,	Somers,
Bridgeport,	Hartford,	Southington,
Bristol,	Hartland,	South Windsor,
Burlington,	Killingly,	Stafford,
Canton,	Litchfield,	Stonington,
Chaplin,	Lyme,	Suffield,
Chatham,	Manchester,	Thomaston,
Chester,	Mansfield,	Tolland,
Colchester,	Meriden,	Torrington,
Colebrook,	Middlefield,	Vernon,
Columbia,	Middletown,	Wallingford,
Cornwall,	New Britain,	Waterbury,
Coventry,	New Hartford,	Waterford,
Cromwell,	New Haven,	West Haddam,
Danbury,	Newington,	West Hartford,
Darien,	New London,	Wethersfield,
Eastford,	Newtown,	Willington,
East Granby,	Norfolk,	Winchester,
East Haddam,	North Haven,	Windham,
East Hartford,	Norwich,	Windsor,
East Windsor,	Plainville,	Windsor Locks.
Ellington,	Plymouth,	

Occupation of Patients.

Acrobat,	1	Electricians,	3	Organist,	
Actresses,	2	Enameler,	1	Painters,	2
Agents,	12	Engineers,	4	Paper makers,	
Architects,	2	Errand boy,	1	Pattern makers,	
Artists,	3	Factory op't's,	52	Peddlers,	2
Attendants,	8	Farmers,	57	Photographers,	
Bakers,	3	Filers,	2	Physicians,	
Ball player,	1	Firemen,	3	Piano tuners,	
Bankers,	3	Florist,	1	Plumbers,	
Barbers,	6	Gardeners,	4	Policemen,	
Bartenders,	7	Grinders,	7	Porters,	
Blacksmiths,	11	Harness maker,	1	Publishers,	
Bookbinders,	2	Hostlers,	9	Puddlers,	
Bookkeepers,	17	Hotel keeper,	1	Quarrymen,	
Brakemen,	18	Housekeepers,	441	Retired,	
Brewers,	2	Infants,	85	R. R. Employees,	2
Brokers,	2	Japanner,	1	Salesmen,	2
Burnisher,	1	Jewelers,	2	Seamen,	
Butchers,	4	Journalists,	2	School boys,	6
Butler,	1	Laborers,	235	School girls,	5
Carpenters,	7	Landscape g'rd'r,	1	School teachers,	
Chefs,	2	Lathers,	1	Secretary,	
Cigarmakers,	11	Launderer,	1	Shoemakers,	
Civil engineer,	1	Laundresses,	11	Steamfitters,	
Clergymen,	4	Linemen,	4	Stenographers,	
Clerks,	57	Locksmith,	1	Stonecutters,	
Coachmen,	19	Lumbermen,	2	Students,	1
Compositors,	4	Machinists,	29	Tailors,	1
Contractors,	2	Manufacturers,	8	Teamsters,	6
Cooks,	18	Masons,	4	Tinsmiths,	
Cooper,	1	Matron,	1	Upholsterers,	
Dentist,	1	Merchants,	21	Vet. surgeon,	
Domestics,	252	Motormen,	2	Waiters,	
Draughtsman,	1	Moulders,	13	Waitresses,	1
Dressmakers,	13	None,	142	Watchmen,	
Drivers,	14	Nurses,	48	Weavers,	10

Nativity of Patients.

Armenia,	4	Germany,	88	Sweden,	83
Austria,	33	Ireland,	262	Turkey,	2
Canada,	65	Italy,	72	Unknown,	8
China,	3	Newfoundland,	3	United States,	1,442
Cuba,	2	Russia,	108	West Indies,	1
Denmark,	18	Roumania,	11		—
England,	55	Scotland,	23	Total,	2,291
France,	8				

DONATIONS.

Through the kindness of the editors we have received the *Hartford Courant*, the *Hartford Times*, the *Hartford Post*, the *Hartford Telegram*, and the *New York Medical Journal*.

PAPERS, BOOKS, AND MAGAZINES.

Dr. Parmele, Nathan Fowler, Mrs. H. L. Bunce, Trinity Church, C. R. Fitch, Mrs. Mason, Windsor, Mrs. Elmer Clark, West Hartford, Mrs. Job Williams, Mrs. C. S. Hills, Mrs. P. H. Ingalls, Miss Kinney, Church Home, Willie O. Burr, Baptist S. S., So. Windsor, Edith Staples, Bishop White Prayer Book Society, Samuel Smithson Prayer Book Society, Mrs. E. A. Smith, Sunshine Society, Mrs. J. Nouse, Mrs. B. W. Johnson, Mrs. Byorkman, Harold Adams, C. E. Case, Mrs. Ullrich, C. Dexter Allen, Conn. Mutual Life Ins. Co., G. A. Kierstead.

CLOTHING AND COTTON AND OLD LINEN.

Union for Home Work, Mrs. J. M. Fairfield, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Katherine Bacon, Church of the Redeemer, U. P. B., Mrs. I. Cross, Mrs. F. B. Bridgeman, Mrs. H. G. Howe, Mrs. Knapp, Columbia, Conn., Mrs. W. H. St. John, Mrs. E. A. Smith, Mrs. H. A. Redfield, St. Thomas Church, May Harriman, Mrs. W. G. Bacon.

FRUIT AND FLOWERS.

P. and J. Besse, C. E. Johnson, Mrs. A. H. Tuttle, Albert Chapin, Mrs. H. C. Judd, Mrs. Wm. H. Bulkeley, W. T. Robertson, W. Irving Morse, Mrs. J. Bartholemew, Dr. H. G. Howe, Epworth League, Glastonbury, Conn., Harold Deming, Rev. Lewis W. Hicks, Park Church Sunday School, Misses Pardee, Mrs. Julius Lewis, Southington, Conn., George A. Gay, William B. Clark, Mrs. James H. Brewster.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hon. F. A. Betts, crutches; Estate of W. M. Hudson, M.D., by Mrs. Hudson, general operating case of surgical instruments, also post mortem set in case.

THANKSGIVING AND CHRISTMAS.

Mrs. Lyman Jewell, picture books; Raymond Tracy, games for children; Mrs. Leverett Brainard, apples, cranberries, 100 pop corn balls; the Misses Pardee, money for games; Mrs. A. H. Bidwell, So. Manchester, Conn., picture books; Mrs. D. N. Barney, Farmington, Conn., toys; H. A. Redfield, three boxes oranges; Mrs. Samuel Colt, turkeys and oranges; Walter C. Wade, candy, Mrs. F. H. Hart, candy dolls; W. W. Walker, cornucopias and dolls; Mrs. B. S. Gilbert, tops, games, and books; Mrs. C. M. Crawford, slippers; Mrs. A. L. Foster, slippers; Busy Bees, by Rachel McKnight, dolls, cornucopias, pop corn, etc.; Mrs. F. S. Carey, dolls.

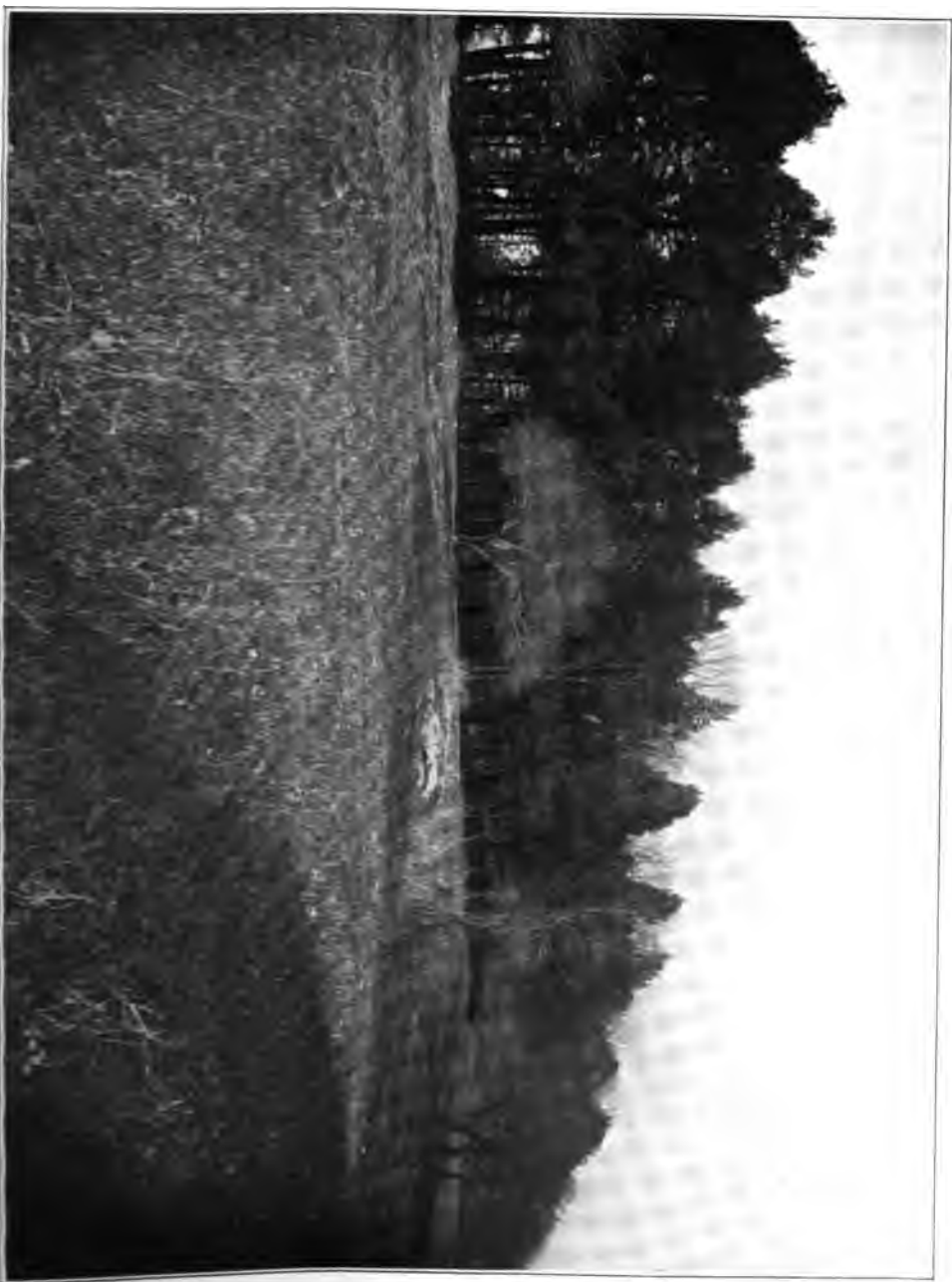
Many other kind friends have left various articles from time to time during the year without leaving their names. Some names may have been accidentally omitted. To all, however, we extend our thanks.

B. S. GILBERT.

Superintendent.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

YEARS.	Admitted during the year.	NUMBER EACH YEAR.						Remaining at the end of the year.	Daily average for the year.	NO. EACH DAY.	
		Under care.	Discharged.	Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.	Dead.			Greatest.	Least.
1860-1861	45	45	32	21	7	1	3	13	12	14	1
1861-1862	258	271	214	159	20	12	23	57	27	85	14
1862-1863	107	164	141	103	15	5	18	23	18	57	11
1863-1864	157	180	149	103	14	8	24	31	27	45	11
1864-1865	132	163	142	102	2	9	29	21	27	31	21
1865-1866	196	277	172	133	5	8	26	45	35	49	21
1866-1867	221	266	211	176	8	5	24	55	44	59	29
1867-1868	251	306	250	183	16	15	36	56	50	63	38
1868-1869	259	315	260	192	18	16	34	55	55	67	42
1869-1870	248	339	298	220	21	20	37	41	50	62	36
1870-1871	329	370	303	210	28	18	50	64	63	67	39
1871-1872	347	411	345	215	42	46	41	66	62	71	59
1872-1873	370	436	368	206	70	31	55	68	69	76	56
1873-1874	452	520	422	299	36	29	58	98	79	98	63
1874-1875	492	590	486	323	53	29	53	104	95	119	71
1875-1876	603	707	573	376	64	35	57	134	113	136	90
1876-1877	599	733	613	378	85	49	72	120	130	149	112
1877-1878	914	1,034	944	591	117	66	100	90	101	122	80
1878-1879	538	628	533	307	93	37	68	95	97	113	87
1879-1880	597	692	589	362	93	38	66	103	94	109	78
1880-1881	649	752	660	392	99	33	102	92	96	107	83
1881-1882	736	828	734	404	154	62	89	94	97	115	90
1882-1883	723	817	720	391	161	63	95	97	94	117	83
1883-1884	701	798	697	362	158	69	93	101	98	118	86
1884-1885	747	848	746	392	177	81	85	102	114	139	92
1885-1886	741	843	743	404	178	60	90	100	107	130	63
1886-1887	770	870	760	402	162	66	117	110	108	139	83
1887-1888	745	855	764	436	146	56	108	91	108	137	87
1888-1889	845	936	831	496	148	61	117	105	111	143	83
1889-1890	998	1,103	983	566	183	71	144	120	127	156	105
1890-1891	928	1,048	946	522	195	82	145	102	110	132	83
1891-1892	1,074	1,176	1,079	581	271	75	152	97	120	137	89
1892-1893	1,169	1,266	1,155	645	254	97	159	111	122	145	88
1893-1894	1,151	1,292	1,126	657	216	90	163	136	130	153	101
1894-1895	1,295	1,431	1,133	854	233	74	141	129	138	160	102
1895-1896	1,563	1,692	1,568	1,128	189	71	180	124	144	160	91
1896-1897	1,558	1,682	1,521	991	265	78	187	161	144	166	113
1897-1898	1,622	1,783	1,585	1,157	212	46	170	198	158	205	119
1898-1899	1,714	1,912	1,740	1,278	154	70	238	172	163	224	138
1899-1900	2,030	2,202	2,004	1,356	216	111	265	198	155	205	123
1900-1901	2,012	2,210	2,035	1,304	242	67	232	175	164	206	139
1901-1902	2,116	2,291	2,102	1,253	314	122	240	187	170	234	155



HARTFORD HOSPITAL. TUBERCULAR ANNEX.



TABLE OF DISEASES, INJURIES, ETC., TREATED IN THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL

During the Year Ending September 30, 1902.

MEDICAL CASES.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1901.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1902.
		Male.	Female.					
Diseases of the Blood.								
Anæmia, Pernicious,	..	2	1	..	..	..	3	..
" " and Nephritis,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Hodgkin's Disease,	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Diseases of Circulation.								
Anterio-capillary Fibrosis,	2	8	6	..	5	6	3	..
Cardiac dilatation,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Endocarditis, Acute,	..	4	2	1	1	..	3	1
" Chronic,	2	13	5	..	11	1	5	1
" and Lumbago,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
" Nephritis,	..	2	2	..	2	..	2	..
" Chronic and Pleurisy,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
" Septic,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Myocarditis,	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
Pericarditis, Acute,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Syncope, Cardiac,	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Constitutional Diseases.								
Adynamia,	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arthritis Deformans,	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Diabetes Mellitus,	..	1	4	..	..	3	2	..
Gout,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rachitis,	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
Rachitis and Inanition,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Rheumatism, Acute Articular,	1	22	11	22	6	1	..	4
" Chronic,	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1
" and Endocarditis,	..	3	2	2	..	..	3	..
" Iritis,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" Nephritis,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..

MEDICAL CASES. — CONTINUED.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1901.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1902.
		Male.	Female.					
Diseases of Cutaneous System.								
Eczema,	1	3	4	4	1	..	..	2
Folliculitis Barbæ,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Scabies,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Trichophytosis Capitis,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Digestive System.								
Carcinoma of Liver and Uterine Polypus,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Catarrhal Enteritis and Prolapse of Rectum,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cirrhosis of Liver, Atrophic,	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
" " Hypertrophic,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
" " and Carcinoma of Stomach,	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Cholecystitis,	2	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
Cholera Infantum,	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	..
Colitis, Catarrhal,	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
" Chronic Ulcerative,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coprostasis,	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Enteritis, Acute,	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..
" Catarrhal Chronic,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Enterocolitis, Chronic,	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..
Gastritis, Acute,	..	4	9	11	..	2	..	..
" Alcoholic,	1	2	1	2	..	1	..	..
" Chronic,	..	3	9	5	4	1	..	2
" " and Dilatation,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
" Sub-Acute,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Gastric Ulcer,	1	2	4	6	..	..	..	..
Gastro-Duodenitis,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" Enteritis,	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..
Hematemesis,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inanition,	..	4	1	4	..	..	1	..
" and Dysentery,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Tonsillitis,	..	5	7	11	1	..	..	..
" Follicular,	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	..
Infectious Diseases.								
Cerebral Meningitis,	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis,	..	5	7	..	1	2	9	..
Diphtheria,	2	24	29	45	..	..	5	3
" and Scarlet Fever,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas,	..	6	7	9	1	..	1	2
Fibricula,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Influenza,	..	7	3	10	..	..	..	..
Malaria,	2	20	6	23	3	..	..	..
Measles,	..	3	6	9	..	..	..	..
Parotitis Epidemic,	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..

MEDICAL CASES. — CONTINUED.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1901.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1902.
		Male.	Female.					
Infectious Diseases.—Continued.								
Pertussis,	..	4	2	6	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever,	3	56	47	87	..	..	8	8
Tetanus,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Typhoid Fever,	31	64	21	53	..	1	13	18
Tubercular Peritonitis,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Varicella,	..	5	1	6	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Nervous System.								
Anterior Poliomyelitis,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Apoplexy,	..	15	7	2	5	..	11	4
Combined Sclerosis,	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
Epilepsy,	..	6	3	2	5	1	1	..
Hysteria,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hematomyelia,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Lateral Sclerosis,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Lumbago,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Mania, Acute,	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..
Mania-a-potu,	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
Melancholia,	..	3	1	..	..	4	..	..
Multiple Sclerosis,	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Myelitis,	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neuralgia, Intercostal,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Neurasthenia,	1	8	19	15	7	5	..	..
" Malaria,	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Neuritis, Alcoholic,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Paranoia,	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Paraplegia,	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paresis,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Psychopathic Sexualis,	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Sciatica,	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Senile Dementia,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Tabes Dorsalis,	1	3	..	..	..	..	2	1
Poisons.								
Alcoholism, Acute,	..	15	4	14	1	1	2	1
" Chronic,	1	2	1	..	1	1	1	..
" and Phthisis,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Autointoxication,	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Poisoning, Arsenical,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
" Carbon Monoxide,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Diseases of Respiratory System.								
Asthma,	..	5	..	2	3	..	..	..
Bronchitis, Acute,	..	14	7	18	1	..	1	1
" Chronic,	..	3	2	..	3	2	..	..

MEDICAL CASES.—CONTINUED. •

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1901.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1902.
		Male.	Female.					
Diseases of Respiratory System.—Continued.								
Bronchitis, Acute and Asthma,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Laryngitis,	..	2	4	5	1	..	..	..
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	2	57	47	1	24	19	29	31
" and Rectal Stricture,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Pleurisy, Acute,	..	2	3	4	1	..	..	..
" Chronic,	1	1	3	..	..	3	..	1
" with effusion,	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Pneumonia, Lobar,	3	37	14	27	..	..	17	7
" Lobular,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Traumatic,	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1
Diseases of Urinary System.								
Nephritis, Acute,	..	6	2	3	3	..	2	..
" Chronic,	..	14	8	..	6	4	12	..
" " and Endocarditis,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
" " Interstitial,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" and Carcinoma of Uterus,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
" " Epilepsy,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
" " Uterine Fibroid,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
" " Malaria,	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " Neuritis,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
" " Neurasthenia,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
" " Tabes Dorsalis,	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
" " Parenchymatous,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pyonephrosis,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unclassified Diseases.								
Isolation,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Myasthenia, Gravis,	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Obesity,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Senility,	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gynecological Diseases.								
Abscess of Cervix,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Amenorrhea,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
An hysteria,	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Carcinoma, Cervicis,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Uteri,	..	..	7	..	..	5	..	2
Caruncle Urethral,	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..
Cyst of Gland of Bartholin,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Dermoid Cyst,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Dysmenorrhea,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Endometritis,	2	..	28	21	5	..	..	2
Fibroid Uteri,	..	..	9	8	..	1	..	..
Lacerated Cervix and Perineum,	1	..	18	18	..	..	..	..

MEDICAL CASES.—CONTINUED.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1901.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1902.
		Male.	Female.					
Gynecological Diseases.—Continued.								
Lacerated Perineum,	..	..	19	17	2	..	..	..
“ “ and Cystocele,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ Cervix and	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
“ “ Endometritis,	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
“ “ Uterine	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ Polypus,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ Prolapse of	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ Uterus,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Menopause,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Menorrhagia,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oöphoritis,	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Ovarian Cyst,	1	..	6	5	1	..	..	..
Pelvic Cellulitis,	4	..	32	18	12	..	..	2
“ “ and Endometritis,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ “ Peritonitis,	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Peritonitis, General,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Polypus Uteri,	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
“ “ Vaginal,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Peritonitis,	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..
“ “ Sepsis,	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Prolapsus Uteri,	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	2
Pyosalpinx,	..	..	3	2	..	..	1	..
Pyosalpingitis and Oöphoritis,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Recto-Vaginal Fistula and Hemorrhoids,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Retroflexion of Uterus,	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Retroversion “	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Salpingitis,	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	..
Vaginal Papilloma,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Vaginitis,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Obstetrics.								
Abortion,	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Eclampsia,	..	..	4	2	..	..	2	..
Infants Born,	..	33	40	64	..	..	..	..
“ “ Developed Pneumonia,	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
“ “ with Patulous Foramen Ovale,	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
“ “ Spinal Meningitis,	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
“ “ Still Born,	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Miscarriages,	1	..	11	8	1	..	1	1
Placenta Retained,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Pregnancy,	4	..	74	67	..	2	..	5
“ “ and Cystitis,	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
“ “ with Hyperemesis,	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..

MEDICAL CASES.—CONCLUDED.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1901.		New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1902.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Totals.									
Blood, Diseases of,	..	2	3	..	..	..	1	4	..
Circulatory Diseases,	5	31	20	5	20	7	16	3	
Constitutional "	6	38	23	29	13	7	7	5	
Cutaneous "	1	5	5	7	1	..	..	2	
Digestive System Diseases,	6	38	50	63	11	4	6	4	
Gynecological "	14	..	165	122	25	7	3	8	
Infectious "	38	202	131	254	6	3	38	32	
Nervous System "	7	51	37	26	22	16	17	7	
Obstetrics,	5	33	138	149	1	2	12	7	
Poisons,	2	21	6	17	3	2	4	1	
Respiratory Diseases,	6	125	82	58	33	24	49	43	
Urinary "	3	24	14	3	10	5	19	1	
Unclassified "	3	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	
Total number of patients, including Obstetrics and Gynecology,	96	571	676	734	146	79	175	113	
Total, minus Obstetrics and Gyne- cology,	77	538	373	463	120	70	160	98	

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House Physician.



HARTFORD HOSPITAL. — Pavilion for Contagious Diseases.

SURGICAL DISEASES AND OPERATIONS.

TABLE OF SURGICAL DISEASES—DISEASES OF THE HEAD.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1901.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1902.
		Male.	Female.					
Abscess, Parotid Gland,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
" Mandible,	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Angioma, Forehead,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Burns, Face,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
" " and Neck,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
" Scalp	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Carcinoma, Mandible,	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..
Concussion, Brain,	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Contusion, Head,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Epithelioma, Face,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
" Lip,	..	3	..	2	1	..	..	..
Fracture, Mandible,	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	1
" Nasal Bones,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
" Skull, Base,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
" " & dislocation of Hip,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " Vault,	..	3	1	3	..	..	1	..
" " compound,	..	3	..	1	2	..	..	..
Gumma of Brain,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Hare lip,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" and Cleft Palate,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Infection, Cheek,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Nævus,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Necrosis, Mandible,	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
" Superior Maxilla,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rodent Ulcer, Face,	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Sebaceous Cyst, Cheek,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" Scalp,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Ulcer of Face,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ulcerated Tooth,	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Wound of Ear, incised,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" lacerated,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
" Face, bullet,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
" lacerated,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
" Head, bullet,	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
" Nose,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" Scalp, incised,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
" lacerated,	..	7	5	9	1	..	1	1
" " and Burns of Hands,	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total,	1	49	19	43	11	5	5	4

DISEASES OF EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT (INDOOR).

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1901.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1902.
		Male.	Female.					
Abscess, Antrum of Highmore,	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..
" External Ear,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Adenoids,	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	..
Burns, Eyes,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Carcinoma, Ethmoidal Region,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cataract,	1	9	9	14	3	..	..	1
Conjunctivitis, Acute,	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..
" Chronic,	1	1	2	2	1	..	..	..
Deflected Septum Nasi,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Foreign Body in Eye,	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Glaucoma,	..	5	2	2	5	..	..	..
" and Cataract,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Glioma, Orbit,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Hypertrophied Tonsils,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Iridocyclitis,	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Iritis, Simple,	..	5	1	4	1	1	..	..
" Syphilitica,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Keratitis,	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Kerato-iritis,	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
Mastoiditis,	..	8	2	8	2	..	..	..
Meibomian Cyst,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Opacity of Cornea,	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Ophthalmia, Gonorrheal,	1	5	2	5	1	..	..	1
" Neonatorum,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
" Simple,	..	..	4	2	1	1	..	..
Otitis Media, Acute,	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..
" Chronica,	..	3	..	..	1	1	1	..
Ozena,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Panophthalmitis,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Retinal Hemorrhage,	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Sarcoma, Hard Palate,	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Staphyloma,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Strabismus, Internal,	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Symblepharon,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Trachoma,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Ulcer of Cornea,	..	4	5	5	4	..	..	..
Wound of Eyeball, lacerated,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " penetrating,	..	7	..	6	..	1	..	..
Total,	3	78	44	82	27	6	5	2

DISEASES OF THE NECK.

	Under treatment Sept. 3, 1901.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1902.
		Male.	Female.					
Abscess of Neck,	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..
Adenitis, Simple,	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
" Tubercular,	2	7	6	11	..	..	..	2
Bronchial Cyst,	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Carcinoma of Neck,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Sarcoma of Neck,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Wound of Neck, Incised,	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
Total,	3	12	10	15	2	1	1	3

DISEASES OF THE THORAX.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1901.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1902.
		Male.	Female.					
Abscess of Breast,	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Angioma of Breast,	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Carcinoma of Breast,	2	..	10	8	1	..	..	1
Contusion of Chest,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Empyema,	3	3	3	3	2	..	..	1
Fibroma of Breast,	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..
Fracture of Ribs,	1	5	..	3	1	..	..	1
" " and Laceration of Scalp,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Necrosis of Ribs,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stricture of Oesophagus,	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..
Wound of Lung, Bullet,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total,	7	13	19	20	7	2	..	3

DISEASES OF THE ABDOMEN.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1901.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved. †	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1902.
		Male.	Female.					
Abscess, Abdomen Retroperitoneal,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
" Abdominal Wall,	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
" Perinephritic,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis, Catarrhal,	2	28	31	49	1	1	3	5
" Suppurative,	2	18	8	15	..	..	9	2
Carcinoma, Caecum,	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
" Colon,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
" Liver,	..	2	2	..	..	..	4	..
" Stomach,	..	2	1	..	..	..	3	..
Cholecystitis,	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..
Cholelithiasis,	..	2	3	2	1	..	2	..
Fecal Fistula,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Foreign Body in Stomach,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hernia, Femoral,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" Strangulated,	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2
" Inguinal,	..	12	..	9	1	..	..	2
" " and Urethritis,	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
" " Strangulated,	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1
" Ventral,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Intussusception,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Peritonitis, Acute,	..	3	2	1	..	..	3	1
" Tubercular,	..	2	6	3	4	1	..	..
Sarcoma of Abdominal Wall,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total,	4	80	61	87	12	5	26	11

DISEASES OF SPINE AND BACK.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1901.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1902.
		Male.	Female.					
Burns of Back,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Coccygodynia,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Concussion of the Spine,	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Contusions,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Epithelioma of Back,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Fracture of Spine,	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Interscapular Carbuncle,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sinus of Sacrum,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total,	2	6	2	3	2	1	1	1

GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1901.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1902.
		Male.	Female.					
Abscess of Scrotum,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burns of Genitals,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Calculus, Cystic,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
" Renal,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Cystitis, Acute,	1	8	5	9	3	..	..	1
" Chronic,	1	2	2	..	4	..	..	..
" and Enlarged Prostate,	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Fistula Urethrae,	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Floating Kidney,	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Granulations of Urethra,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hydrocele,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
" and Inguinal Hernia,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Hypertrophy of Prostate,	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..
Nephritis, Suppurative,	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Orchitis,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Paraphimosis,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Phimosi,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
" and Adenitis,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Prostatitis and Cystitis,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pyelitis, Tubercular,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rupture of Urethra,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis Testis,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Varicocele,	..	10	..	8	..	1	1	..
Wound of Urethra, Punctured,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total,	5	40	10	25	15	2	3	5

VENEREAL DISEASES.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1901.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1902.
		Male.	Female.					
Bubo,	..	4	1	3	2	..	..	..
" and Chancroids,	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
Chancroids,	..	6	..	5	1	..	..	..
" and Typhoid Fever,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Epididymitis,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhea,	2	13	3	10	3	..	..	3
" and Bubo,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
" " Chancroids,	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
" " Epididymitis,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
" " Hypospadias,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " Phimosi,	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	1
Gonorrheal Cystitis,	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" Orchitis,	1	6	..	4	2	..	..	..
" Rheumatism,	..	3	..	..	1	2	..	..
Phagedena Preputiae,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sinus, Urethra,	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Stricture, Urethra,	..	15	..	6	6	1	1	1
" and Epididymitis,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Syphilis, Hereditary,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
" Primary,	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1
" Secondary,	..	5	8	..	6	3	2	2
" Tertiary,	1	7	..	..	5	1	..	1
Venereal Warts of Anus,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total,	6	81	12	41	32	8	3	9

DISEASES OF THE PERINEUM AND RECTUM.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1901.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1902.
		Male.	Female.					
Abscess, Ischio-Rectal,	1	1	2	..	3	..	..	..
Carcinoma of Rectum,	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..
Fissure of Anus,	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Fistula in Ano,	1	13	3	13	2	1	..	..
Gangrene of Perineum,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemorrhoids,	..	11	8	16	3	..	..	1
Lipoma of Anus,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Prolapse of Rectum,	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rectal Stricture,	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
Ulcer of Anus, Syphilitic,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total,	4	32	15	31	10	3	1	2

DISEASES OF THE UPPER EXTREMITY.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1901.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1902.
		Male.	Female.					
Abscess, Axilla,	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Burns, Hand,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Carcinomatous Glands of Arm,	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Congenital Deformity of Hand,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Contusion of Forearm,	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
Crushed Arm,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" Hand,	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1
Dislocation, Clavicle,	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	1
" Humerus,	..	2	1	1	2	..	..	..
" Thumb, Compound,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Fracture, Clavicle,	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..
" Colles',	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..
" Humerus, shaft, simple,	..	4	..	3	1	..	..	..
" " " compound,	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..
" Olecranon,	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1
" Radius,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " and Ulna,	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1
" " Ulna and External Condyle of Humerus,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
" Ulna,	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	1
Frostbites, Fingers,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Infection,	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
" Hand,	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..
" Arm,	..	4	1	4	..	..	..	1
Lipoma,	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Malunion of Fractured Radius and Ulna,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Necrosis of Finger (Syphilitic),	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Periostitis of Phalanges "	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Sprain, Wrist,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ulcer of Arm (Syphilitic),	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wound of Arm, Bullet,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
" " Lacerated,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" Forearm, Incised,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
" Hand, Bullet,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
" " Lacerated,	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	1
" Wrist, Incised,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Total,	2	61	9	46	11	3	2	8

DISEASES OF LOWER EXTREMITY.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1901.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1902.
		Male.	Female.					
Abscess, Leg,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
" Thigh,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Abscesses, Feet,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Adenitis, Groin,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Adeno-carcinoma, Leg,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Burns, Foot,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
" Leg,	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Bursitis, Knee,	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
Carcinoma, Leg,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Cellulitis, Leg,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Contusion, Foot,	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
" Hip,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
" Knee,	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
" Leg,	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
" Thigh,	..	6	..	2	..	1	..	3
Crushed Feet,	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
" Leg,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" Toes,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Dislocation, Hip,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Epithelioma, Buttock,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Floating Cartilage, Knee,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Foreign Body in Foot,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fracture, Femur,	2	4	3	4	..	..	..	3
" " Comminuted,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
" " Compound,	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1
" " Intercapsular,	2	2	5	3	..	..	2	2
" " Fibia and Fibula,	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
" Fibula,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
" " Compound,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" Metatarsi,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Patella,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
" Pott's,	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
" Tarsi,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " Compound,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" Tibia,	2	5	2	4	2	..	..	1
" " Compound,	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	1
" " and Fibula,	2	10	2	7	3	..	..	2
" " Compound,	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	1
Frostbite, Foot,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
" Toes,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Gangrene, Foot (Senile),	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1
" Leg,	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	..
" Toe,	..	3	..	1	1	..	1	..
Infection of Foot,	..	3	1	3	..	..	..	1
" Leg,	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	1
Ingrowing Toenail,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

DISEASES OF LOWER EXTREMITY.—CONTINUED.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1901.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1902.
		Male.	Female.					
Necrosis Os Calcis,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
" Tibia,	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1
Osteomyelitis, Femur,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Tibia,	..	7	1	3	1	2	..	2
" " (Tubercular),	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Periostitis, Foot,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" Tibia,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Phlebitis, Leg,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ruptured Veins of Leg,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sprain, Ankle,	..	10	1	7	3	..	1	..
" Knee,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Synovitis, Hip,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
" Knee,	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	1
Traumatic Amputation of Leg,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ulcer, Foot,	..	1	2	1	1	..	1	..
" Leg,	..	5	2	4	1	..	1	1
" " Syphilitic,	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1
" " Varicose,	1	2	2	2	2	..	..	..
Varicose Veins, Leg,	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	1
Wound, Bullet, Foot,	..	4	..	3	1	..	..	..
" " Hip,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " Knee,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
" " Leg,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
" " Infected, Ankle,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " Lacerated, Hip,	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
" " Knee,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " Leg,	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " Thigh,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
" Penetrating, Buttock,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total,	20	136	35	100	30	4	12	25

DISEASES, ORTHOPEDIC.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1901.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1902.
		Male.	Female.					
...ess, Psoas,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...itis, Knee (Tubercular),	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
...losis, Knee,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
...Valgum,	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
...Varum,	3	..	3	1	..	1	..	1
... and Rhachitis,	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
...oint Disease,	..	3	1	1	3	..	..	..
...us Coxarius,	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ysis of Feet, following Anterior Poliomyelitis,	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
...Disease,	2	1	2	..	3	..	..	..
...of Arm, Tubercular,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
... Hip, "	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
...es Varus,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	10	10	10	10	6	3	..	1

DISEASES, UNCLASSIFIED.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1901.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1902.
		Male.	Female.					
...s, Multiple,	2	7	4	6	..	..	5	..
...usions, Multiple,	..	8	1	8	1	..	..	..
... " " and Fracture of Radius.	..	3	..	2	1	..	..	..
...ures, Multiple,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
...ed Wounds, Multiple,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total,	2	20	5	16	3	..	6	..

DISEASES OF THE EAR (OUTDOOR).

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1901.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1902.
		Male.	Female.					
Cerumen, impacted,	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Furuncle in Auditory Canal,	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Granulations in "	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Otitis Media, acute catarrhal,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " chronic "	3	3	1	..	2	..	..	2
" " " suppurative,	..	9	6	..	9	2	..	4
" " with Granulations in Au- ditory Canal,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total,	4	15	11	5	13	2	..	6

DISEASES OF EYE (OUTDOOR).

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1901.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1902.
		Male.	Female.					
Abscess of Lid,	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..
" Lachrymal,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Astigmatism,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Blepharitis Marginalis,	..	2	8	6	3	..	..	1
Cataract,	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chalazion,	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Cataract and Opacity of Cornea,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Conjunctivitis, acute catarrhal,	..	3	4	6	1	..	..	..
" chronic,	..	6	7	6	5	1	..	1
" Follicular,	..	1	2	3	1	4	..	..
" Membranous,	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Phlyctenular,	..	1	2	2	1	3	..	..
" and Keratitis,	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Dacryo-cystitis,	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
" and Lachrymal Stricture,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Episcleritis,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Foreign body in Cornea,	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Glaucoma,	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Hypermetropia,	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Iritis,	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Keratitis,	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..
" Interstitial,	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1
Lachrymal, Obstruction of,	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
" Sclerosis and Fistula,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
" Stricture,	..	3	1	5	2	3	..	1
Lachrymation,	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
Presbyopia,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Staphyloma,	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Sub-conjunctival Hemorrhage,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Trachoma,	..	4	3	2	2	..	..	3
" and Pannus,	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
" and Trichiasis,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ulcer of Cornea,	..	3	..	1	2	..	..	..
" Eyelid,	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total,	13	35	54	37	33	5	5	9

DISEASES OF THE NOSE (OUTDOOR).

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1901.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1902.
		Male.	Female.					
Deflected Septum,	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Epistaxis,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
" Recurrent,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ozena,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Rhinitis, Atrophic,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
" Chronic Catarrhal,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
" Hypertrophic,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total,	1	4	3	2	5	..	..	..

DISEASES OF THE THROAT (OUTDOOR).

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1901.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1902.
		Male.	Female.					
Adenoids,	2	7	3	8	2	..	..	..
Hypertrophy of Tonsils,	..	5	1	6	..	..	..	..
Pharyngitis, Acute,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
" Chronic,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Sarcoma of Hard Palate,	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Total,	2	13	6	15	3	1	..	..

SUMMARY OF SURGICAL PATIENTS (INDOOR).

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1901.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1902.
		Male.	Female.					
es of Abdomen,	4	80	61	87	12	5	26	11
" Ear, Eye, Nose, and Throat,	3	78	44	82	27	6	5	2
" Extremities, Upper,	2	61	9	46	11	3	2	8
" " Lower,	20	136	35	100	30	4	12	25
" Head,	1	49	19	43	11	5	5	4
" Genito-Urinary System,	5	40	10	25	15	2	3	5
" Neck,	3	12	10	15	2	1	1	3
Orthopedic,	10	10	10	10	6	3	..	1
of Perineum and Rectum,	4	32	15	31	10	3	1	2
" Spine and Back,	2	6	2	3	2	1	1	1
" Thorax,	7	13	19	20	7	2	..	3
Unclassified,	2	20	5	16	3	..	6	..
Venereal,	6	81	12	41	32	8	3	9
Total Indoor,	69	618	251	519	168	43	65	74

SUMMARY OF PATIENTS, EYE, EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT
(OUTDOOR).

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1901.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1902.
		Male.	Female.					
es of the Ear,	4	15	11	5	13	2	..	6
" Eye,	13	35	54	37	33	5	5	9
" Nose,	1	4	3	2	5	..	..	..
" Throat,	2	13	6	15	3	1	..	..
Total,	20	67	74	59	54	8	5	15

SUMMARY OF PATIENTS (INDOOR AND OUTDOOR).

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1901.	New cases ad- mitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1902.	Not treated.
		Male.	Female.						
Total Patients (Indoor), . . .	69	618	251	519	168	43	65	74	..
Total Patients (Outdoor), . . .	20	67	74	59	54	8	..	15	5
Total,	89	685	325	578	222	51	65	89	5

PHILIP C. WASHBURN, M.D.,
House Surgeon.

TABLE OF OPERATIONS.

OPERATIONS ON THE HEAD.

	Males.	Females.	Nitrous Oxide.	Nitrous Oxide and Ether.	Ether.	Chloroform.	Cocaine.	Ethyl Chloride.
Excision of Angioma of Forehead, .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
" Corneal Ulcer, .	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Excision of Antrum of Highmore, .	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
External Auditory Meatus, .	2	1	..	..	1	2	..	..
Mandible, .	3	1	..	3	..	1	..	..
Plasty on the Scalp, .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
on, .	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	..
Excision of Depressed Fracture of Skull, .	4	1	..	3	..	2	..	..
Excision of Eye, .	9	..	..	6	2	1	..	..
Excision of Adenoids, .	7	5	..	..	2	10	..	..
" Angioma of Forehead, .	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
" Epithelioma of Lip, .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
" Sebaceous Cysts of Scalp, .	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Excision of Antrum of Highmore, .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Excision of Eyelids for Trachoma, .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Excision of Cataract, .	6	5	..	2	..	..	9	..
" Foreign Body from Eye, .	3	1	..	..	..	1	3	..
Abscess of Face, .	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
" Head, .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
" Lachrymal, .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
" of Parotid Gland, .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Myotomy, .	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Myotomy (Wecker) and Capsulotomy, .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Myotomy, .	6	4	..	4	4	1	..	1
Myotomy for Internal Strabismus, .	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..
Excision of Anterior Chamber of Eye, .	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Operation on Forehead, .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
" Harelip (unilateral), .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
" " (bilateral), .	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
" for Symblepharon, .	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Excision of Deflected Septum Nasi, .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Excision of Wound of Eyeball, .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Myotomy, .	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	..
Total, .	69	30	..	37	13	31	16	2

OPERATIONS ON THE NECK.

	Male.	Female.	Nitrous Oxide.	Nitrous Oxide and Ether.	Ether.	Chloroform.
Curetting Glands,	1	2	..	1	..	2
" Sinus,	..	1	..	1	..	..
Excision of Enlarged Glands,	4	4	..	4	2	1
" of Tubercular Glands,	1	2	..	3	..	..
" of Epithelioma,	1	1	..	1	..	1
" of Recurrent Cyst,	..	1	..	..	..	1
" of Sebaceous Cyst,	..	1	..	1	..	..
Exploratory Incision of Tumor,	1	..	..	1	..	..
Incision of Simple Abscess,	4	..	..	3	..	1
" of Tubercular Abscess,	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total,	12	13	..	15	2	7

OPERATIONS ON THE THORAX.

	Male.	Female.	Nitrous Oxide.	Nitrous Oxide and Ether.	Ether.	Chloroform.
Amputation of Breast,	..	12	..	11	..	1
Dilatation of Sinus for Empyema,	1	1	..	..	..	2
Excision of Branchial Cyst,	..	1	..	..	..	1
Incision of Abscess, Axillary,	4	..	..	3	..	1
" " Thoracic,	1	..	..	..	..	1
" " Tubercular,	1	..	..	..	..	1
" of Sinus of Breast,	..	1	..	1	..	..
Osteëctomy for Necrosed Rib,	1	..	..	..	..	1
Resection of Ribs,	4	3	..	2	1	4
Total,	12	18	..	17	1	12

OPERATIONS ON THE BACK.

	Male.	Female.	Nitrous Oxide.	Nitrous Oxide and Ether.	Ether.	Chloroform.	Cocaine.	Ethyl Chloride.
Curettng Sinus of Sacrum,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Incision of " "	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Excision of Epithelioma of Back,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Incision of Perinephritic Abscess,	3	1	..	1	..	3	..	..
" of Carbuncle,	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Lumbar Puncture,	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nephrectomy,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total,	6	4	..	4	..	4	1	1

OPERATIONS ON THE ABDOMEN.

	Male.	Female.	Nitrous Oxide.	Nitrous Oxide and Ether.	Ether.	Chloroform.	Cocaine.	Ethyl Chloride.
Appendicectomy (with drainage), . . .	14	8	..	21	..	1	..	..
" (without drainage), . . .	25	30	..	48	3	4	..	..
Cholecystostomy, . . .	1	5	..	2	1	3	..	..
Colostomy, . . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Curetting Abdominal Sinus, . . .	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
" Biliary Fistula, . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Enlarging Abdominal Sinus, . . .	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..
Enterorraphy, . . .	3	1	..	4	..	..	..	..
Establishing Artificial Anus, . . .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Excision of Glands of Groin, . . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
" of Peritoneal Fibroma, . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" of Sarcoma of Abdominal Wall, . . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
" of Recurrent Sarcoma of Abdominal Wall, . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Gastro-Enterostomy, . . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Herniotomy, Inguinal, . . .	15	2	..	13	2	2	..	..
" " Strangulated, . . .	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
" Femoral, . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
" Ventral, . . .	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..
Incision of Abdominal Abscess, . . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
" of Appendicular Abscess, . . .	2	1	..	2	..	..	1	..
" of Abscess of Abdominal Wall, . . .	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	..
" of " of Groin, . . .	6	2	..	1	..	1	6	..
Laparotomy, Exploratory, . . .	5	9	..	10	4	..	..	..
" for Tubercular Peritonitis, . . .	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..
Nephrectomy, . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Paracentesis Abdominis, . . .	3	4	..	1	..	..	4	2
Plastic Operation on Abdominal Wall for Vesical Sinus, . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Peritoneal Anastomosis for Cirrhosis of Liver, . . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total, . . .	88	76	..	120	10	19	13	2

OPERATIONS ON GENITO-URINARY TRACT.

	Male.	Female.	Nitrous Oxide.	Nitrous Oxide and Ether.	Ether.	Chloroform.	Cocaine.	Ethyl Chloride.
Circumcision,	8	..	..	2	..	..	6	..
Circumcision and Phlebectomy for Double Varicocele,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cystoscopy,	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Dilatation of Urethra,	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
External Urethrotomy,	7	..	..	6	..	1	..	..
" " and Prostatectomy,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Incision of Abscess of Scrotum,	3	..	..	1	..	..	2	..
Lithotomy (Perineal method),	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Orchidectomy,	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	..
Phlebectomy (for Varicocele),	7	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
Prostatotomy (Bottini),	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Radical Operation for Hydrocele (Volle- man),	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Slitting of Prepuce,	3	..	..	1	..	..	2	..
Suturing Urethra,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total,	42	1	..	27	1	4	11	..

OPERATIONS ON PERINEUM AND RECTUM.

	Male.	Female.	Nitrous Oxide.	Nitrous Oxide and Ether.	Ether.	Chloroform.	Cocaine.	Ethyl Chloride.
Cauterization of Anal Fissure,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " of Hemorrhoids,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " of Prolapsed Rectum,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Dilatation of Sphincter,	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Excision of Condylomata,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " of Lipoma of Anus,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Exploration of Rectum,	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..
Incision of Fistula in Ano,	14	1	..	11	2	2	..	..
" " of Ischio-Rectal Abscess,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " of Rectal Sinus,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
" " of Rectal Stricture,	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Ligation of Hemorrhoids,	11	8	..	17	..	2	..	..
Suturing Lacerated Sphincter,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total,	35	13	..	35	4	9	..	..

OPERATIONS—GYNÆCOLOGICAL.

	Patients.	Nitrous Oxide.	Nitrous Oxide and Ether.	Ether.	Chloroform.	Cocaine.	Ethyl Chloride.
Accouchment Forcé,	12	..	..	..	12	..	..
Cauterization of Urethral Caruncle,	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
Colporrhaphy,	9	..	3	6	..	..	..
Curettage,	57	..	17	39	1	..	..
Dilatation of Cervix,	3	..	..	3	..	..	..
Evacuation of Uterus,	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Excision of Fibroma of Uterus,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
" of Hymen,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
" of Polypus of Cervix,	3	..	2	1	..	..	..
" " of Vagina,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
" of Urethral Caruncle,	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Fibro-Myomectomy,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hysterectomy,	3	..	2	1	..	..	..
Incision of Abscess of Cervix,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
" " of Cul-de-Sac,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" of Vagina for Abdominal Abscess,	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
" of Vulvo-Rectal Fissure,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ligation of Hemorrhoids,	4	..	1	3	..	..	..
Myomectomy,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Oöphorectomy,	8	..	5	2	..	..	..
Perineorrhaphy,	44	..	15	29	..	..	..
Plastic operation for Recto-Vaginal Fistula,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Suturing Sphincter,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Trachelorrhaphy,	25	..	8	17	..	..	..
Ventral Fixation,	4	..	3	1	..	..	..
Total,	187	..	61	110	16	..	..

OPERATIONS ON EXTREMITIES (UPPER).

	Male.	Female.	Nitrous Oxide.	Nitrous Oxide and Ether.	Ether.	Chloroform.	Cocaine.	Ethyl Chloride.
Ablation of Metacarpal Bone,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Amputation of Arm,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
" " Fingers,	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
" " Hand,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
" " Thumb,	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
Curettling Abscess of Arm,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" Bone of Hand,	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
" Sloughing Phalanges,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dressing Compound Fracture of Arm	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
" of Lacerated Hand,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Excision of Carcinomatous Glands of Arm,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " Lipoma of Arm,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Extraction of Bullet from Hand,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Incision of Abscess of Arm,	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
" " Infected Forearm,	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	..
" " Hand,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
" " Thumb,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Ligation of Radial Artery,	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Osteoclasis of Phalanx,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
" " Ulna and Radius,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Reduction Comp. Fracture of Humerus,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
" Dislocated Humerus,	2	1	..	2	..	1	..	..
" Fracture of Arm,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Wiring Compound Fracture of Humerus,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total,	31	4	..	19	1	13	2	..

OPERATION EXTREMITIES (LOWER).

	Male.	Female.	Nitrous Oxide.	Nitrous Oxide and Ether.	Ether.	Chloroform.	Cocaine.	Ethyl Chloride.
Amputation, Leg,	6	1	..	4	..	3	..	..
" Metatarsal Bone,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" Thigh,	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
" Toe,	9	..	..	4	1	1	3	..
Curettling, Abscess of Foot,	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
" " Leg,	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
" Ankle,	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
" Sinus of Ankle (Tubercular),	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	..
" " Leg,	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
" Stump of Leg,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
" Tarsus,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
" Tibia,	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
" Ulcer of Leg,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dermoplasty, Leg,	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Dressing Compound Fracture of								
Metatarsal Bone,	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
" Fracture of Thigh,	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..
Excision of Bullet, Foot,	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
" Knee,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " Leg,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
" Ingrowing Toenail,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" Floating Cartilage of Knee,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
" Posterior Tibial Aneurism,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
" Sarcoma, Leg,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
" Splinter, Hip,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Exploratory Incision for Bullet in Hip,	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Extension of Muscles, Leg,	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Incision of Abscess,	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	..
" " Thigh,	4	2	..	2	1	..	3	..
" Cellulitis, Leg,	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
" Tubercular Foot,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Osteectomy, Femur,	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	..
" Tibia,	6	..	..	3	1	2	..	..
" Tarsal Bone,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Osteoclasia, Tibia and Fibula (Genu								
Valgum),	1	2	..	..	2	1	..	..
Osteotomy, " " (Genu								
Valgum),	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Phlebectomy for Varicose Veins,	1	4	..	5	..	..	..	..
Reduction, Dislocated Hip,	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
" Fracture of Tibia,	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
" " " and Fibula								
(Compound),	4	..	..	2	1	1	..	..
Straightening Knee,	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
Tenotomy for Equino-Varus (Phelps),	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Wiring Patella,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
" Tibia,	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total,	78	22	..	54	15	22	9	..

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS.

	Male.	Female.	Nitrous Oxide.	Nitrous Oxide and Ether.	Ether.	Chloroform.	Cocaine.	Ethyl Chloride.
Operations on Abdomen,	88	76	..	120	10	19	13	2
Back,	6	4	..	4	..	4	1	1
Extremities—Upper,	31	4	..	19	1	13	2	..
“ Lower,	78	22	..	54	15	22	9	..
Genito-Urinary Tract,	42	1	..	27	1	4	11	..
Gynaecological,	..	187	..	61	110	16	..	..
Head,	69	30	..	37	13	31	16	2
Neck,	12	13	..	15	2	7	..	1
Perineum and Rectum,	35	13	..	35	4	9	..	..
Thorax,	12	18	..	17	1	12	..	..
Total,	373	368	..	389	157	137	52	6

PHILIP C. WASHBURN, M.D.,
House Surgeon.

RULES

FOR THE

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS TO THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

1. Patients are admitted between the hours of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M., preferably; emergency cases and confinements at any hour of day or night.

2. Patients are received by permit from towns, from any member of the Executive Committee, or where they can afford to pay the regular price of attendance, by personal application at the office.

3. The permits of all patients are subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

4. The regular charge per week is \$7.00; this includes medical and surgical care, and operation, together with medicines and nursing. The price for private rooms is from \$15 to \$25 per week.

5. Persons who are destitute of friends or means are provided for in various ways.

6. No person having contagious disease, residing out of the town of Hartford, shall be admitted to the Hospital.

Signed by the Executive Committee.

Copy of Bond.

HARTFORD, CONN.,

Upon the admission of _____ of _____ into the
"HARTFORD HOSPITAL," at Hartford, I engage to provide or
pay for a sufficiency of clothing for _____ use, and pay the

Treasurer of said institution dollars per week for board of medicine, and medical attendance; cause said patient to be removed when discharged, and, in the event of death, to pay the expenses of burial.

Principal.

For value received, I hereby engage to become responsible for the fulfillment of the above stipulations.

Surety.

RULES FOR THE ADMISSION OF VISITORS.

1. Visitors are welcome to the Hospital every day, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.
2. Visitors shall not enter the wards without the consent of the Superintendent or Matron.
3. Visitors must deposit with the Head Nurse of the ward or the Superintendent any articles of food or delicacies intended for patients, which articles will be distributed as requested, if not inconsistent with the condition of said patient. No alcoholic drinks or any stimulating drinks or drugs of any kind shall be brought into the Hospital by any friends of patients.
4. No drunkenness or unseemly conduct, profane or vulgar language, and no unnecessary noise or disturbance will be allowed in or about the buildings.

ACTS OF LEGISLATION.

ACT INCORPORATING HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. That David Watkinson, Ebenezer Flower, A. S. Beckwith, S. S. Ward, A. W. Butler, A. M. Collins, Wm. T. Lee, Job Allyn, Samuel Colt, James B. Crosby, Albert Day, Chester Adams, James G. Bolles, George Beach, Thomas Smith, Jonathan Goodwin, A. W. Birge, Lucius Barbour, and Charles T. Hillyer, and all such persons as are from time to time associated with them, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a hospital in the city of Hartford, and their successors, be, and they hereby are, incorporated for said purpose, and made a body corporate and politic, by the name of the Hartford Hospital, and by that name shall be capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, and may purchase, take, receive, hold, sell, and convey estate, real and personal, to such an amount as may be necessary for the purposes of said corporation; may have a common seal, and the same may alter and change at pleasure, and may make and execute such by-laws and regulations, not contrary to the laws of this State or of the United States, as shall be deemed necessary for the well-ordering and conducting the concerns of said corporation.

SEC. 2. That said corporation shall be governed by the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. This corporation shall be called the Hartford Hospital. Persons contributing for the use of the corporation at any one time the sum of fifty dollars shall be members for life. Persons contributing the sum of five hundred dollars shall be vice-presidents for life, and also directors for life; those contributing two hundred dollars shall be directors for life; those twenty-five dollars shall be members for five years, and those ten dollars shall be members for one year.

ART. 2. In order the better to carry into effect the object of the said corporation, the members thereof shall, at an annual meeting, to be held at such time and place as the by-laws of the said corporation shall direct and appoint, elect from their own number, by ballot, and by a majority of the votes given at such election, twelve persons as directors of the said corporation; and the persons so elected, together with the mayor of the city of Hartford for the time being, shall con-

stitute a board of directors. The directors so elected shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are elected in their places. In case of any vacancy in the board the remainder of the directors shall have power to fill such vacancy until the next election.

ART. 3. The board of directors shall, annually, as soon as may be convenient after the said annual election, elect by ballot from among their own number a president, a vice-president, and shall also elect a secretary and treasurer, who shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are elected in their stead. But as many directors may be chosen as there may be directors by subscription.

ART. 4. The said board of directors shall have power to manage and conduct all the business and concerns of the corporation, and to make such laws as may be necessary for the management and disposition of the estate and concerns of the corporation, and to appoint such officers and servants as they may deem necessary. The medical officers, including all attending and consulting physicians and surgeons, shall be appointed annually. Vacancies occurring before the expiration of the year from the time of any appointment shall be filled by the directors as soon as the same can conveniently be done.

ART. 5. A majority of the corporators shall call the first meeting for the election of officers at such time and place in the city of Hartford as they shall appoint, giving three days' notice thereof by publishing the same in the daily papers of the city; and the annual meeting of said corporation shall be held at such time and place and on such notice as shall be fixed by the by-laws of said corporation.

ART. 6. This act may be altered, amended, or repealed, by the General Assembly.

Approved, May Session, 1854.

RESOLUTION AMENDING THE CHARTER OF THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

Resolved, That additional members of said corporation may hereafter be elected at any annual meeting by a two-thirds vote of those present without the payment of any sum of money on the part of the members so elected.

Approved, January Session, 1881.

AMENDMENT OF THE CHARTER OF THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. That, in addition to the powers already conferred upon the Hartford Hospital, said corporation are hereby authorized to establish, in connection with the present hospital buildings, and upon the hospital grounds, or elsewhere, an Old People's Home, or a department or home for the accommodation, support, and maintenance

such aged and infirm persons as shall, from time to time, be admitted to the comforts and privileges of such department or home, and erect the necessary buildings therefor, and sustain the said Home with such funds and means as shall be given for that purpose, or paid by the persons admitted to said Home. The board of directors of said Hartford Hospital shall have the power to make and execute any and all such by-laws, rules, and regulations in relation to such department or home, and the management of the same, and the funds pertaining thereto, and generally all the concerns of said department, not contrary to the laws of this State or of the United States, shall be deemed necessary or proper for the well-ordering and conducting the concerns of said department, and the same to repeal or change at pleasure; and may appoint, if deemed expedient, a board of managers for said department, with such powers as they shall deem proper, and also such officers and servants as they may deem necessary.

All the rights and privileges conferred by the charter of the Hartford Hospital upon persons contributing for the use of said corporation shall be had and enjoyed by persons and parties limiting their contributions to the use of the department for the aged and the infirm fully and to the same extent as if no such limitation was connected with such contribution.

All the money and funds already, or which shall be, given or contributed for the uses and purposes of the Hartford Hospital shall be confined to and used for the benefit of the hospital department, and all moneys and funds in any way given or contributed for the aged and infirm department shall be held and used exclusively for that department, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted in relation to a division of the common expenses pertaining to the two departments, which cannot be kept separately and accurately divided. This department of the Hartford Hospital shall be known as the Old People's Home, and any and all moneys, gifts, legacies, devises, bequests, or other contributions given to the Old People's Home, for its uses, or to the Hartford Hospital, or to any other trustee or trustees, for or in trust for the use of the Old People's Home, shall be valid and effectual, and shall be for the use of this department for the aged and infirm created under this act.

SEC. 2. This resolution may be altered, amended, or repealed, at the pleasure of the General Assembly.

Approved, June 19, 1873.

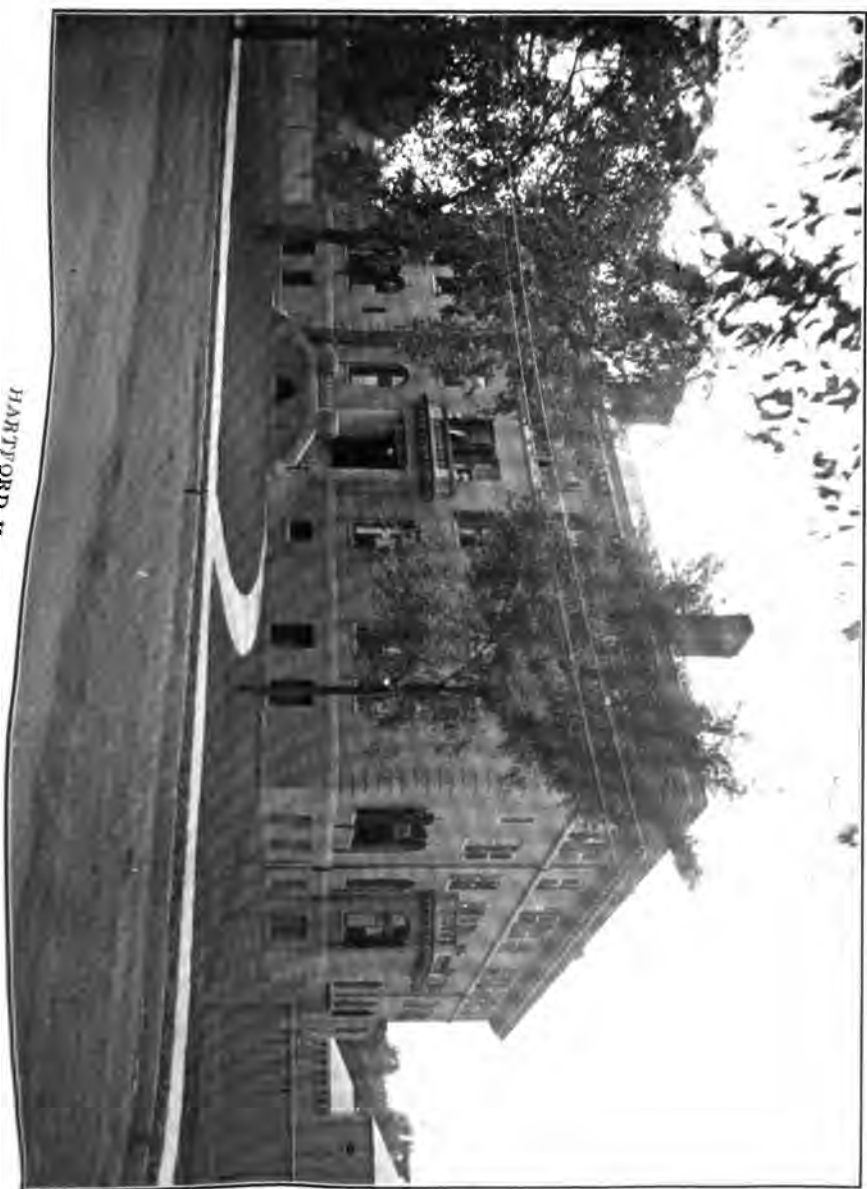
FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give to the Hartford Hospital of the city of Hartford
.....dollars, for the uses and purposes of
said Hospital.

FORM OF BEQUEST FOR FREE BED.

I give to the Hartford Hospital of the city of Hartford, the
sum of five thousand dollars, to be used in the maintenance of
a free bed in said Hospital.

HARTFORD HOSPITAL - W.





TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

HARTFORD HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

OFFICERS.

Executive Committee.

HARMON G. HOWE, M.D., Chairman, 137 High St.
THOMAS SISSON, 729 Main St.
LOUIS R. CHENEY, 49 Pearl St.

Superintendent of Hospital.

BENJAMIN S. GILBERT.

Matron and Lady Superintendent of the Training School.

Miss CHARLOTTE A. BROWN.

Assistant Matrons.

Miss CLARA W. DYRING.
Miss BERTIE M. LAZIER.

Night Matron.

Miss ROSALIE THIELKE.

Head Nurses.

Miss EMMA F. KINNEY.
Miss LUCILLE MAST.
Miss MARGARET ALLAN.
Miss IDA F. BUTLER.
Miss MARIETTA NORTON.
Miss MABEL G. TRAFTON.

Teacher of Cooking School.

MRS. ELIZABETH SLUYTER AYERS.

Teacher of Massage.

Miss ALICE M. HURLBURT.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Executive Committee of the Hartford Hospital Training School for Nurses.

the Directors of the Hartford Hospital:

Your Executive Committee hereby presents to you the twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the Hartford Hospital Training School for Nurses for the year ending September 30, 1902, together with such data pertaining to the school that may be of interest.

The building for the training school is already outgrown, and during the past year we were obliged to place two nurses in many of the rooms. Were the building to be raised another story it would be filled at once. The number of pupil nurses in the school is 56. The number of head nurses is 6, making together 65, with the matron. The number in the graduating class is 18. The school as it is now running requires 3 years for graduating. The number now in the senior class is 6, in the intermediate 16, in the junior 33.

Lectures have been given by the visiting staff at regular intervals. Classes in cooking have been taught by Mrs. Elizabeth S. Ayres. Miss Elizabeth M. Friend resigned from the school November 1st, to be married. Her place was filled by the assistant matron, Miss Charlotte A. Brown. An assistant was procured for Miss Brown, Miss Clara W. Dyring. Miss Alice Goodrich was placed at the head of the

Tubercular Hospital, from which she resigned, and Miss Bertie M. Lazier was appointed to fill the vacancy. The school is in every way in good condition and its graduates merit the respect of the community.

Respectfully,

HARMON G. HOWE, M.D.,
THOMAS SISSON,
LOUIS R. CHENEY,
Executive Committee.

REPORT OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

To the Executive Committee of the Hartford Hospital:

The Twenty-fifth Annual Report is herewith presented. This has been a year of many changes in the school. The resignation of Miss Friend, Superintendent of Nurses, and Miss Lee, Night Superintendent, took effect November 1st, and of the old staff of head nurses only one remains.

The technical work having been planned for the entire year, there has been very little change in the general management of the school.

The opening of the Tubercular Hospital necessitated the appointment of a second assistant matron. Alice Goodrich was chosen, later she resigned, and was succeeded by Miss Bertie M. Lazier, a former head nurse and night superintendent.

The addition of several new wards rendered it necessary to increase the number of pupil nurses from forty-six to fifty-six.

The nursing staff of the school consists of Officers, Superintendent of Nurses, two Assistant Superintendents, one of whom has charge of the Tubercular Hospital, Night Superintendent, and six Head Nurses. Pupils: seniors six, intermediates sixteen, juniors twenty-eight, probationers six.

Eighteen nurses have graduated. Two have withdrawn during their second year of service, and one was obliged to give up on account of illness. Forty-two probationers have

entered the school, two of whom did not wish to remain, six were not accepted at the end of the probationary term.

One hundred and seventy-seven women have applied for admission to the Training School, thirty-two of whom have been accepted.

There has been an unusual amount of illness among the nurses, owing to an epidemic of diphtheria during the spring and early summer. Two nurses are temporarily out of the school on account of ill health.

In addition to the clinical and technical instruction, forty-four lectures have been delivered, ten examinations held, and five autopsies attended.

To the members of the visiting staff we extend our grateful appreciation of the lectures so readily and cheerfully given and for the valuable instruction received.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLOTTE A. BROWN,

Superintendent of Nurses.

LIST OF MEMBERS
OF
THE TRAINING SCHOOL,
September 30, 1902.

SENIORS.

Miss Bertha L. Graves,	Miss Anna Laura Young,
Miss Alice M. Brooks,	Miss Jessie F. Case,
Miss Louise E. Keister,	Miss Cora M. Beale.

INTERMEDIATES.

Miss Mary E. Coombs,	Miss Carrie M. Kennedy,
Miss Martha I. Elliott,	Miss Annie M. Duke,
Miss Florence L. Wetmore,	Miss Jennie E. Wheeler,
Miss Eva Gertrude Southworth,	Mrs. Maude E. Tilton,
Miss Esther L. Tuttle,	Miss Edna Lois Foley,
Miss Alice L. Simonds,	Miss Mary A. McGrimmon,
Miss Agnes T. Donald,	Miss Lucina M. Boughton,
Miss Blanche Morey,	Miss Bertha M. Rhodes.

JUNIORS.

Miss Elizabeth Corker,	Miss Anabell Culross,
Miss Ada Louise Nickerson,	Miss Amelia B. Chedsey,
Miss Minnie L. Wallace,	Miss Eunice Stegman,
Miss Maud Ashley,	Miss Lottie Froidervaux,
Mrs. Annie Josephine Strickland,	Miss Mary Cutts,
Miss Fleeta A. Kendal,	Miss Ella E. Reed,
Miss Alice E. Brown,	Miss Margaret M. Brennan,
Miss Ella L. Bedard,	Miss Grace H. Emery,
Miss Laura A. Pittner,	Miss Mary F. Whiton,
Miss Aloysia C. LeFebvre,	Miss Gladys A. S. Gear,
Miss Gertrude Mary Fowkes,	Miss Mary E. Cody,
Miss Sara Logan,	Miss Grace R. Smith,
Miss Blanche McCallum,	Miss Eva S. Barber,
Miss Palmyre Bachand,	Miss Edith Culcheth,
Miss Alice H. McCormack,	Miss Louise Rosebrooks,
Miss Helena M. Stewart,	Miss Myrtle Wilder.
Miss Ethel P. Hull,	

LIST OF GRADUATES

HARTFORD HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

1879.

Mrs. Caroline A. House,
Miss Hannah M. Callahan,
¹ Miss Amelia Cooke,

Mrs. Annie Morrell,
Miss Lydia S. Woodward.

1880.

² Miss Lizzie T. Oliver,
Miss Mary E. Crane,

Miss Ida F. Barnes.

1881.

Miss Kate E. Kinne,
² Miss Alice M. Noble,
² Miss Alice M. Delano,
² Miss Georgette T. Rogers,

Miss Annie C. Abbe,
Miss Marion E. Kingsley,
Miss Annie M. Wakefield.

1882.

² Miss Mattie Kingsley,
² Miss Mary I. Denison,
² Miss Elizabeth L. Goodale,

Miss Lydia B. Roberts,
Miss Jennie McLaughlin.

1883.

² Miss Alice Ewen,
² Miss Harriet M. Hosking,
Miss Lucy A. Kirk,
² Mrs. Zoe M. Tucker,

Miss Sarah M. Sheldon,
² Miss Eliza C. Smith,
Mrs. Charlotte F. Schultz,
Miss Hannah L. Russell.

1884.

² Miss Emma Strickland,
² Miss Harriet E. Fuller,
² Miss Maria A. Clark,
² Miss Josie L. Hubbard,

Miss Emma J. Osborn,
Miss Jennie M. Beardsley,
Miss Alice M. Gardiner.

¹ Died. ² Married.

1885.

Miss Lucy Way,
 * Miss Annie L. McLese,
 * Miss Emile M. Pugsley,
 Miss Mary E. Brown,

Miss Mary A. Murphy,
 Miss Lillian C. Catlin,
 Miss Mary H. Patch.

1886

Miss Martha B. Parker,
 Miss Hattie E. Crocker,
 Miss Ella J. Holcomb,
 * Miss Gertrude E. Morley,
 Miss Emma L. Terrell,

Miss Minnie Hicks,
 * Miss Elma A. Bennett,
 Miss Rebecca LaMonte,
 Miss S. Alice Griswold.

1887.

* Miss Carrie Swettenham,
 Miss Annie C. McNeil,
 * Miss Annie Figgis,
 Miss Emma Carver,

* Miss Jennie B. Methven,
 * Miss Nellie T. Manning,
 Miss Jennie McKean,
 Miss Juliette A. Parsons.

1888.

Miss Maria A. Wakefield,
 * Miss Hattie B. Smith,
 Miss Jennie McCollister,
 * Miss Jessie T. Jeffrey,

Miss Helen McCloy,
 Miss Delia L. Bridgeman,
 Miss Annie Black.

1889.

Mrs. Ida D. Lewis,
 * Miss Annie E. North,
 Miss Allie Cornelius,
 * Miss Henrietta E. Willet,

Mrs. Addie L. Loyd,
 Miss Ella E. Gibbs,
 Miss Bessie C. Taber,
 Miss Rilla J. Perry.

1890.

Miss Alice M. Smith,
 Miss Jennie R. Field,
 Mrs. Addie R. Young,
 * Miss Alma A. Robinson,
 Miss Nancy R. Cornelius,

Miss Delia M. Smith,
 Miss Harriet A. Lorber,
 Miss Martha J. Wilkinson,
 Miss Isabella M. Snelling,
 * Miss Mary J. Barr.

1891.

Miss Mary M. Brown,
 * Miss Emma J. Lyman,
 Miss Lillie Wind,

Miss Emma B. Richards,
 Miss Etta A. Straw,
 * Mrs. Eva C. Swift.

* Died. * Married.

1892.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Miss Annie E. Palmer, | Miss Jessie M. Randall. |
| Miss Mary A. Rogers, | * Miss Mary J. Harrison, |
| Miss Minnie I. Bacon, | Miss Hattie E. Allen, |
| * Miss Mary L. Marsh, | Miss Lois S. Peck, |
| Miss Mary A. Farnsworth, | * Miss Ella J. French. |

1893.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Miss Lillian M. Alexander, | * Miss Eleanor Campbell, |
| Miss Janie McNeil, | Miss Carmel Cretcher, |
| Miss Lois Pomeroy, | Miss Mildred E. Sherwood. |
| Miss Annie E. Brazos, | Miss Emily A. Dalton, |
| Miss Ellen S. Richardson, | Miss Harriet Hendrick, |
| * Miss Minnie A. Havens, | Miss Eva Trenholm. |
| * Miss Lillian A. Dermont, | |

1894.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Miss Margaret Cunningham, | * Miss Christine J. Rae. |
| Miss Eliza MacKean, | Miss Mary A. Rood, |
| Miss Julia E. Ferguson, | * Miss Fannie Nichols, |
| * Mrs. Lilly W. Stevens, | Miss Frances O. Mather. |
| Miss Mary E. Jenison, | * Miss Geneva Dunning, |
| Miss Sarah L. Harrison, | Mrs. Inez L. Fowler, |
| Miss Adelaide M. Throop, | Miss Arrette E. Jenkins. |

1895.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| * Miss Josie M. Brown, | Miss Annie L. Lynde, |
| Mrs. Minnie P. Cheney, | Miss Hattie I. Waterman, |
| Miss Lottie Beck, | Miss Daisy Lewis, |
| * Miss Bertha S. Holt, | Miss Anna A. Keller, |
| Miss Winnefred B. Hardiman, | Miss Florence E. Carman. |

1896.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| * Miss Lillie D. Phillips, | * Miss Grace W. Cushman. |
| Miss C. E. Shermerhorn, | Miss Jessie K. Denison, |
| Miss Margaret Spitzli, | Miss Eliza Barker, |
| Miss Katherine D. Arthur, | Miss Mary F. Jons, |
| Miss Ruby E. Gates, | Miss Jane A. Bryson, |
| Mrs. E. K. Morehouse, | Mrs. Minnie A. Stafford. |

* Died.

* Married.

1897.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Miss Marie Mieliez, | Miss Mary J. Wright, |
| Miss Mary C. MacGarry, | Miss Mary C. Johnson, |
| Miss Emma L. Ward, | Miss Carlotta Munoz, |
| * Miss Theresa M. Townsend, | * Miss Grace C. Ballou, |
| * Miss Caroline Tobey, | Miss Margaret M. Bramly, |
| Miss Clara H. Hearle, | Miss Helen M. Jones. |
| Miss Jessie E. Knapp, | |

1898.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| * Miss Margaret D. Hunter, | Miss Edith Childs, |
| Miss Elizabeth M. Abbie, | Miss Margaret A. Doyle, |
| * Miss Lena I. Pratt, | Miss Sarah A. Wheeler, |
| * Miss Mary H. Nutting, | Miss Sarah H. Ripley, |
| Miss Frances A. Bingham, | Miss Idella M. Pardee, |
| Miss Annie E. Shepard, | Miss Lucy A. Bates, |
| Miss Mary E. Snow, | Miss Katherine E. Boies, |
| Miss Jane A. Dunn, | Miss Maude M. Carter. |
| * Miss Ida A. Kauffman, | |

1899.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Miss Mabel A. McNaughton, | Miss Alice Lee, |
| Miss Isabel F. Pascoe, | Miss Mary E. Wolcott, |
| * Miss Edith A. Roth, | * Miss Mary B. Smart, |
| Miss Sarah E. Blenkhorne, | Miss Bertha Davis, |
| Miss Katherine M. Jordan, | Miss Clara B. Case, |
| Miss Alice Goodrich, | Miss Isabel F. Shannon, |
| Miss Martha S. Ball, | Miss Eva J. Edwards, |
| * Miss Elizabeth Connor, | Miss Josette Linn. |

1900.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Miss Annie L. Garvie, | Miss Ruth A. Morton, |
| Miss Isabelle McCrimmon, | Miss Mary J. Daley, |
| Miss Harriet P. Cunningham, | Miss Flora A. Martin, |
| Miss Janet A. Campbell, | Miss Daisy Carlton, |
| Miss Alice A. Bosanko, | Miss Sara A. Carroll, |
| Miss Bessie L. Colter, | Miss Clara Bachand, |
| Miss Alice M. Goodwin, | Miss Edna F. Titus, |
| * Miss Ella Jenney, | Miss Grace Widdison, |
| Miss Nellie Hackett, | Miss Harmony Twichell. |
| Miss Amelia F. Armstrong, | |

* Married.

1901.

Miss Maggie Myrtle Sturgess	Miss Mary Grace Bacon,
Marvin,	Mrs. Hattie Humphrey,
Miss Gertrude Overton Lewis,	Miss Lucile Mast,
Miss Ella Ann Derrick,	Miss Eleanor Dana Hunt,
Miss Annie Eliza Ruggles,	² Miss Nancy Kellogg Hubbard,
Miss Agnes Quinn,	Miss Abbie Elizabeth Colby,
Miss Alice Carey Brown,	Miss Katherine MacLeod,
Miss Ida Fatio Butler,	Miss Gisela Grohmann.
Miss Roberta MacBride,	

1902.

Miss Minnie Morse,	Miss C. Alice Hunter,
Miss Katherine Rutherford,	Miss Rosalie E. Thielcke,
Miss Louise L. Crandall,	Miss Charlotte N. Page,
Miss Mary G. McLaughlin,	Miss Carolin M. Owen,
Miss Amy J. Robinson,	Miss Annie T. Bates,
Miss Constance Leigh,	Miss A. Lou Gillis,
Miss Gertrude Boutelle,	Miss Margaret R. Gray,
Miss Elizabeth Jones,	Miss Marietta Norton.
Miss Annie I. Oliver,	

² Married.

**LIST OF LECTURES BEFORE THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, FOR THE
SEASON 1902-1903.**

MONDAYS 4 P. M. — SENIORS.

DATE.	LECTURER.	SUBJECT.
Oct. 13, 1902.	Dr. Hall.	Typhoid baths.
" 20, "	Dr. Simpson.	Nervous diseases.
" 27, "	Dr. Simpson.	Nervous diseases.
Nov. 3, "	Dr. O. C. Smith.	Emergencies (surg.).
" 10, "	Dr. O. C. Smith.	Emergencies (med.).
" 17, "	Dr. Root.	Dietetics.
" 24, "	Dr. Craig.	Diseases of nose.
Dec. 1, "	Dr. Craig.	Diseases of throat.
" 8, "	Dr. Waite.	Diseases of ear.
" 15, "		Diseases of skin.
" 29, "	Dr. Ingalls.	Obstetrics.
Jan. 5, 1903.	Dr. Ingalls.	Obstetrics.
" 12, "	Dr. Ingalls.	Obstetrics.
" 19, "	Dr. Ingalls.	Gynecology.
" 26, "	Dr. Ingalls.	Laparotomy, preparation and nursing.
Feb. 2, "	Dr. St. John.	Diseases of eye.
" 9, "	Dr. St. John.	Diseases of eye.

Feb. 1 to June 1, Practical lessons in massage and cooking.

THURSDAYS 4 P. M. — JUNIORS.

DATE.	LECTURER.	SUBJECT.
Oct. 9, 1902.	Dr. Howe.	Ethics of nursing.
" 16, "	Dr. McCook.	Personal hygiene.
" 23, "	Dr. McCook.	Ventilation.
" 30, "	Dr. Chester.	Symptomatology.
Nov. 6, "	Dr. Chester.	Symptomatology.
" 13, "	Dr. Steiner.	Bacteriology.
" 20, "	Dr. Steiner.	Bacteriology.
Dec. 4, "	Dr. Rowley.	Surgical diseases.
" 11, "	Dr. Rowley.	Surgical diseases.
" 18, "	Dr. Rowley.	Anæsthetics.
Jan. 8, 1903.	Dr. Cook.	Aseptic surgery.
" 15, "	Dr. Cook.	Septic infection.
" 22, "	Dr. Bunce.	Orthopedic surgery.
" 29, "	Dr. Fuller.	Diseases of respiratory tract.
Feb. 5, "	Dr. Fuller.	Diseases of respiratory tract.
" 12, "	Dr. Fuller.	Diseases of the circulatory system.
" 19, "	Dr. Fuller.	Diseases of the circulatory system.
" 26, "	Dr. Fuller.	Diseases of the circulatory system.
Mar. 5, "	Dr. Knight.	Diseases of the alimentary tract.
" 12, "	Dr. Knight.	Diseases of the alimentary tract.
" 19, "	Dr. Knight.	Diseases of urinary tract.
" 26, "	Dr. Knight.	Diseases of liver, pancreas, and spleen.
Apr. 2, "	Dr. Porter.	Contagious diseases.
" 9, "	Dr. Porter.	Care of children.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS TO THE TRAINING
SCHOOL.

1. The Directors of the Hartford Hospital have made arrangements for giving at the Hospital a three-years training to women desirous of becoming professional nurses. The demand for hospital-trained nurses is great, and a well-trained nurse is practically sure of sufficient work after graduation.
2. Persons wishing to receive the course must apply to the Lady Superintendent of the Training School, when, upon approval of the Executive Committee, they will be received as pupil nurses in the school.
3. Candidates must be unmarried or widowed, over twenty-one and under thirty-five years of age; they must present a certificate of sound health from their physician; also a certificate from some responsible person of their good character.
4. Applicants will be received for two months on probation, during which time they will be boarded and lodged at the expense of the Hospital, but will receive no compensation if they leave before the expiration of the second month or are found incompetent.
5. The Lady Superintendent of the school will have full power to decide as to the fitness of the nurses for the work, and will report to the Executive Committee the propriety of dismissing or retaining them at the end of the second month's probation.

6. The same authority can discharge them in case of misconduct or inefficiency, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

7. They will reside in the Nurses' Home, and serve as assistants in the wards of the Hospital; the third year they will be assigned by the Lady Superintendent, either to act as nurses in the Hospital, or to be sent to private cases among the rich or poor. When in service they are expected to wear the Hospital uniform.

TRAINING.

Those persons complying with the foregoing conditions will be accepted as pupils by signing a written agreement to remain at the school for three years, and to conform to the rules of the Hospital.

The instruction includes :

1. The dressing of blisters, sores, and wounds ; the preparation and application of fomentations, poultices, and minor dressing.

2. Application of leeches and subsequent treatment.

3. Administration of enemata, the use of the female catheter, and giving of baths.

4. The care of the patient's room, the principles of ventilation, and their practical application.

5. The best method of friction to the body and extremities.

6. Management of helpless patients, moving, changing, managing positions, and preventing bed sores.

7. Emergencies and their treatment, bandaging, making bandages and rollers, and lining splints.

8. Making beds and changing sheets while the patient is in bed.

9. That no part of the Hospital is clean if it can be made cleaner.

10. Diet, cooking, and massage.

The pupils are taught to prepare food, drinks, and stimulants for the sick; all that pertains to night in distinction from nursing; to report to the physicians accurate observations of the state of the secretions, excretions, pulse, skin, appetite, temperature of the body, intelligence (as to delirium or stupor), breathing, sleeping, condition of wounds, eruptions, inflammation of matter, effect of diet, stimulants, and medicine, and to learn the management of convalescents.

Instruction will be given by attending and resident physicians and surgeons at the bedside, and in various other ways by the Matron and her assistants, and under their direction by the head nurses.

The pupils will pass through the various wards, serving as nurses, and being taught. They will be supplied with board and clothing, and will be paid for their clothing and personal expenses eight dollars a month for the first, ten dollars a month for the second, and twelve dollars a month for the third year. This sum, with their education, is considered full equivalent for their services. When the full term of three years is completed, the nurses thus trained, after passing a final examination, will receive diplomas, certifying to their knowledge of nursing, their ability and good character. The medal and diploma, or either, of any graduate of the Training School may be revoked for cause by the Executive Committee.

Copy of the paper to be filled out in the candidate's own handwriting and sent to the Lady Superintendent of the Hartford Hospital Training School for Nurses, Hartford, Conn.

Questions to be answered by the candidate:

1. Name in full, and present address of candidate?
2. Are you a single woman or a widow?
3. Your present occupation or employment?
4. Age last birthday, and date and place of birth?
5. Height? Weight?
6. Where educated?

7. Are you strong and healthy, and have you always been so?
8. Are your sight and hearing perfect?
9. Have you any physical defects?
10. If a widow, have you children? How many? Their ages? How are they provided for?
11. Where (if any) was your last situation? How long were you in it?
12. The names in full, with addresses, of two persons to whom you refer. State how long each has known you. If previously employed, one of these must be the last employer.
13. Have you ever been a pupil of any other training school?
14. Have you read, and do you clearly understand, the regulations?

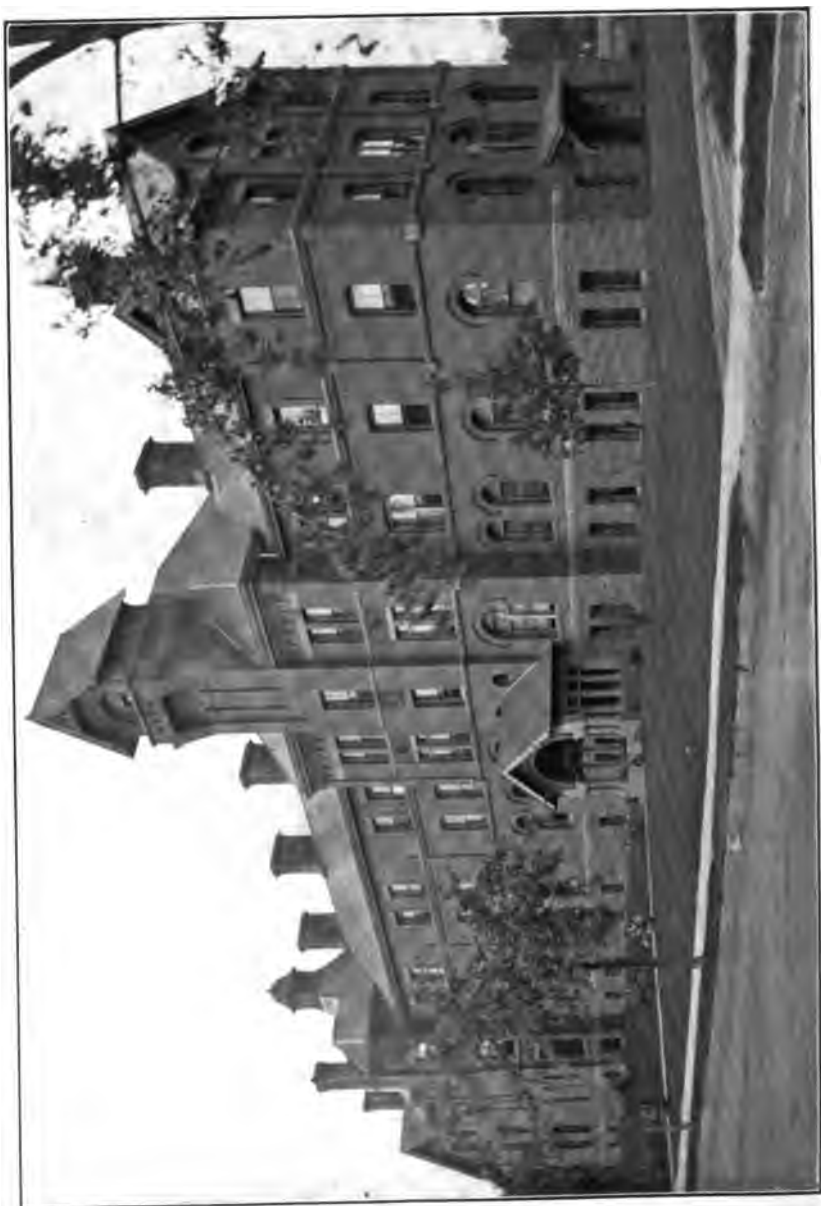
I declare the above statement to be correct.

(Signed)

.....

Date.....

For information regarding the reception of pupils in the Training School, or copies of the above application, apply in writing or personally to the Lady Superintendent of the Hartford Hospital Training School for Nurses, Hartford, Conn.



OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

OFFICERS OF THE OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

Executive Committee.

HARMON G. HOWE, M.D., Chairman, 137 High St.
THOMAS SISSON, 729 Main St.
LOUIS R. CHENEY, 49 Pearl St.

Superintendent.

BENJAMIN S. GILBERT.

Physician.

JOHN B. WATERS, M.D.

Matron.

MRS. ELIZABETH J. FOX.

Assistant.

MISS CARRIE M. FOX.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

the Directors of the Hartford Hospital:

Your Executive Committee submits the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Old People's Home for the year ending September 30, 1902. At the beginning of the year there were inmates — 57 females and 15 males, being 63 permanent inmates and nine boarders; their ages being as follows:

Between the ages of 60 and 70,	.	.	.	16
Between the ages of 70 and 80,	.	.	.	20
Between the ages of 80 and 90,	.	.	.	22
Over the age of 90,	.	.	.	5

Seven inmates have died during the year, viz.:

Fannie Curry, aged 84; residence, 10 years, 9 months, and days.

Isaiah M. Turner, aged 71; residence, 3 years, 6 months, 1 day.

Mary E. Tupper, aged 87; residence, 11 years, 2 months, 23 days.

Mary E. Roberts, aged 78; residence, 12 years, 1 month, 28 days.

Sophronia Olds, aged 82; residence, 16 years, 4 months, 24 days.

Lucy A. Welton, aged 83; residence, 13 years, 7 months, 27 days.

Amanda A. Browning, aged 64; residence, 2 years, 8 months, and 6 days.

At the close of the year the total number of inmates was 70—55 females and 15 males, being 59 permanent inmates and 11 boarders, their ages being as follows:

Between the ages of 60 and 70,	15
Between the ages of 70 and 80,	18
Between the ages of 80 and 90,	21
Over the age of 90,	5

The receipts were as follows:

Income from funds,	\$1,675.17
Board of inmates,	2,728.20
Board of nurses,	208.57
Permanent inmate fees,	3,000.00
Rent of rooms to nurses,	400.00
Keney fund,	1,540.00

There has been a net loss during the year past of \$6,487.73. The household has decreased by two. The Old People's Home now owe the Hartford Hospital \$22,700. This institution should at an early date be placed upon a firm financial basis. A moderate sum added to the permanent funds would make it self-supporting.

ASSEMBLY HALL.

We have to report the completion of the beautiful Assembly Hall, a gift from Mrs. Caroline P. Redfield, erected as a memorial for her sister, Miss Cornelia C. Peck. This building was erected and completely furnished by the donor. It is very much appreciated by the inmates of the Home and its officers.

Mrs. Fox and daughter, and two nurses detailed from the Training School, have administered the affairs of the institution under Superintendent B. S. Gilbert in a satisfactory manner to your committee. Dr. John B. Waters was appointed visiting physician and has been very constant in his attention during the past year. In this report are items of interest, including the Treasurer's and Superintendent's report.

Religious services have been held at regular intervals by friends of the institution in the Assembly Hall.

BEQUEST.

Two-fifths of the income of \$80,000 was left in trust to the Security Company by William R. Morgan, deceased, the income of which was to be used for the support of one or more American or English inmates.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Oct. 1, 1901, to Oct. 1, 1902.

From Miss Mary Clark — Oct. 8, 1901, ice cream, cake, and chocolate eclairs; Nov. 16, 1901, charlotte russe; Nov. 28, 1901, Thanksgiving, ice cream and cake; Dec. 25, 1901, Christmas, five dollars toward Christmas tree Christmas Eve, and on Christmas day ice cream, cake, chocolate eclairs, and Christmas cards; Feb. 14, 1902, orange at each plate at table for Valentine; Feb. 22d, Washington's Birthday, pinks for all the tables, eleven turkeys, cranberries, little hatchets with little cherry tree, as favors; Easter, Easter cards, azalia plant for each of the tables, ice cream, lady fingers, and chocolate eclairs, and five dollars for Old People's Fair in November; June 7th, carriage hire for all inmates, ice cream and cake for dinner, and chocolate eclairs for supper.

Misses Pardee — Nov., 1901, flowers; Thanksgiving, five dollars; Christmas, thirty dollars toward tree; Easter, two boxes of oranges; Aug., flowers.

Mrs. M. S. Munsill — Oct., 1901, reading matter; Christmas, ten dollars and box of candy for all the inmates for the tree; April, one dozen jars of rhubarb and one dozen jars of peaches; Aug. 9th, three baskets of peaches and four of plums.

OTHER GIFTS.

Miss Jane Tuttle — Five dollars toward tree; five pounds of tea.

Mrs. Wells — Two dollars toward tree.

Mrs. H. A. Redfield — Box of oranges.

- Mr. A. A. Pocock — Bunch of bananas.
 Mrs. G. W. Atwood — Apples.
 Mrs. M. S. Munsill — Reading matter.
 Mr. Hilton — Reading matter.
 Mr. John Allen — Reading matter.
 Mr. James E. and Edwin Tucker — Book case and books,
 in memory of their mother, Jennie S. Tucker.
 Mr. William R. Morgan — Picture elegantly framed,
 Madonna.

Through the kindness of the editors we have received the
Hartford Daily Times and the *Ladies' Home Journal*.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Christmas Eve — Christmas, tree and musical entertainment by young friends of the Home, an orchestra of eight young men from South School. Miss Bessie Newton, vocalist, Miss Anna G. Westcott, violinist, Miss Kate Ellis, Reader, and two little girls gave recitations, which was very much enjoyed by all; each one received a gift from off the tree, candy, and ice cream.

May — A very fine entertainment given by King's Daughters of the Universalist Church, orchestra and dancing by pupils of Miss Helen Way.

June 11th — Opening entertainment of Memorial Hall, given by Mrs. Henry A. Redfield, was greatly enjoyed, and the Hall one of the most needed gifts ever received.

Services have been held every Sunday in Memorial Hall by the ministers of several denominations. About 40 of the inmates have attended, and more would be glad to if they could get up and down stairs. We hope some kind Christian friend will give us an elevator, thus making it easy for the old people attending church and entertainments.

HARMON G. HOWE, M.D.,
 THOMAS SISSON,
 LOUIS R. CHENEY,

Executive Committee.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT TO THE EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE.

The Old People's Home in account with B. S. GILBERT, Sup't.

1901-1902. To amount paid for—	1902. By amount received from—
Breadstuffs, \$642.25	W. W. Jacobs, Treas., \$16,614.81
Butter and eggs, 823.82	Amount due from Treas., 169.41
Fruits and vegetables, . . 1,492.46	
Fuel, 1,672.70	
Furniture, 833.32	
Gas and electric lights, . . 997.88	
Groceries, 737.63	
Ice, 152.00	
Meat, fish, and fowl, . . . 3,263.72	
Milk, 1,204.45	
Miscellaneous, 234.45	
Repairs and improvements, . 924.69	
Salaries, 2,748.16	
Soap and washing soda, . . . 16.25	
Stamps and stationery, . . . 37.95	
Water, 188.00	
Purchase burial lot in old North cemetery, . . . 150.00	
\$16,119.73	
Amount paid Treas- urer, account of 1901, . . . 664.49	
\$16,784.22	\$16,784.22

TREASURER'S REPORT.

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR, SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

RECEIPTS.

Balance cash from 1901 report,	\$300.30	
Permanent funds then uninvested,	485.00—	\$1,285.30
Bequest of Frederick K. Fox, 2¼% of \$10,000.00, amount of original bequest,		275.00
Donation from Brown, Thomson & Co., for general purposes,		10.00
Donation from Mrs. Henry A. Redfield, for construction of and furnishing Memorial Assembly Hall,		8,341.32
Bonds, Fidelity Land Co., New York, repayment on principal of debentures,	\$75.00	
Bonds, Morris & Essex R. R., 7% bond, due and paid October 1, 1901,	1,000.00—	1,075.00
Bonds, Keney Fund, \$250.00 bond scrip of New York Dock Co., sold,		230.00
Stock, Keney Fund, \$50.00 preferred stock scrip of New York Dock Co., sold,		21.00
Keney Fund income,		1,540.00
Interest, net,		155.17
Permanent funds, interest,		1,520.00
Received from Superintendent for board of inmates,		4,001.26
Permanent inmate fees,		3,000.00
Bills payable,		4,700.00
Savings banks, drawn and paid to inmates,		114 58
Fund account, No. 2, from deceased inmates,		2,785.31
Inmates' accounts to new year,		6,902.90
W. W. Jacobs & Co.,		485.00

\$36,441.84

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR, SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance of inmates' accounts from 1901 report, . . .		\$7,462.39
and Executive Committee's orders for general expenses, . .		16,614.81
Savings banks, deposited on account of various inmates, . .		1,384.82
State of John H. Most, taxes for 1902, . . .		6.86
Accounts payable, . . .		1,300.00
Insurance on boilers, . . .		63.24
Deposited in savings bank for account of		
Charles E. Fox Fund, . . .		760.00
Deposited in savings bank for account of Keney Fund, . .		251.00
Assembly Hall, paid Theo. Newton & Co., ac-		
count of contract, . . .	\$6,300.15	
George H. Gilbert, superintending con-		
struction of building, . . .	118.00	
Davis & Brooks, commission on contract, . . .	217.00	
H. C. Parsons, labor on stage and one		
curtain, . . .	192.65	
Tiffany Studios, tablet, . . .	250.00	
White & Whitmore, placing tablet in		
position, . . .	3.50	
Downing & Perkins, freight on tablet, . .	.90	
Rice & Baldwin Electric Co., electrical		
supplies, . . .	192.60	
The Mitchell Vance Co., New York, elec-		
trical supplies, . . .	42.00	
B. S. Gilbert, Superintendent, labor and		
material for heating system and electri-		
cal work, . . .	398.84	
Chas. R. Hart Co., shades, . . .	26.44	
O. D. Case & Co., furniture, . . .	358.34	
Belknap & Warfield, 100 hymnals, . . .	85.00	
Insurance on building, . . .	40.00	
Billings Sidewalk & Coal Co., labor and		
material for walk, . . .	47.70	
Preston & Kenyon, gilding letters on		
sign, . . .	7.00	
Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., station-		
ery and printing, account of opening en-		
tertainment, . . .	11.65	
William Wander & Son, use of piano, . .	5.00—	8,296.77
Expense — Stationery and printing, . . .	\$18.05	
Incidentals, . . .	8.06	26.11
Balance cash, including cash, "account Assembly Hall un-		
expended," . . .		275.84
		<u>\$36,441.84</u>

WARD W. JACOBS, *Treasurer.*

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR, SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

ASSETS.

Bonds.

	Book Value.	Market Value.
Adams Express Co., Collateral Trust, 4s, March 1, 1948,	\$500.00	\$520.00
Middlesex Banking Co., debenture, 6s, Nov. 1, 1903,	100.00	100.00

Bank Stock.

Shares.		
10 Farmers & Mechanics Nat., Hartford,	1,000.00	1,200.00

Railroad Stock.

10 St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain (par \$500),	1.00	1.00
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Manufacturing Stock.

100 Farnham Type-Setter Mfg. Co. (par \$2,500),	1.00	1.00
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Express Stock.

8 Adams Express Company,	800.00	1,840.00
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Real Estate.

Buildings and grounds,	1.00	1.00
Half-interest in "Wildwood Farm",	1.00	1.00

Inmates' Trust Accounts.

Savings bank deposits,	4,709.61	4,709.61
Miscellaneous investments,	500.00	500.00

Elizabeth C. Bacon Fund.

BONDS.

Lehigh Valley Railway of N. Y., 4½s, July 1, 1940,	6,000.00	6,600.00
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F. A. Brown Fund.

BONDS.

Lehigh Valley Railway of N. Y., 4½s, July 1, 1940,	5,000.00	5,500.00
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Martha W. Brown Fund.

BONDS.

	Book Value.	Market Value.
Lehigh Valley Railway of N. Y., 4½s, July 1, 1940,	\$2,000.00	\$2,200.00

Susan S. Clark Fund.

BONDS.

Lehigh Valley Railway of N. Y., 4½s, July 1, 1940,	5,000.00	5,500.00
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Charles E. Fox Fund.

BONDS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 4s, Nov. 1, 1990 (par \$4,000),	3,665.00	4,120.00
Lehigh Valley Railway of N. Y., 4½s, July 1, 1940,	5,000.00	5,500.00

Savings Bank Deposit.

Mechanics Savings Bank, Hartford,	760.00	760.00
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Keney Fund.

BONDS.

Hartford Street Railway, 4s, Sept. 1, 1930,	25,000.00	27,250.00
New York Dock Company, 4s, Aug. 1, 1951,	13,520.00	12,960.00

STOCK.

Shares. 137 New York Dock Company, pref.,	11,229.00	8,494.00
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Savings Bank Deposit.

Mechanics Savings Bank, Hartford,	251.00	251.00
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Catherine Tuttle Fund.

BONDS.

Lehigh Valley Terminal Railway, 5s, Oct. 1, 1941,	2,000.00	2,340.00
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William F. Tuttle Fund.

BONDS.

Lehigh Valley Railway of N. Y., 4½s, July 1, 1940,	5,000.00	5,500.00
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Miscellaneous.

Bills Receivable, Personal,	1,100.00	1,100.00
Estate of John H. Most,	114.72	114.72
Profit and Loss Account,	41,442.73	41,442.73
Balance cash, including unexpended cash, account of Assembly Hall,	275.84	275.84

\$134,971.90 \$138,781.90

LIABILITIES.

Fund Account No. 2, Deceased Inmates,	\$19,414.45
Bills Payable,	22,700.00
W. W. Jacobs & Co.,	485 00
Assembly Hall,	44-55
Elizabeth C. Bacon Fund,	6,000.00
F. A. Brown "	5,000.00
Martha W. Brown "	2,000.00
Susan S. Clark "	5,000.00
Charles E. Fox "	9,425.00
Anna L. Franklin "	1,000.00
Keney "	50,000.00
Catherine Tuttle "	2,000.00
William F. Tuttle "	5,000.00
Inmates' Trust Accounts,	6,902.90
	\$134,971.90

WARD W. JACOBS, *Treasurer.*

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

ARTICLE I. Applicants for admission to the Old People's Home must be citizens of the County of Hartford, persons of good character, not under sixty years of age, and in reduced circumstances.

ARTICLE II. The preliminary conditions of admission for permanent inmates will be as follows, viz.:

Applicants over the age of sixty years will be required to pay \$1,000 on admission.

This admission fee must be paid to the Treasurer of the Hospital upon the entrance of applicant.*

Applicants for temporary accommodations in the Home will be charged such a sum as the Executive Committee may find necessary to cover the expenses of board, washing, etc.

Such occupancy will be limited at the discretion of said committee.

ARTICLE III. A probationary period of two months will be required before the applicant can be confirmed as a permanent inmate of the Home.

ARTICLE IV. Applications for admission must be made to the Executive Committee, and a full statement of the circumstances of the applicant must be given.

ARTICLE V. Every person admitted as a permanent inmate shall sign and execute, in a book kept by the Superintendent, the agreement and conveyance hereto annexed.

ARTICLE VI. No article of furniture shall be brought into the institution without the consent of the Executive Commit-

* If from any cause an individual is not confirmed, the amount paid will be refunded, after deducting the price of the board, etc., while a resident of the Home.

tee; such articles as shall be admitted shall be and become the absolute property of the Hospital.

ARTICLE VII. Form of agreement: The undersigned having been received as a permanent inmate and beneficiary of the Old People's Home, a department of the Hartford Hospital, in the city of Hartford, now, in consideration of the benefits assured to me as such beneficiary and of my admission thereto, I do hereby assent to and promise compliance with the rules and regulations of such Home as they exist at the date hereof, and as the same shall be made, amended, or modified thereafter, and I do hereby sell, assign, set over, and convey unto the Directors of the Hartford Hospital, and their successors and assigns forever, all the goods, chattels, effects, and personal property of every kind, and all real estate, wheresoever the same may be situated, which I now possess, or to which I shall hereafter become entitled during my residence at the Home; and I hereby make and appoint the Treasurer of the Hartford Hospital, and his successor and successors in office, my attorney and trustee irrevocable, with full power and authority to demand, receive, collect, and recover said property, effects, and claims for the purposes hereinbefore and hereinafter stated, to pay and deliver the same to said Home. It is also understood that I may at any time terminate my connection with the Home, and that the Executive Committee of the Hospital may in their discretion, at any time, require me to do the same. It is, however, understood that, upon payment to said Hospital of such sum or sums of money as fixed by the Executive Committee as a fair compensation for my support, and charges against me to the full extent, and for all the term in which I shall have been an inmate of said Home, then I am to receive from said Hospital such property as I have transferred to it, or the proceeds of such property as the Executive Committee may have disposed of.

HOUSE RULES.

ARTICLE I. — DUTIES OF MATRON.

The Matron shall have the general care of the domestic affairs of the Home and of the inmates, subject to the direction of the Superintendent and Executive Committee. No person will be permitted to interfere or find fault with the Matron; but if any inmate has cause for complaint, application must be made to the Executive Committee, who will receive any statement and take action thereon as they think proper. She shall see that all inmates, who are able to do so, shall take their meals at the family table, and that proper order is preserved; also, that suitable food shall be provided for the sick.

ARTICLE II. — DUTIES OF INMATES.

Any inmate wishing to leave the house to visit friends or otherwise must apply to the Matron for her assent, stating where he or she intends going, and when he or she expects to return. Every inmate who is able to do so will be required to keep his or her room neat and clean, and the furniture in order, and make themselves generally useful. Any inmate who shall be guilty of circulating reports injurious to the reputation of the Home, criticising or finding fault with the management, creating dissatisfaction or disturbance among its inmates, shall be admonished, and on repetition of such offense shall hereby forfeit his or her privileges, and be dismissed from the institution. It shall not be allowable for the male or female inmates to visit each other's rooms, but they may meet in the corridors, which will always be open to them.

ARTICLE III. — VISITORS.

The friends of inmates, and the public generally, may visit the Home on Thursday, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. At other times visitors will be admitted only by permission of the Superintendent or Matron.

ARTICLE IV. — PHYSICIANS.

No physician except those connected with the Hospital will be allowed to attend the inmates, except by permission of the Chairman or some member of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V.

No spirituous liquors shall be brought into the Home, nor shall any be used by any inmate, unless the same be prescribed by the attending physician, and placed in charge of and administered by the Matron.

ARTICLE VI.

The lights shall be extinguished in the rooms of the inmates at nine in the evening, and in the halls and corridors at 10 P. M., unless the Matron, for good reasons, directs otherwise.

ARTICLE VII.

Upon the death of an inmate, the Matron shall immediately notify the Executive Committee, and also the friends, as far as their address may be ascertained. Should the funeral take place from the Home, the arrangements shall be uniform in all cases, and shall be made under the direction of the Executive Committee. The friends of the deceased may defray the expenses, or remove the remains elsewhere for interment by permission of the Superintendent.

ARTICLE VIII.

Willful violation of any of these rules or regulations by any of the inmates shall render such person liable to dismissal, in which case he or she shall not be entitled to a return of any moneys paid by such individual; such clothing or other personal effects belonging to the person dismissed may be taken. The Executive Committee may make such dismissal. Persons expelled will not be permitted to visit the Home under any circumstances. In all matters of difference between the inmates the decision of the Superintendent shall be conclusive, until modified or reversed by the Executive Committee. The orders of the Superintendent and Matron, in all matters relating to the domestic government of the family, must be observed by all inmates; such orders must be reported to the Executive Committee.

 FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give to the Hartford Hospital of the City of Hartford
dollars, for the uses of the Old People's
Home, a department of said Hospital.

FORM OF BEQUEST FOR FREE BED.

I give to the Hartford Hospital of the city of Hartford the
sum of five thousand dollars, to be used in the maintenance
of a free bed in the Old People's Home, a department of said
Hospital.

State of Connecticut
PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 15

BIENNIAL REPORT
OF
CONNECTICUT
SCHOOL FOR IMBECILES

LAKEVILLE, CONN.

FOR TWO YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1902

1903

Hartford Press
THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY
1903

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

PRESIDENT.

GEORGE B. BURRALL.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

HENRY GAY, G. W. RUSSELL, J. C. GODDARD.

DIRECTORS.

Gov. ABIRAM CHAMBERLAIN.

GEORGE B. BURRALL,	E. W. SPURR,
HENRY GAY,	M. B. RICHARDSON,
G. W. RUSSELL,	GEORGE H. KNIGHT,
W. W. KNIGHT,	T. L. NORTON.
J. C. GODDARD,	

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

GEORGE B. BURRALL, J. C. GODDARD,
M. B. RICHARDSON.

TREASURER.

T. L. NORTON.

SECRETARY AND SUPERINTENDENT.

GEORGE H. KNIGHT, M.D.

AUDITOR.

E. W. SPURR.

REPORT OF DIRECTORS.

To His Excellency,

GOVERNOR ABIRAM CHAMBERLAIN.

SIR:— The Directors of the Connecticut School for Imbeciles respectfully submit to you their report for the two years ending October 1, 1902.

The number of children connected with the Institution during the year ending September 30, 1901, was two hundred and six (206). For the year ending September 30, 1902, two hundred and twenty-four (224).

The number of State beneficiaries connected with the Institution for the year ending September 30, 1901, was one hundred and eighty (180). For the year ending September 30, 1902, was one hundred and ninety-one (191). The number present October 1, 1901, was one hundred and fifty-seven (157), and the number present October 1, 1902, was one hundred and seventy-two (172).

The amount received from the State for their support was as follows:

For quarter ending September 30, 1900,	.	.	.	\$5,166.42
For quarter ending December 31, 1900,	.	.	.	5,141.69
For quarter ending March 31, 1901,	.	.	.	5,182.66
For quarter ending June 30, 1901,	.	.	.	5,136.41
Total income for the year,	.	.	.	\$39,392.27

For the year ending September 30, 1902, the amounts were as follows:

For quarter ending September 30, 1901,	.	.	.	\$5,070.34
For quarter ending December 31, 1901,	.	.	.	5,212.11
For quarter ending March 31, 1902,	.	.	.	5,219.52
For quarter ending June 30, 1902,	.	.	.	5,285.25
Total income for the year,	.	.	.	\$41,814.15

The Directors have no extended report to make, but we feel that the Institution is trying to do the same good work which characterized it in its earlier years. The Institution is in very good repair, and all the buildings the past year have been repainted. The changes outlined in the Superintendent's report have increased, not only its capacity, but its usefulness, in that they will enable us to receive a few more children and secure a better classification. We would call your attention to the indebtedness which has been incurred in the building of our sewage plant, and we respectfully ask that the coming Legislature appropriate the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) to cover the deficit which has been incurred by us in securing the proper disposal of our sewage.

Respectfully,
G. B. BURRALL,
President Board of Directors.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

T. L. NORTON, *Treasurer,*

In account with CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR IMBECILES.

To balance, as per last annual report,	\$1,306.73
Temporary loan,	2,000.00
Appropriation made by General Assembly, 1901,	2,500.00
Total receipts,	\$5,806.73

Disbursed as follows:

Material for new building,	\$1,571.04	
Labor on new building,	600.31	
Plumbing on new building,	1,214.02	
Interest on loan,	68.61	
Temporary loan paid,	2,000.00	5,453.98
Balance on hand October 16, 1901,		\$352.75

TREASURER'S REPORT AS MADE OCTOBER 15, 1902.

Balance on hand, as per last report,	\$352.75
Received on account of appropriation from General Assembly, 1901,	2,500.00
Total receipts,	\$2,852.75
Paid out for labor and drawing gravel on sewage plant,	2,489.60
Balance on hand,	\$363.15

Table of expenditures for year ending September 30, 1903,
as follows:

Salaries and wages,	\$15,506.93
Provisions and supplies,	17,608.59
Postage, periodicals, etc.,	353.56
Miscellaneous, express, etc.,	6,098.27
Improvements and repairs,	1,770.99
Interest and insurance,	476.81
	\$41,815.15

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Directors:

I hereby submit the report of the operation of the Institution under my charge for the year ending October 1, 1902.

There have been connected with the Institution two hundred and twenty-four (224) children. The number present October 1, 1902, was two hundred and three (203). We have had eleven (11) deaths. Three (3) from pneumonia, four (4) from epilepsy, two (2) from tuberculosis, one (1) from progressive emaciation, and one (1) from general debility.

The school report is as follows:

INTERMEDIATE ROOM.

Pupils in school,	88
Number reading Colonial Children,	15
Number reading Second Reader,	3
Number reading First Reader,	5
Number reading Primer,	3
Number work:	
Fractions,	2
Multiplication and division,	9
Addition and subtraction,	4
History,	6
Language,	6
Basket-making,	20
Cord work,	6
Spelling,	23
Writing,	28

PRIMARY ROOM.

Reading,	9
Writing,	8
Spelling,	12

KINDERGARTEN ROOM.

Gift work,	50
Sew, weave, paper-folding, and parquetry work,	40
Sew with help,	7
Do nothing as yet,	3
Embroidery (girls),	4
Knit (girls),	2
Crochet (girls),	1
Do not improve very much,	3
Number of children that sing,	41
Taking different gymnastic exercises,	48

There is nothing to add concerning the methods of our work among the feeble minded. The same general lines are followed which were laid down by the pioneers in this work, and I cannot, perhaps, give you a better idea of the methods followed than to quote from a report made many years ago by one who is an eminent specialist in this work: "Physical training and culture is the foundation of all labor. We instruct our children as far as their capacities will allow in reading, writing, drawing, arithmetic, geography, and the common matters of education taught in the public schools. But physical training and education take precedence. When the representative child first comes to us we find great physical lack. Lack of co-ordination of the muscles, lack of co-operation of will and muscle, lack of proper supervision by the senses over the ordinary matters of physical well-being, lack of power to attend properly to bodily wants, lack of proper attention when those wants are being pointed out by others, etc.

"From this it will be seen that the senses are first to be educated. If the sense of feeling is slight, fingers sore without pain, abrasions of the skin self caused without suffering, we must improve the physical system so much that injury will cause pain and the psychical system so much that the child will heed the pain and endeavor to refrain from its cause. If the eye is slow in movement and unseeing when apparently seeing, that organ and that sense must be first trained to use. The

same of hearing and taste. Improving the body and cultivating the special senses is the only way by which the imperfect and dormant mind can be reached."

During the past two years many changes have been made which have not only added to the capacity of the Institution but have enabled us to make a more complete classification than ever before. The former gymnasium we now use for a dining-room and the former school rooms have been turned into dormitories, and because of these changes we have been able to increase the room capacity of our department for girls. A cold storage building immediately at the rear of our main building has been erected. The sewage plant has been completed according to plans and specifications furnished by Snow & Barbour of Boston, Mass., and I consider it one of the best little plants that I have ever seen, as it seems fully to have solved the sewage problem which has threatened us so many years. In brief, it consists of a septic tank and an overflow tank, and sand beds onto which is flushed the water minus the solids which are consumed in the septic tank. The expense of the plant has been about one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) more than was first estimated, chiefly because of the unexpected expense entailed in securing the proper kind of sand for the beds, and I would suggest that the coming Legislature be asked to appropriate a sum sufficient to pay this indebtedness.

G. H. KNIGHT,
Superintendent.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

Feeble-minded children who are so peculiar or deficient in intellect as to be incapable of being educated at an ordinary school may be admitted by the Superintendent.

The parents or next friends of those in whose behalf applications are made for admission as pupils are expected to make answer, in writing, to such questions as the Superintendent may prescribe.

All pupils will be expected to come provided with a good supply of neat and substantial clothing, of dark color, and plainly marked with the child's full name.

There will be a vacation during the months of July and August, at which period all pupils may be removed by the parents or guardians, unless otherwise directed by the Superintendent.

In case of indigence, applications may be addressed to His Excellency the Governor, for aid from the State appropriation.

Where aid from the towns should also be afforded, application is made to the judge of probate of the district where the child resides. Blanks will be furnished on application.

Applications for the admission of pupils, and all general correspondence, should be directed to George H. Knight, M.D., Lakeville, Conn.

State of Connecticut

PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 14

RETURNS
OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
IN
RELATION TO JAILS
AND THE
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF
THE SEVERAL COUNTIES
AND
REPORTS IN RELATION TO LICENSES
IN THE
State of Connecticut
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

✻
COMPILED BY THE SECRETARY
✻

Hartford Press
The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company
1902

State of Connecticut.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, December 31, 1902.

The following report of the statements and returns of the County Commissioners of the several counties for the years ending June 30, 1901, and June 30, 1902, is made to the General Assembly at its January Session, 1903, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1751 of the General Statutes.

CHARLES G. R. VINAL,
Secretary.

Returns Concerning Jails.

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of HARTFORD, for the year ending June 30, 1901.

[Certified by Edward W. Dewey, Robert A. Potter, and Charles R. Hathaway, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1900,	261	
Committed during the year,	2,446	— 2,707
Discharged during the year,		2,450
		257
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1901,		257

COLOR AND SEX.

White, Males, 2,056	Females, 300	Total white, 2,356
Colored, Males, 70	Females, 20	Total colored, 90
	2,126	320
		2,446

AGE.

Over 21 years, Males, 1,906	Females, 298	Total adults, 2,204
Under 21 years, Males, 220	Females, 22	Total minors, 242
	2,126	320
		2,446

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	860
of other states,	648
of other countries,	938
of this state who cannot read or write,	1
of other states who cannot read or write,	5
of other countries who cannot read or write,	57
Who have been strictly temperate,	34
moderate drinkers,	2,370
habitually intemperate,	42
married,	539
in prison before,	1,286

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	38	Larceny,	1
Assault,	46	Lewd conduct,	2
Assault and battery,	129	Making or passing counter-	
Assault with intent to kill,	84	feit money,	1
Attempt at rape,	4	Malicious injury,	1
Bastardy,	1	Manslaughter,	4
Bigamy,	4	Murder,	1
Breach of the peace,	137	Neglect of family,	25
Burglary,	84	Obtaining goods on false pre-	
Civil process,	7	tense,	12
Common drunkards,	42	Rape,	5
Common prostitutes,	35	Resisting officer,	1
Contempt of court,	1	Robbery,	15
Cruelty to animals,	4	Stealing from person,	27
Defrauding,	7	Taking horse without leave,	3
Drunkenness,	1,001	Theft,	298
Embezzlement,	9	Tramps,	2
Forgery,	3	Trespassing on railroad prop-	
Fornication,	21	erty,	69
Frequenting house of ill-fame,	6	Vagrancy,	247
Horse stealing,	5	Violation of liquor law,	7
Injury to property,	15	All other offenses,	75
Keeping house of ill-fame,	13		

Total, 2,446
Average number in confinement during the year, 278.1

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	29	Sent to court and not returned, 173	
By payment of fine and costs,	338	Sent to state prison,	41
By expiration of sentence,	1,802	Escaped and not taken,	1
By state's attorney,	21	By process not specified above, 14	
By county commissioners,	29	Died,	2
Total,			2,450

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of NEW HAVEN, for the year ending June 30, 1901.

[Certified by Jacob D. Walter, Charles Brewer, and Edward F. Thompson, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1900,	252
Committed during the year,	2,113 — 2,365
Discharged during the year,	2,105
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1901,	260

COLOR AND SEX.

White,	Males, 1,717	Females, 250	Total white, 1,967
Colored,	Males, 114	Females, 32	Total colored, 146
	1,831	282	2,118

AGE.

Over 21 years, . . .	Males, 1,634	Females, 266	Total adults, 1,900
Under 21 years, . . .	Males, 197	Females, 16	Total minors, 213
	1,831	282	2,113

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	831
of other states,	505
of other countries,	777
of this state who cannot read or write,	19
of other states who cannot read or write,	84
of other countries who cannot read or write,	104
Who have been strictly temperate,	*
moderate drinkers,	*
habitually intemperate,	*
married,	814
in prison before,	1,140

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	12	Making or passing counter-	
Assault,	67	feit money,	4
Assault with intent to kill,	8	Malicious injury,	1
Bastardy,	2	Manslaughter,	1
Bigamy,	2	Murder,	1
Breach of the peace,	307	Neglect of family,	34
Burglary,	74	Obtaining goods on false pre-	
Civil process,	15	tense,	9
Common drunkards,	82	Perjury,	1
Contempt of court,	4	Poisoning,	1
Cruelty to animals,	10	Rape,	2
Defrauding,	9	Resisting officer,	44
Drunkenness,	875	Robbery,	1
Embezzlement,	16	Seduction,	1
Forgery,	9	Setting fires,	4
Fornication,	4	Stealing from the person,	10
Frequenting house of ill-fame,	10	Taking horse without leave,	3
Horse stealing,	3	Tramps,	11
Injury to property,	15	Trespassing on railroad prop-	
Keeping house of ill-fame,	10	erty,	23
Larceny,	213	Vagrancy,	130
Lewd conduct,	66	Violation of liquor law,	4
		All other offenses,	16

Total,	2,113
Average number in confinement during the year,	277

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By writ of habeas corpus,	1	By county commissioners,	28
By bail or recognizance,	90	Sent to court and not returned,	260
By payment of fine and costs,	408	Sent to state prison,	62
By expiration of sentence,	1,214	By process not specified above,	30
By state's attorney,	8	Died,	4

Total,	2,105
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* Not returned.

*Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of NEW LONDON, for the
year ending June 30, 1901.*

[Certified by B. F. Williams, R. W. Chadwick, and Chas. D. Noyes, County
Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1900,	68
Committed during year,	1,104— 1,172
Discharged during the year,	1,105
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1901,	67

COLOR AND SEX.

White, Males, 995	Females, 55	Total white, 1,050
Colored, Males, 48	Females, 11	Total colored, 59
	1,088	66 1,104

AGE.

Over 21 years, Males, 989	Females, 59	Total adults, 1,048
Under 21 years, Males, 49	Females, 7	Total minors, 56
	1,088	66 1,104

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	429
of other states,	807
of other countries,	368
of this state who cannot read or write,	20
of other states who cannot read or write,	16
of other countries who cannot read or write,	96
Who have been strictly temperate,	*
moderate drinkers,	*
habitually intemperate,	*
married,	318
in prison before,	686

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	8	Lewd conduct,	6
Assault,	81	Murder,	2
Assault with intent to kill,	6	Neglect of family,	9
Attempt at rape,	1	Obtaining goods on false	
Bigamy,	1	pretense,	8
Breach of the peace,	104	Rape,	1
Burglary,	44	Resisting officer,	12
Civil process,	4	Robbery,	5
Common drunkards,	3	Seduction,	1
Contempt of court,	1	Setting fires,	5
Cruelty to animals,	2	Stealing from the person,	2
Defrauding,	8	Tramps,	7
Drunkenness,	640	Trespassing on railroad	
Forgery,	2	property,	28
Horse stealing,	4	Vagrancy,	48
Injury to property,	7	Violation of liquor law,	7
Keeping house of ill-fame,	2	All other offenses,	18
Larceny,	92		
Total,			1,104
Average number in confinement during the year,			88.14

* Not returned.

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By writ of habeas corpus,	2	Transf'rd to other jails for trial,	2
By bail or recognizance,	16	Sent to court and not returned,	18
By payment of fine and costs,	282	Sent to state prison,	19
By expiration of sentence,	746	Escaped and not retaken,	2
By state's attorney,	7	By process not specified above,	1
By county commissioners,	8	Died,	2
Total,			1,105

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of FAIRFIELD, for the year ending June 30, 1901.

[Certified by Whitman S. Mead, Henry Lee, and James E. Miller, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1900,	154	
Committed during the year,	2,255	2,409
Discharged during the year,		2,266
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1901,		143

COLOR AND SEX.

White,	Males, 1,948	Females, 195	Total white, 2,143
Colored,	Males, 85	Females, 27	Total colored, 112
	2,033	222	2,255

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males, 1,844	Females, 207	Total adults, 2,051
Under 21 years,	Males, 189	Females, 15	Total minors, 204
	2,033	222	2,255

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	860
of other states,	635
of other countries,	760
of this state who cannot read or write,	11
of other states who cannot read or write,	26
of other countries who cannot read or write,	191
Who have been strictly temperate,	73
moderate drinkers,	257
habitually intemperate,	1,935
married,	619
in prison before,	1,541

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	6	Larceny,	226
Assault,	177	Lewd conduct,	27
Assault with intent to kill,	35	Manslaughter,	9
Attempt at rape,	23	Murder,	7
Bigamy,	5	Neglect of family,	30
Breach of the peace,	309	Obtaining goods on false pre-	
Burglary,	114	tense,	10
Civil process,	6	Rape,	1
Common drunkards,	83	Resisting officer,	28
Common prostitutes,	9	Robbery,	7
Cruelty to animals,	3	Seduction,	4
Defauding,	18	Setting fires,	8
Drunkenness,	680	Stealing from the person,	17
Embezzlement,	21	Taking horse without leave,	3
Forgery,	12	Tramps,	6
Fornication,	3	Trespassing on railroad prop-	
Frequenting house of ill-fame,	36	erty,	48
Horse stealing,	12	Vagrancy,	211
Injury to property,	36	Violation of liquor law,	4
Keeping house of ill-fame,	20	All other offenses,	53
Total,			2,255
Average number in confinement during the year,			181½

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By writ of habeas corpus,	1	Sent to court and not re-	
By bail or recognizance,	41	turned,	19
By payment of fine and costs,	247	Sent to state prison,	43
By expiration of sentence,	1,693	Escaped and not retaken,	2
By state's attorney,	59	By process not specified	
By county commissioners,	106	above,	24
Transferred to other jails for		Died,	1
trial,	31		
Total,			2,266

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of WINDHAM, for the year ending June 30, 1901.

[Certified by E. H. Hall, E. H. Cortis, and C. E. Barber, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail, June 30, 1900,	80	
Committed during the year,	477—	557
Discharged during the year,		498
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1901,		59

COLOR AND SEX.

White, Males, 456	Females, 11	Total white, 467
Colored, Males, 9	Females, 1	Total colored, 10
	465	12
		477

AGE.

Over 21 years, .	Males, 444	Females, 13	Total adults, 456
Under 21 years, .	Males, 21	Females, 0	Total minors, 21
	<u>465</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>477</u>

NATIVITY.

Natives of this state,	83
of other states,	207
of other countries,	187
of this state who cannot read or write,	8
of other states who cannot read or write,	19
of other countries who cannot read or write,	43
Who have been strictly temperate,	14
moderate drinkers,	456
habitually intemperate,	7
married,	149
in prison before,	244

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	2	Lewd conduct,	1
Assault,	24	Neglect of family,	3
Assault with intent to kill,	2	Obtaining goods on false	
Breach of the peace,	64	pretense,	8
Common drunkards,	13	Perjury,	1
Cruelty to animals,	4	Resisting officer,	7
Defrauding,	1	Trespassing on railroad	
Drunkenness,	283	property,	7
House breaking,	3	Vagrancy,	26
Injury to property,	1	All other offenses,	7
Larceny,	25		
Total,			<u>477</u>
Average number in confinement during the year,			81.44

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	4	Sent to court and not returned,	6
By payment of fine and costs,	40	Sent to state prison,	5
By expiration of sentence,	429	Escaped and not retaken,	3
By state's attorney,	3	Died,	1
By county commissioners,	7		
Total,			<u>498</u>

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of LITCHFIELD, for the year ending June 30, 1901.

(Certified by N. L. Webster, S. N. Pettibone, and George W. Hall, County Commissioners.)

Number in Jail, June 30, 1900,	32
Committed during the year,	290
Discharged during the year,	<u>385</u>
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1901,	37

COLOR AND SEX.

White, . . .	Males, 267	Females, 8	Total white, 275
Colored, . . .	Males, 15	Females, 0	Total colored, 15
	282	8	290

AGE.

Over 21 years, . . .	Males, 274	Females, 8	Total adults, 282
Under 21 years, . . .	Males, 8	Females, 0	Total minors, 8
	282	8	290

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	100
of other states,	88
of other countries,	102
of this state who cannot read or write,	3
of other states who cannot read or write,	6
of other countries who cannot read or write,	7
Who have been strictly temperate,	9
moderate drinkers,	217
habitually intemperate,	64
married,	75
in prison before,	169

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Adultery,	4	Larceny,	27
Assault,	23	Lewd conduct,	3
Assault with intent to kill,	3	Murder,	1
Bastardy,	1	Perjury,	1
Bigamy,	1	Stealing from the person,	1
Breach of the peace,	9	Taking house without lease,	1
Burglary,	4	Tramps,	4
Civil process,	1	Trespassing on railroad	
Common drunkards,	15	property,	4
Drunkenness,	154	Vagrancy,	14
Fornication,	1	Violation of the liquor law,	3
Horse stealing,	2	All other offenses,	10
Injury to property,	3		
Total,			290
Average number in confinement during the year,			45.47

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	5	By county commissioners,	4
By payment of fine and costs,	40	Sent to state prison,	9
By expiration of sentence,	218	By process not specified above,	5
By state's attorney,	3	Died,	1
Total,			285

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of MIDDLESEX, for the year ending June 30, 1901.

(Certified by John J. Hubbard, Elwyn T. Clark, and George A. Olcott, County Commissioners.)

Number in Jail, June 30, 1900,	34
Committed during the year,	235 — 269
Discharged during the year,	246
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1901,	23

COLOR AND SEX.

White,	Males,	224	Females,	9	Total white,	233
Colored,	Males,	2	Females,	0	Total colored,	2
		226		9		235

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males,	220	Females,	8	Total adults,	228
Under 21 years,	Males,	6	Females,	1	Total minors,	7
		226		9		235

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state,	104
of other states,	89
of other countries,	92
of this state who cannot read or write,	7
of other states who cannot read or write,	0
of other countries who cannot read or write,	29
Who have been strictly temperate,	12
moderate drinkers,	200
habitually intemperate,	23
married,	72
in prison before,	122

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Assault,	14	Manslaughter,	2
Assault with intent to kill,	4	Murder,	2
Breach of the peace,	4	Neglect of family,	4
Burglary,	9	Obtaining goods on false pretense,	4
Civil process,	2	Resisting of officer,	4
Common drunkards,	1	Stealing from the person,	6
Cruelty to animals,	1	Tramps,	1
Drunkenness,	109	Trespassing on railroad property,	7
Horse stealing,	7	Vagrancy,	18
Injury to property,	2	Violation of the liquor law,	2
Larceny,	17	All other offenses,	15

Total,	235
Average number in confinement during the year,	32½

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By writ of habeas corpus, . . .	1	Sent to court and not returned, . . .	3
By bail or recognizance, . . .	3	Sent to state prison, . . .	5
By payment of fine and costs, . . .	23	Escaped and not retaken, . . .	2
By expiration of sentence, . . .	208	By process not specified above, . . .	2
By state's attorney, . . .	2	Died, . . .	1
By county commissioners, . . .	1		
Total, . . .			246

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of TOLLAND, for the year ending June 30, 1901.

[Certified by John Thompson, J. H. Buell, and Amos Pease, County Commissioners.]

Number in jail June 30, 1900, . . .	19
Committed during the year, . . .	122 — 141
Discharged during the year, . . .	119
Number remaining in Jail, June 30, 1901, . . .	22

COLOR AND SEX.

White, . . . Males, 119	Females, 2,	Total white, 121
Colored, . . . Males, 1	Females, 0,	Total colored, 1
	120	2
		122

AGE.

Over 21 years, . . . Males, 115	Females, 2,	Total adults, 117
Under 21 years, . . . Males, 5	Females, 0,	Total minors, 5
	120	2
		122

NATIVITY, ETC.

Natives of this state, . . .	104
of other states, . . .	0
of other countries, . . .	18
of this state who cannot read or write, . . .	1
of other states who cannot read or write, . . .	2
of other countries who cannot read or write, . . .	2
Who have been strictly temperate, . . .	*
moderate drinkers, . . .	*
habitually intemperate, . . .	*
married, . . .	17
in prison before, . . .	*

* Not returned.

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.

Assault,	9	House breaking,	1
Attempt at rape,	1	Obtaining goods on false	
Breach of the peace,	16	pretense,	2
Civil process,	2	Poisoning,	1
Common drunkards,	2	Stealing from the person,	1
Defrauding,	1	Tramps,	5
Drunkenness,	28	Vagrancy,	48
Embezzlement,	2	All other offenses,	8
Total,			123
Average number in confinement during the year,			17½

DISCHARGED, ETC.

By bail or recognizance,	1	By county commissioners,	8
By payment of fine and costs,	5	Sent to state prison,	4
By expiration of sentence,	86	Sent to retreat,	1
By state's attorney,	1	By process not specified above,	18
Total,			119

COLOR, AGE, SEX, NATIVITY, HABITS.

	Hartford.	New Haven.	New London.	Fairfield.	Windham.	Litchfield.	Middlesex.	Tolland.	Total.
White,	2,056	1,717	995	1,948	456	267	224	119	7,782
Colored,	70	114	43	85	9	15	2	1	339
Adults,	1,906	1,634	989	1,844	444	274	220	115	7,426
Minors,	220	197	49	189	21	8	6	5	695
Total males,	2,126	1,831	1,038	2,033	465	282	226	120	8,121
White,	300	250	55	195	11	8	9	2	830
Colored,	20	32	11	27	1	...	...	...	91
Adults,	298	266	59	207	12	8	8	2	860
Minors,	22	16	7	15	...	...	1	...	61
Total Females,	320	282	66	222	12	8	9	2	921
Totals,	2,446	2,113	1,104	2,255	477	290	235	122	9,042
Natives of this state,	860	831	429	860	83	100	104	104	3,371
Natives of other states,	648	505	307	635	207	88	39	...	2,429
Natives of other countries,	938	777	368	760	187	102	92	18	3,242
Totals,	2,446	2,113	1,104	2,255	477	290	235	122	9,042
Natives of this state who cannot read or write,	1	19	20	11	8	3	7	1	70
Natives of other states who cannot read or write,	5	84	16	26	19	6	...	2	108
Natives of other countries who cannot read or write,	57	104	96	191	42	7	29	2	528
Totals,	63	157	132	228	69	16	36	5	706
Strictly temperate,	84	...	...	78	14	9	12	...	142
Moderate drinkers,	2,370	...	...	257	456	217	200	...	3,500
Habitually intemperate,	42	...	...	1,925	7	64	23	...	2,061
Married,	539	814	313	619	149	75	72	17	2,598
In prison before,	1,286	1,140	686	1,541	244	169	122	...	5,188

SUMMARY OF OFFENSES.

FOR WHAT OFFENSES COMMITTED.	Hartford.	New Haven.	New London.	Fairfield.	Windham.	Litchfield.	Middlesex.	Tolland.	Total.
Abortion,									
Adultery,	38	12	8	6	2	4			65
Assault,	46	67	31	177	24	28	14	9	391
Assault and battery,	129								129
Assault with intent to kill,	84	8	6	35	2	8	4		92
Attempt at rape,	4		1	22				1	28
Bastardy,	1	2				1			4
Bigamy,	4	2	1	5		1			13
Blasphemy,									
Breach of the peace,	137	307	104	309	64	9	4	16	950
Burglary,	84	74	44	114		4	9		329
Civil process,	7	15	4	6		1	2	2	37
Common drunkards,	42	82	3	32	18	15	1	2	190
Common prostitutes,	35			9					44
Contempt of court,	1	4	1						6
Cruelty to animals,	4	10	2	3	4		1		24
Defrauding,	7	9	8	18	1			1	44
Drunkenness,	1,001	875	640	680	283	154	109	28	3,770
Embezzlement,	9	16		21				2	48
Forgery,	3	9	2	12					26
Fornication,	21	4		3		1			29
Frequenting house of ill-fame,	6	10		36					52
Horse stealing,	5	3	4	12		2	7		33
House breaking,					3			1	4
Illegal voting,									
Injury to property,	15	15	7	36	1	3	2		79
Insane,									
Keeping house of ill fame,	13	10	2	20					45
Larceny,	1	213	92	226	25	27	17		601
Lewd conduct,	2	66	6	27	1	3			105
Making or passing counterfeit money,	1	4							5
Malicious injury,	5	1							6
Manslaughter,	4	1		9			2		16
Murder,	1	1	2	7		1	2		14
Neglect of family,	25	34	9	30	3		4		105
Obtaining goods under false pretense,	12	9	3	10	3		4	2	43
Perjury,		1			1	1			3
Poisoning,		1						1	2
Rape,	6	2	1	1					9
Resisting officer,	1	44	12	28	7		4		96
Robbery,	15	1	5	7					28
Seduction,		1	1	4					6
Setting fires,		4	5	8					17
Stealing from the person,	27	10	2	17		1	6	1	64
Tak'g horse without leave,	3	3		3		1			10
Theft,	298								298
Tramps,	2	11	7	6		4	1	5	36
Trespassing on railroad property,	69	22	28	48	7	4	7		185
Vagrancy,	247	130	48	211	26	14	18	48	743
Violation of liquor law,	7	4	7	4		8	2		27
All other offenses,	75	16	13	53	7	10	15	3	193
Total,	2,446	2,113	1,104	2,255	477	290	235	122	9,042

Receipts and Expenses of the Several Counties

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

Receipts of the County of HARTFORD for the year ending June 30, 1901, with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.

Received for board of prisoners: from the state,	\$32,711.58
from the United States,	284.60
on civil process,	87.88
adjourned police court,	474.82
from earnings of prisoners,	2,000.00
" sales at jail,	749.25
" licenses, 5 per cent.,	7,857.47
" license transfers,	232.00
" county tax,	82,989.76
" state for county home,	18,350.85
" interest on deposits,	488.50
" license appeals,	18.50
" court common pleas, fuel, light, etc.,	374.84
In treasury, July 1, 1900,	4,459.53
Cash on hand, board of management, county home, July 1, 1900,	85.07
Total,	\$96,053.60
Key fees,	1,287.60

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

From state for board of prisoners,	\$2,291.99
United States for board of prisoners,	44.06
sales at jail,	69.69
board for adjourned cases,	20.47
Total,	\$2,426.21

Expenditures of the County of HARTFORD for the year ending June 30, 1901, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$11,942.97
" clothing,	1,195.50
" bedding,	318.50
" fuel,	8,846.18
" light,	745.21
" medicines,	348.65
" medical attendance,	172.00
" salary of jailer,	1,500.00
" assistants,	6,281.92
" chaplain,	150.00
" building and repair,	847.25
" furniture,	172.25
" board of sick prisoners,	27.43

*Receipts of the county of NEW HAVEN for the year ending June 30, 1901,
with a statement of the amounts due the County on that date.*

*Receipts of the county of NEW HAVEN for the year ending June 30, 1901,
with a statement of the amounts due the County on that date.*

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received from rebate on bills,	\$1.40
" sales at jail, meals,	385.24
" licenses, 5 per cent.,	20,022.70
" license transfers,	219.00
" forfeited license bonds,	1,500.00
" county tax,	33,466.53
" towns for county home,	190.02
" state for county home,	13,784.06
" Union Trust Co., on account loan,	17,000.00
" use telephone,	50.00
" rent law chambers,	2,807.50
Total,	\$122,224.91
balance from old account,	15,426.20
	\$137,651.11

Expenditures of the County of NEW HAVEN for the year ending June 30, 1901, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.

at jail for provisions,	\$15,867.03
" clothing and bedding,	511.54
" fuel,	2,028.75
" light,	1,436.70
" medicines,	560.52
" medical attendance,	300.00
" salary of jailor,	1,500.00
" salaries of assistants,	5,329.25
" new buildings and repairs,	20,000.11
" water and ice,	894.40
" telephone,	160.29
" board of sick prisoner,	34.86
" transportation,	195.83
" stationery and stamps,	113.22
" shoes and leather,	351.44
" tobacco,	661.36
" sundries,	229.98
at courthouse for repairs,	8,205.43
telephone,	181.50
water and ice,	16.32
janitors, Waterbury and N. H.,	2,100.00
gas,	24.61
engineer,	900.00
fuel,	688.16
elevator attendant,	720.00
standard electric time,	146.38
furniture,	103.33
joint bridge account,	2,250.00
on account of county home, for building and repairs,	1,108.48
" expenses, supplies, and board of children outside of home,	20,189.72
salary of county commissioners,	6,437.32
" treasurer,	600.00
" auditors,	240.00

Paid insurance,	\$1,699.62
stationery, blanks, and stamps,	413.05
incidental office expenses,	113.76
attorney fees,	188.51
elevator power,	220.00
surety bond account,	25.00
Union Trust Co. loan,	17,000.00
interest,	336.66
bar library appropriation, Waterbury, \$1,000; New Haven, \$1,500,	2,500.00
court records,	91.50
interest on bonds,	3,640.00
Total,	\$115,054.63
Balance to new account,	\$22,596.48
	\$137,651.11

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

140 bonds at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. interest,	\$140,000
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*Receipts of the County of NEW LONDON for the year ending June 30, 1901,
with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.*

Received for board of prisoners : from the state,	\$9,787.35
from the United States,	40.32
on civil process,	6.00
from earnings of prisoners,	1,259.21
licenses, 5 per cent.,	4,646.65
license transfers,	40.00
forfeited license bonds,	388.00
state for county home,	6,936.70
state school fund,	135.00
Total,	\$23,239.23

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

From state, for board of prisoners,	\$2,128.68
" " children in county home,	1,925.70
Total,	\$4,054.38

*Expenditures of the County of NEW LONDON for the year ending June
30, 1901, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.*

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$3,597.49
clothing,	226.52
bedding,	37.51
fuel,	707.80
light,	70.54
medicines,	132.27
medical attendance,	167.00
salary of jailer,	1,277.00
salary of assistants,	1,561.47

Paid at jail for building and repairs,	\$1,248.45
water and ice,	243.23
telephone,	125.47
stationery and stamps,	47.30
barn expenses,	874.55
material for labor,	360.77
miscellaneous,	199.96
at courthouse for repairs,	264.26
telephone,	40.40
janitor,	147.50
on account of county home, building and repairs, expenses,	572.54 6,699.59
salary of county commissioners,	2,503.40
treasurer,	240.00
auditors,	40.00
attorney,	180.00
insurance,	260.00
stationery, blanks, and stamps,	60.13
incidental office expenses,	63.95
interest,	170.00
advertising,	71.52
printing,	12.10
county law library,	500.00
reporting license violations,	22.50
Norwich Savings Society, debt reduction,	1,000.00
Total,	\$23,225.22

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Two notes at 4 per cent. interest, \$4,000.00

Of above notes, one is \$1,500 balance of original note of \$5,000 for good roads; one note \$2,500 issued on account of additions to County Home.

*Receipts of the County of FAIRFIELD for the year ending June 30, 1901,
with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.*

Received for board of prisoners: from the state,	\$21,688.53
from the United States,	266.88
on civil process,	69.10
from earnings of prisoners,	600.00
sales at jail,	361.11
licenses, 5 per cent.,	12,072.20
" transfers,	80.00
" county tax,	31,608.47
state, key fees,	1,112.00
towns for county home,	75.14
state for county home,	13,712.37
sales at court house,	23.00
town Norwalk, school money,	202.50
board H. F. Hall (special),	5.00
S. E. Hawley, error at jail,	13.08
interest on deposits,	440.33
balance with treasurer, June 30, 1900,	48,919.50
Total,	\$181,249.21
Key fees,	\$1,112.00

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

From state for board of prisoners,	\$3,853.91
state fees, county home,	8,642.88
Total,	<u>\$7,496.74</u>

*Expenditures of the County of FAIRFIELD for the year ending June 30,
1901, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.*

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$7,510.93
clothing,	1,221.85
bedding,	256.91
fuel,	1,278.07
light,	611.33
medicines,	358.88
medical attendance,	360.00
salary of jailer,	1,500.00
" assistants,	4,120.04
" chaplain,	100.00
building and repairs,	756.41
furniture,	72.76
board of sick prisoners,	27.43
water and ice,	818.06
telephone,	162.81
transportation,	126.54
stationery and stamps,	67.66
supplies,	1,535.20
stable expenses,	255.87
tobacco,	25.50
burial prisoners,	20.00
insurance,	257.75
engineer,	840.00
miscellaneous,	48.11
key fees,	1,112.00
Paid at courthouse for repairs,	2,707.74
" telephone,	182.70
" janitor and help,	2,159.50
" elevator services,	420.00
" supplies superior court,	2,421.09
" furniture,	1,012.49
" law library association,	1,708.89
on account of county home expenses,	15,400.00
interest on bonds,	3,731.30
salary of county commissioners,	5,796.55
" " treasurer,	150.00
" " auditors,	200.00
insurance,	1,929.68
stationery, blanks, and stamps,	513.23
incidental office expenses,	28.60
common pleas expenses,	43.02
clerks' fees, violation liquor law,	13.00
legal expenses,	688.70
salary watchman courthouse,	80.00
joint bridge account,	2,250.00

Paid new courthouse, Danbury,	\$25,897.83
balance with treasurer, June 30, 1901,	40,478.84
	\$181,249.21

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Bonds at 8½ per cent. interest,	\$50,000.00
" 4 per cent. interest,	45,000.00
Total,	\$95,000.00

*Receipts of the County of WINDHAM, for the year ending June 30, 1901,
with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.*

Received for board of prisoners :

from the state,	\$9,498.01
" earnings of prisoners,	4,059.76
" produce sold,	466.10
" live stock,	159.50
" beef and pork,	287.23
" premium from Brooklyn fair,	21.60
" sundry sales at jail,	358.11
" licenses, 5 per cent.,	1,604.54
" license transfers,	20.00
" license revocations,	300.00
" state for county home,	6,986.56
" produce sold at temporary home,	273.91
" received from borrowed money,	2,500.00
Total,	\$26,485.83

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

From earnings at jail for last year,	312.90
" " present year,	571.41
Total,	\$884.31

*Expenditures of the County of WINDHAM, for the year ending June 30,
1901, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.*

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$4,130.83
" clothing,	600.72
" grain and hay,	776.10
" fuel and lights,	180.14
" hardware,	31.84
" medicines and medical attendance,	105.05
" salary of jailer,	800.04
" salary of assistants,	897.00
" salary of chaplain,	50.00
" repairs,	298.04

Paid at jail for furnishings,	\$1,097.19
" blacksmithing,	87.10
" telephone,	57.45
" housework,	180.00
" outside labor,	1,361.29
" fertilizers,	234.75
" live stock,	140.50
" lumber,	121.82
" rent of land,	62.50
" miscellaneous expenses,	946.90
on account of county home :	
for building and repairs,	511.02
" expenses,	6,984.32
" salary of county commissioners,	1,179.46
" " treasurer,	75.00
" " auditors,	10.00
" insurance,	11.80
" printing,	96.00
" new schoolhouse at Putnam,	380.96
" new furniture,	67.50
" borrowed money,	2,500.00
" attorney's fees on account license,	80.25
" real estate for right of way,	150.00
" bonds for county officials,	45.00
" office rent for clerk of court,	200.00
" record books for clerk of court,	9.90
" county law library,	50.00
" telephone state's attorney's office,	24.00
" interest money,	109.73
" all other expenses,	5.43
Total,	\$24,523.63

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Bonds at 8½ per cent. interest,	\$55,000.00
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*Receipts of the County of LITCHFIELD for the year ending June 30, 1901,
with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.*

Received for board of prisoners: from the state,	\$5,512.18
on civil process,	16.43
from earnings of prisoners,	904.60
sales at jail,	15.23
licenses, 5 per cent.,	1,193.68
license transfers,	9.00
towns, for county home,	492.41
state, for county home,	4,408.14
use telephone,	5.90
services, county commissioners,	4.00
Total,	\$12,561.57
Key fees,	151.50

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

From state for board of prisoners,	\$1,079.04
state, temporary home,	1,265.80
towns, temporary home,	78.07
labor of prisoners,	678.75
sales at jail,	318.67
Total,	\$3,415.33

Expenditures of the County of LITCHFIELD for the year ending June 30, 1901, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$2,439.52
clothing,	118.18
bedding,	55.47
fuel, two years,	1,449.21
light,	173.17
medicines,	96.83
medical attendance,	99.75
salary of jailer,	800.03
salary of assistants,	717.00
building and repair,	41.15
furniture,	23.93
water and ice,	165.00
telephone,	65.46
transportation,	2.55
stationery and stamps,	82.81
supplies,	378.89
printing and advertising,	54.50
freight and express,	31.88
rent, cellar,	20.00
at courthouse for repairs,	143.98
water and ice,	36.00
janitor,	480.00
rent, Falls Village,	100.00
furniture,	27.00
funeral expenses,	89.50
on account of county home,	5,091.82
salary of county commissioners,	2,008.29
treasurer,	150.00
auditors,	20.00
insurance,	80.00
legal,	10.00
law libraries,	450.00
E. A. Nellis,	150.00
Total,	\$15,651.87

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Orders outstanding,	\$2,652.75
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*Receipts of the County of MIDDLESEX for the year ending June 30, 1901,
with a statement of the amounts due to the County on that date.*

Received for board of prisoners: from the state,	\$3,771.64
on civil process,	7.30
from earnings of prisoners,	370.00
sales at jail,	578.59
licenses, 5 per cent.,	1,161.15
use of telephone,	8.30
county tax,	8,266.04
state, for county home,	7,171.86
notes discounted,	5,000.00
fees from county commissioners,	224.00
rebate on groceries,	20.65
sales from temporary home,	46.68
sale of furniture to grand lodge,	30.00
rent courthouse,	25.00
from all other sources,	325.42
Cash on hand June 30, 1900,	5,616.84
Total,	\$32,621.47

AMOUNT DUE TO THE COUNTY.

From state, for board of prisoners,	\$576.06
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*Expenditures of the County of MIDDLESEX for the year ending June 30,
1901, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.*

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$2,014.55
clothing,	274.21
fuel, Haddam,	344.28
" Middletown,	142.90
soap and light, Haddam jail,	61.01
medicine, Haddam jail,	41.69
" Middletown jail,	1.60
medical attendance, Haddam jail,	90.30
" Middletown jail,	2.00
salary of jailer, Haddam,	675.00
board of prisoners and salary of jailer,	
Middletown,	323.98
salary of three assistants,	1,101.00
" chaplain, 2 years,	50.00
building and repair, Haddam jail,	219.43
" " Middletown jail,	47.50
furniture, Haddam jail,	9.21
water and ice, Middletown,	25.00
telephone, Haddam jail,	40.30
freight and transportation,	57.57
stationery and stamps, Haddam jail,	2.75
transfer of prisoners,	472.93

Notes at 4½ per cent. interest,	\$2,000.00
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Received for board of prisoners from the state,	\$1,765.95
from town of Andover for viewing road,	15.00
licenses, 5 per cent.,	588.15
county tax,	3,245.33
towns, for county home,	288.21
state " "	4,644.54
cream,	27.25
telephone,	2.35
sale of county building,	127.00
outstanding order,	153.26
room rent,	20.00
money borrowed,	14,732.00
Total,	\$25,544.04

*Expenditures of the County of TOLLAND for the year ending June 30.
1901, with a statement of the indebtedness on that date.*

Paid at jail for provisions,	\$2,450.82
clothing,	870.80
bedding,	47.40
fuel,	428.88
light,	45.05
medicine,	24.10
medical attendance,	122.57
salary of jailer,	799.92
building and repairs,	321.78
furniture,	38.97
water and ice,	50.00
telephone,	18.00
transportation,	6.65
stationery and stamps,	27.60
at courthouse for repairs county home,	15.65
telephone,	11.92
water and ice,	25.00
janitor,	100.00
inspecting boiler,	7.00
for building and repairs, county home,	11,468.02
expenses,	5,688.74
E. D. White, building committee,	92.14
H. C. Walker, " "	64.75
salary of county commissioners and mileage,	1,872.88
county treasurer,	75.00
county auditors,	40.00
insurance,	328.10
interest on county notes,	289.22
license book,	10.00
L. T. Tingier,	108.00
overdrawn at savings bank, July 1, 1900,	65.07
architect,	390.74
error on orders,	1.81
L. T. Tingier, laying county tax,	10.48
cash on hand, July 1, 1901,	627.98
Total,	\$25,544.64

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.

Notes at 5 per cent. interest,	\$19,797.82
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**REPORTS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
ON LICENSES.**

REPORT OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS IN RELATION TO LICENSES,

For the Year Ending June 30, 1902.

TOWNS.	LIQUOR LICENSES.			BEER LICENSES.			DRUGGISTS' LICENSES.			Total Number of Licenses.	Total Amounts Received.	Amount Paid County Treasurer.	Amount Paid Treasurer of Town.
	No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.							
HARTFORD Co.	{ #2												
	165	\$72,326.00	12	\$2,201.00	54	\$2,692.00			231	\$77,219.00	\$3,860.95	\$73,858.05	
	3	1,150.00							3	1,150.00	57.50	1,092.50	
	16	7,051.00			7	350.00			23	7,401.00	370.05	7,030.95	
	9	2,250.00							9	2,250.00	112.50	2,137.50	
					3	36.00			3	36.00	1.80	34.20	
	4	1,768.00			2	100.00			6	1,868.00	93.15	1,769.85	
	7	1,850.00							7	1,850.00	92.50	1,757.50	
	19	8,550.00	1	200.00	4	200.00			24	8,950.00	447.50	8,502.50	
	6	2,700.00			3	110.00			9	2,810.00	140.50	2,669.50	
	3				2	24.00			2	24.00	1.20	22.80	
	{ #1												
	13	5,850.00			8	371.00			21	6,221.00	311.05	5,909.95	
	{ #3												
		54	24,783.00	7	1,184.00	13	650.00			74	26,567.00	1,398.35	25,238.65
		7	1,750.00			2	100.00			9	1,850.00	92.50	1,757.50
		17	7,168.00	2	400.00	4	200.00			23	7,768.00	388.15	7,374.85
		4	900.00						4	900.00	45.00	855.00	
						1	12.00			1	12.00	.60	11.40
						2	24.00			2	24.00	1.20	22.80
	6	2,700.00			2	100.00			8	2,800.00	140.00	2,660.00	
	8	3,600.00			2	100.00			10	3,700.00	185.00	3,515.00	
	338	\$144,386.00	22	3,985.00	109	5,069.00			469	\$153,890.00	\$7,669.50	\$145,720.50	
	Total.												

* Six applications for licenses withdrawn.

NEW HAVEN Co.									
New Haven,.....	393	\$169,665.00	27	\$5,400.00	81	\$3,980.00	501	\$179,045.00	\$8,952.25
Waterbury,.....	159	89,865.00	18	3,440.00	39	1,875.00	216	75,000.00	8,750.00
Ansonia,.....	49	20,845.00			6	300.00	55	20,645.00	1,032.25
Bethany,.....	1	160.00					1	150.00	7.50
Beacon Falls,.....	2	400.00					3	450.00	22.50
Branford,.....	18	7,055.00			3	150.00	21	7,205.00	860.25
Cheshire,.....	2	500.00			1	50.00	3	550.00	27.50
Derby,.....	40	17,675.00	1	200.00	5	250.00	46	18,125.00	906.25
Guilford,.....					1	10.00	1	10.00	1.00
Hamden,.....	4	1,800.00	2	400.00	2	100.00	8	2,300.00	115.00
Meriden,.....	82	35,970.00	8	1,600.00	15	720.00	105	38,290.00	1,914.50
Milford,.....	18	3,580.00	1	100.00	4	140.00	18	3,820.00	191.00
Naugatuck,.....	39	16,725.00	3	600.00	4	200.00	46	17,525.00	876.25
Orange,.....	27	7,215.00	1	200.00	3	150.00	31	7,565.00	378.25
Oxford,.....	3	350.00					3	350.00	17.50
Seymour,.....	12	4,350.00					14	4,450.00	222.50
Wallingford,.....	21	9,200.00	2	400.00	4	200.00	27	9,800.00	490.00
Total,.....	865	\$364,665.00	63	\$12,840.00	171	\$8,275.00	1099	\$385,280.00	\$19,264.50
NEW LONDON Co.									
New London,.....	87	\$36,428.50	1	\$200.00	8	\$367.00	96	\$36,995.50	\$1,849.77
Norwich,.....	88	37,288.50	4	800.00	15	725.00	107	38,813.50	1,940.67
Colchester,.....	4	1,000.00			1	50.00	5	1,050.00	52.50
East Lyme,.....					1	7.00	1	7.00	.35
Griswold,.....	7	3,075.00			2	72.00	9	3,147.00	157.35
Groton,.....					2	24.00	2	24.00	1.20
Preston,.....	2	458.33					2	458.33	22.91
Sprague,.....	9	2,063.00			1	50.00	10	2,113.00	105.65
Stonington,.....					3	86.00	3	36.00	1.80
28 Transfers,.....									46.00
Total,.....	197	\$80,813.33	5	\$1,000.00	33	\$1,331.00	285	\$82,644.33	\$4,178.20
* Police Fund Treasurer, \$8,504.63. • Firemen's Fund Treasurer, \$8,504.63. + Police Fund, \$3,562.46.									

TOWNS.		LIQUOR LICENSES.		BEER LICENSES.		DRUGGISTS' LICENSES.		Total Number of Licenses.	Total Amounts Received.	Amount Paid County Treasurer.	Amount Paid Treasurer of Town.
FAIRFIELD COUNTY.		No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.				
Bridgeport.....	303	\$180,930.00	16	\$3,284.00	47	\$3,191.00	366	\$136,405.00	\$8,820.25	\$129,584.75	
Danbury.....	55	22,955.00	1	84.00	12	600.00	68	23,639.00	1,181.95	22,457.05	
Bethel.....					2	24.00	2	24.00	1.20	22.80	
Brookfield.....	2	300.00					2	300.00	15.00	285.00	
Darien.....	4	1,000.00	1	200.00	1	50.00	6	1,250.00	62.50	1,187.50	
Fairfield.....	8	3,265.00	1	200.00	1	50.00	10	3,515.00	175.75	3,339.25	
Greenwich.....	26	11,070.00	3	600.00	8	150.00	32	11,820.00	591.00	11,229.00	
Huntington.....	9	4,050.00			3	150.00	12	4,200.00	210.00	3,990.00	
New Canaan.....	5	1,150.00	1	200.00	1	50.00	7	1,400.00	70.00	1,330.00	
Newtown.....	8	2,100.00			1	50.00	9	2,150.00	107.50	2,042.50	
Norwalk.....	56	23,710.00			12	567.00	68	24,277.00	1,213.85	23,063.15	
Ridgefield.....					1	12.00	1	12.00	.60	11.40	
Stamford.....	71	28,310.00	2	400.00	7	350.00	80	29,060.00	1,453.00	27,607.00	
Stratford.....	8	1,805.00			2	100.00	10	1,905.00	95.25	1,809.75	
Westport.....	8	3,203.75			1	50.00	9	3,253.75	162.90	3,090.85	
Total.....	563	\$238,853.75	25	\$4,968.00	94	\$4,394.00	682	\$243,215.75	\$12,160.75	\$231,055.00	
LITCHFIELD CO.											
Litchfield.....	6	\$1,625.00			3	\$150.00	9	\$1,775.00	\$88.75	\$1,686.25	
Winchester.....	10	4,500.00			7	350.00	17	4,850.00	242.50	4,607.50	
New Milford.....	7	3,150.00			2	100.00	9	3,250.00	162.50	3,087.50	
Barkhamsted.....	1	150.00			1	50.00	2	200.00	10.00	190.00	
Canaan.....					2	24.00	2	24.00	1.20	22.80	
Colebrook.....	1	150.00					1	150.00	7.50	142.50	
Cornwall.....	1	150.00					1	150.00	7.50	142.50	
Kent.....	1	125.00					1	125.00	6.25	118.75	
New Hartford.....	5	1,625.00			2	100.00	7	1,725.00	86.25	1,638.75	
Norfolk.....					1	12.00	1	12.00	.60	11.40	
North Canaan.....					1	12.00	1	12.00	.60	11.40	
Plymouth.....					1	12.00	1	12.00	.60	11.40	
Salisbury.....					2	24.00	2	24.00	1.20	22.80	
Sharon.....	2	300.00					2	300.00	15.00	285.00	
Thomaston.....	7	3,150.00	2	\$400.00	3	150.00	12	3,700.00	185.00	3,515.00	
Torrington.....	15	6,675.00			7	350.00	22	7,025.00	351.25	6,673.75	
Watertown.....					1	12.00	1	12.00	.60	11.40	
Watertown.....					2	24.00	2	24.00	1.20	22.80	
Woodbury.....					2	24.00	2	24.00	1.20	22.80	
Total.....	56	\$21,600.00	2	\$400.00	37	\$1,804.00	95	\$23,394.00	\$1,160.70	\$22,233.30	

WINDHAM Co.

Windham,.....	29	\$12,476.89	1	\$200.00	7	\$350.00	37	\$13,026.89	\$651.35	\$12,375.54
Putnam,.....	25	11,212.50			5	250.00	80	11,462.50	573.13	10,889.87
Killingly,.....	11	4,542.50			5	260.00	16	4,792.50	239.63	4,552.87
Plainfield,.....					2	24.00	2	24.00	1.20	23.80
Sterling,.....	4	1,000.00					4	1,000.00	50.00	950.00

Total,..... 69 \$29,231.89 1 \$200.00 19 \$574.00 89 \$30,805.89 \$1,515.31 \$28,790.58

MIDDLESEX Co.

Middletown,.....	36	\$14,900.00	3	\$400.00	10	\$500.00	49	\$15,800.00	\$790.00	\$15,010.00
Haddam,.....	1	150.00					1	150.00	7.50	142.50
Chatham,.....					1	12.00	1	12.00	.60	11.40
Clinton,.....					2	24.00	2	24.00	1.20	22.80
Cromwell,.....					1	12.00	1	12.00	.60	11.40
East Haddam,.....	4	700.00					4	700.00	35.00	665.00
Essex,.....					3	36.00	3	36.00	1.80	34.20
Old Saybrook,.....	7	975.00	1	200.00	1	23.88	9	1,195.88	59.79	1,136.04
Portland,.....	7	3,150.00	1	200.00			8	3,350.00	167.50	3,182.50
Westbrook,.....					1	12.00	1	12.00	.60	11.40

Total,..... 55 \$19,875.00 5 \$800.00 19 \$619.88 79 \$21,291.88 \$1,064.59 \$20,227.24

TOLLAND Co.

Bolton,.....	2	\$500.00					2	\$500.00	\$25.00	\$475.00
Ellington,.....	3	750.00	1	\$38.86			4	888.86	41.94	796.92
Stafford,.....	6	2,700.00			3	\$150.00	9	2,850.00	142.50	2,707.50
Vernon,.....	24	10,868.73			4	200.00	28	10,568.73	528.43	10,040.30

Total,..... 35 \$14,818.73 1 \$38.86 7 \$350.00 48 \$14,757.59 \$737.87 \$14,019.72

SUMMARY.

COUNTIES.	LIQUOR LICENSES.		BEER LICENSES.		DRUGGISTS' LICENSES.		Total Number of Licenses.	Total Amounts Received.	Amount Paid County Treasurer.	Amount Paid Treasurer of Town.
	No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.	No.	Amounts Received.				
Hartford,	338	\$144,886.00	22	\$3,985.00	109	\$5,069.00	469	\$153,890.00	\$7,669.50	\$145,720.50
New Haven,	865	364,665.00	63	12,340.00	171	8,275.00	1,099	385,280.00	19,264.50	*345,443.77
New London,	197	80,313.83	5	1,000.00	83	1,831.00	285	82,644.83	4,178.20	78,512.13
Fairfield,	563	283,853.75	25	4,968.00	94	4,894.00	682	243,215.75	12,160.75	231,055.00
Windham,	69	29,231.89	1	200.00	19	874.00	89	30,305.89	1,545.31	28,790.58
Litchfield,	56	21,600.00	2	400.00	37	1,394.00	95	23,394.00	1,169.70	22,224.30
Middlesex,	55	19,875.00	5	800.00	19	619.88	79	21,291.88	1,064.59	20,227.24
Tolland,	35	14,318.73	1	88.86	7	350.00	43	14,757.59	737.87	14,019.72
Total,	2,178	\$906,193.70	124	\$33,751.86	489	\$22,306.83	2,791	\$954,279.89	\$47,790.42	\$885,993.94

* See detailed returns.

State of Connecticut
PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 27

ANNUAL REPORT
IN RELATION TO THE
Criminal Business of the Courts
OF THE
State of Connecticut
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED JULY 1, 1902

As Shown by the Returns of the State and Prosecuting Attorneys

COMPILED BY THE COMPTROLLER

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE

Hartford Press
THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY
1902

State of Connecticut.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

HARTFORD, October 24, 1902.

To His Excellency, the Governor :

In compliance with the statute, I herewith submit the annual report of the State's Attorneys and Prosecuting Attorneys concerning the Criminal Business of the Courts for the year ended July 1, 1902.

The total number of cases disposed of during the year was thirteen hundred seventy-one (1,371), being an increase of one hundred seventeen (117).

Total number of convictions, two hundred two (202), an increase of one hundred ten (110). The amount of forfeited bonds reported is twenty-seven thousand nine hundred thirty-five dollars (\$27,935), an increase of thirteen thousand seven hundred ten dollars (\$13,710), from the amount of the preceding year.

Respectfully submitted,

A. CHAMBERLAIN,

Comptroller.

Reports of the State's Attorneys.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

To the Comptroller :

SIR, — Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1902 :

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	194
Number of terms they were in court — 179 for 1 term; 11 for 2 terms; 2 for 3 terms; 1 for 4 terms; 1 for 5 terms.	
*Total number of trials, and their results,	6
Number of convictions,	4
Number of acquittals,	0
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	0
Number of pleas of guilty,	139
Bonds forfeited:	
Number,	0
Amount,	0
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	55
Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms,	0
Number of original informations,	2
†Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict,	82
Number by verdict,	3
Number of pleas of guilty,	27
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	36
Number disposed of upon payment or part pay- ment of fine below and cost,	0
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	194
Number of second convictions for the same crime,	0
Number of third convictions for the same crime,	4

ARTHUR F. EGGLESTON,
State's Attorney for Hartford County.

* 1 on ground of insanity, committed to Hospital for Insane. 1 mistrial.

† 16 appeals vacated.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

To the Comptroller :

SIR,— Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1902 :

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	177
Number of terms they were in court — 151 for 1 term; 15 for 2 terms; 4 for 3 terms; 5 for 4 terms; 2 for 6 terms.	
Total number of trials and their results:	
Number of convictions,	29
Number of acquittals,	2
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	0
Number of pleas of guilty,	90
Bonds forfeited:	
Number,	12
Amount,	\$17,800
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	37
Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms,	7
Number of original informations,	17
Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict:	
Number by verdict,	0
Number of pleas of guilty,	0
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	1
Number disposed of upon payment or part pay- ment of fine below and costs,	0
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	177
Number of second convictions for the same crime,	6
Number of third convictions for the same crime,	0

WM. H. WILLIAMS,
State's Attorney for New Haven County.

To the Comptroller :

SIR,— Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1902 :

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	34
Number of terms they were in court — 28 for 1 term, 2 for 2 terms; 2 for 3 terms; 2 for 4 terms.	

Total number of trials, and their results:	
Number of convictions,	4
Number of acquittals,	2
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	0
Number of pleas of guilty,	20
Bonds forfeited:	
Number,	0
Amount,	0
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	7
Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms,	1
Number of original informations,	34
*Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict:	
Number by verdict,	0
Number of pleas of guilty,	0
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	0
Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost,	0
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	0
Number of second convictions for the same crime,	0
Number of third convictions for the same crime,	0

JOHN P. KELLOGG,
Assistant State's Attorney,
New Haven Superior Court at Waterbury.

* No appealed cases in this court.

To the Comptroller :

SIR,— Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1902 :

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	80
Number of terms they were in court— 55 for 1 term; 19 for 2 terms; 2 for 3 terms; 4 for 4 terms.	
Total number of trials, and their results :	
Number of convictions,	1
Number of acquittals,	0
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	3
Number of pleas of guilty,	5
Bonds forfeited:	
Number,	0
Amount,	0

Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	22
Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms,	52
Number of original informations,	7
Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict:	
Number by verdict,	1
Number of pleas of guilty,	5
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	22
Number disposed of upon payment or part pay- ment of fine below and cost,	52
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	80
Number of second convictions for the same crime,	0
Number of third convictions for the same crime,	0

ALBERT P. BRADSTREET,
Prosecuting Attorney for the District Court of Waterbury.

To the Comptroller :

SIR,— Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1902:

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	108
Number of terms they were in court—57 for 1 term; 19 for 2 terms; 9 for 3 terms; 7 for 4 terms; 4 for 5 terms; 3 for 6 terms; 3 for 7 terms; 1 for 8 terms; 1 for 9 terms; 3 for 10 terms; 1 for 11 terms.	
Total number of trials, and their results:	
Number of convictions,	28
Number of acquittals,	12
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	2
Number of pleas of guilty,	20
Bonds forfeited:	
Number,	5
Amount,	\$1,250
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	15
Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms,	6
Number of original informations,	0
Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict :	
Number by verdict,	42
Number of pleas of guilty,	20
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	15
Number disposed of upon payment or part pay- ment of fine below and cost,	6

Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes, .	108
Number of second convictions for the same crime, .	4
Number of third convictions for the same crime, .	0

ROBERT J. WOODRUFF,
*Prosecuting Attorney, Criminal Court of Common Pleas,
New Haven County.*

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

To the Comptroller :

SIR,— Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1902:

Total number of cases disposed of during the year, .	84
Number of terms they were in court — 77 for 1 term; 5 for 2 terms; 2 for 3 terms.	
Total number of trials, and their results:	
Number of convictions,	12
Number of acquittals,*	3
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	1
Number of pleas of guilty,	31
Bonds forfeited:	
Number,	1
Amount,	\$300
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	10
Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms,	2
Number of original informations,	51
Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict:	
Number by verdict,	0
Number of pleas of guilty,	0
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	0
Number disposed of upon payment or part pay- ment of fine below and cost,	0
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes, .	60
Number of second convictions for the same crime, .	0
Number of third convictions for the same crime, .	0

SOLOMON LUCAS,
State's Attorney for New London County.

* One on ground of insanity.

To the Comptroller :

SIR,— Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1902:

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	75
Number of terms they were in court — 60 for 1 term; 22 for 2 terms; 4 for 3 terms; 3 for 4 terms.	
Total number of trials, and their results:	
Number of convictions,	2
Number of acquittals,*	1
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	0
Number of pleas of guilty,†	0
Bonds forfeited:	
Number,	2
Amount,	\$200
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,‡	6
Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms,§	14
Number of original informations,	7
Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict:	
Number by verdict,	4
Number of pleas of guilty,	25
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	15
Number disposed of upon payment or part pay- ment of fine below and cost,	24
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	71
Number of second convictions for the same crime,	0
Number of third convictions for the same crime,	0

H. A. HULL,

*Prosecuting Attorney for Criminal Court of
Common Pleas for New London County.*

* 1 not proven.

† 3 erased.

‡ Settled in court below.

§ Continued.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

To the Comptroller :

SIR,— Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1902:

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	176
Number of terms they were in court — 130 for 1 term; 22 for 2 terms; 14 for 3 terms; 4 for 4 terms; 2 for 5 terms; 1 for 6 terms; 1 for 7 terms; 1 for 8 terms; 1 for 9 terms.	

Total number of trials, and their results:	
Number of convictions,	10
Number of acquittals,	4
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	1
Number of pleas of guilty,	67
Bonds forfeited:	
Number,	10
Amount,	\$6,835
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	72
Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms,	12
Number of original informations,	14
Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict: *	
Number by verdict,	0
Number of pleas of guilty,	0
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	0
Number disposed of upon payment or part pay- ment of fine below and cost,	0
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	0
Number of second convictions for the same crime,	0
Number of third convictions for the same crime	0

SAMUEL FESSENDEN,
State's Attorney for Fairfield County.

* No appealed cases came to the Superior Court for Fairfield County.

To the Comptroller :

SIR,— Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1902:

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	241
Number of terms they were in court — 102 for 1 term; 35 for 2 terms; 10 for 3 terms; 16 for 4 terms; 13 for 5 terms; 7 for 6 terms; 11 for 7 terms; 2 for 8 terms; 11 for 9 terms; 6 for 10 terms; 3 for 12 terms; 3 for 13 terms; 2 for 14 terms; 7 for 15 terms; 4 for 16 terms; 3 for 17 terms; 1 for 18 terms; 1 for 19 terms; 3 for 20 terms; 1 for 29 terms.	
Total number of trials, and their results:	
Number of convictions,	88
Number of acquittals,	0
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	0

Number of pleas of guilty,	0
Bonds forfeited:	
Number,	5
Amount,	\$550
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	0
Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms,	211
Number of original informations,	7
Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict:	
Number by verdict,	81
Number of pleas of guilty,	87
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	61
Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost,	228
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	0
Number of second convictions for the same crime,	0
Number of third convictions for the same crime,	0

MICHAEL KENEALY,
*Prosecuting Attorney, Criminal Court of
Common Pleas for Fairfield County.*

WINDHAM COUNTY.

To the Comptroller:

SIR,—Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1902:

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	68
Number of terms they were in court—63 for 1 term; 2 for 2 terms; 3 for 3 terms.	
Total number of trials, and their results:	
Number of convictions,	8
Number of acquittals,	3
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,*	1
Number of pleas of guilty,	43
Bonds forfeited:	
Number,	1
Amount,	\$100
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	7
Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms,	2
Number of original informations,†	29

* Convicted at a subsequent term.

† One bench warrant.

Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict:

Number by verdict,	14
Number of pleas of guilty,	18
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	6
Number disposed of upon payment or part pay- ment of fine below and cost,	3
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	68
Number of second convictions for the same crime,	0
Number of third convictions for the same crime,	0

JOHN L. HUNTER,
State's Attorney for Windham County.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

To the Comptroller :

Sir,—Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1902 :

*Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	84
Number of terms they were in court — 62 for one term; 15 for 2 terms; 3 for 3 terms; 1 for 4 terms; 1 for 6 terms.	
Total number of trials and their results :	
Number of convictions,	11
Number of acquittals,†	3
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	0
Number of pleas of guilty,	29
Bonds forfeited :	
Number,	0
Amount,	0
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	15
Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms,	24
Number of original informations,	1
†Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict :	
Number by verdict,	1
Number of pleas of guilty,	5
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	6
Number disposed of upon payment or part pay- ment of fine below and cost,	2

* 2 Vacated.

† 1 on ground of insanity.

‡ 3 appeals vacated.

Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes, .	84
Number of second convictions for the same crime, .	0
Number of third convictions for the same crime, .	0

DONALD T. WARNER,
State's Attorney for Litchfield County.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

To the Comptroller :

Sir,—Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1902 :

Total number of cases disposed of during the year, .	37
Number of terms they were in court — 34 for one term; 1 for 2 terms ; 2 for 3 terms.	
Total number of trials and their results :	
Number of convictions,	3
Number of acquittals,*	1
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	1
Number of pleas of guilty,	24
Bonds forfeited :	
Number,	0
Amount,	0
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	10
Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms,	2
Number of original informations,	24
Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict :	
Number by verdict,	3
Number of pleas of guilty,	0
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	4
Number disposed of upon payment or part pay- ment of fine below and costs,	2
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes, .	37
Number of second convictions for the same crime, .	0
Number of third convictions for the same crime, .	0

JOHN MURDOCH,
State's Attorney for Middlesex County.

* On ground of insanity.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

To the Comptroller :

Sir,— Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1902 :

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	13
Number of terms they were in court — 11 for one term; 2 for 2 terms.	
Total number of trials and their results :	
Number of convictions,	2
Number of acquittals,	1
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	1
Number of pleas of guilty,	5
Bonds forfeited :	
Number,	0
Amount,	0
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	5
Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms,	0
Number of original informations,	12
Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict :	
Number by verdict,	0
Number of pleas of guilty,	0
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	0
Number disposed of upon payment or part pay- ment of fine below and cost,	0
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	13
Number of second convictions for the same crime,	0
Number of third convictions for the same crime,	0

JOEL H. REED,
State's Attorney for Tolland County.

SUMMARY.

The following is a summary of the statements of the attorneys for the several counties of the State, as shown by the foregoing returns :

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	1,371
Number of terms they were in court — 1009 for 1 term ;	
170 for 2 terms ; 57 for 3 terms ; 43 for 4 terms ;	
20 for 5 terms ; 14 for 6 terms ; 15 for 7 terms ;	
4 for 8 terms ; 13 for 9 terms ; 9 for 10 terms ;	
1 for 11 terms ; 3 for 12 terms ; 3 for 13 terms ;	
2 for 14 terms ; 7 for 15 terms ; 4 for 16 terms ;	
3 for 17 terms ; 1 for 18 terms ; 1 for 19 terms ;	
3 for 20 terms ; 1 for 29 terms.	
Total number of trials, and their results :	
Number of convictions,	202
Number of acquittals,	32
Number of cases in which there was disagreement	
of jury,	10
Number of pleas of guilty,	473
Bonds forfeited :	
Number,	36
Amount,	\$27,935
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	261
Number of <i>nolles</i> upon terms,	333
Number of original informations,	206
Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict :	
Number by verdict,	149
Number of pleas of guilty,	187
Number of <i>nolles</i> absolute,	166
Number disposed of upon payment or part pay-	
ment of fine below and cost,	317
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	872
Number of second convictions for the same crime,	10
Number of third convictions for the same crime,	4



CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON.



CONVICT DINING ROOM.



CONVICT DINING ROOM AT MEAL HOUR.

State of Connecticut
PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 5

REPORT
OF THE
DIRECTORS
OF THE
CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON
TO THE
GOVERNOR

For the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1902.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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THE MARIGOLD-FOSTER PRINTING COMPANY.
1902.

OFFICERS
OF THE
CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON

Directors.

JAMES W. CHENEY, *President*, South Manchester.
THOMAS DUDLEY WELLS, *Secretary*, Hartford.
FRANK C. SUMNER, Hartford.
WILLIE O. BURR, Hartford.
WILSON C. REYNOLDS, East Haddam.
FREDERICK M. SALMON, Westport.
EDWARD A. FULLER, Suffield.

Prison Officials.

ALBERT GARVIN, *Warden*.
GEORGE E. BAISDEN, *Deputy Warden*.
LUCIUS W. BARTLETT, *Clerk*.
EDWARD G. FOX, *Physician*.
FREDERICK T. SIMPSON, *Consulting Physician*.
GEORGE F. GENUNG, *Protestant Chaplain*.
JEREMIAH J. DUGGAN, *Roman Catholic Chaplain*.

State of Connecticut.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

To His Excellency, George P. McLean, Governor :

SIR:—The scheme of physical improvements and enlargements at the Connecticut State Prison, authorized by special legislative appropriations in 1899 and 1901, was completed during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902. Prominent features of the building operations include an additional cell block, which has been equipped with 96 cells and which has a total capacity of 200 cells; a new female department, which has been equipped with 20 cells, with a workshop and with matron's quarters; a congregate dining room, which has seating room for 700 prisoners; a convict kitchen, including a bakery with a rotary oven; an ice and cold-storage plant; a boiler plant; a new execution house; enlarged workshops; a remodeled guard hall and cage; the conversion of the historic Wells house (so-called) into a residence for the warden, and the laying of 2,200 lineal feet of flag sidewalk. Moreover, a needed strip of land at the southeast corner of the prison property has been bought for protective purposes.

These general betterments, executed in accordance with a carefully devised plan, have put the physical plant in excellent condition, have modernized the equipment of the institution, and have rendered further special outlays unnecessary for a considerable period. Of the special appropriation an unexpended balance of \$13,749 remains.

Population. The statistics of population at the prison during the year underwent slight expansion. The average daily census of convicts was 500 as against 490 for the preceding twelvemonth. The maximum count, which was 526, established a new felon record for Connecticut, and surpassed by 18 the highest figure for 1901, while the minimum number in confinement dipped to 471 as against a minimum of 472 for the previous fiscal year. The commitments, numbering 189, fell five short of the record for 1901.

The following table indicates, in little, the tendencies of the prison population during the past five fiscal years:

	Average Daily Population.	Maximum Population.	Minimum Population.	Number of Commitments.
1898 . . .	505	517	443	294
1899 . . .	507	523	491	202
1900 . . .	485	516	462	181
1901 . . .	490	508	472	194
1902 . . .	500	526	471	189
Average for 5 years,	497	518	468	212

The foregoing table shows rather strikingly the fluctuations, not all of which are easily explainable, in the penal population of the state. The recession from the fat daily averages of 1898 and 1899, is significant, and the drift toward a decline in the statistics of commitments is notable. Probably the economic conditions that have obtained in recent years are mainly responsible for the arrest of the expansion of population which culminated in 1899, and which severely taxed the capacity of the institution. During the past two months a singular shrinkage of the prison census has taken place, and the daily count has been substantially below the general average for the corresponding periods of recent years. The tendency of the indeterminate-sentence law, with its stringent provisions against habitual criminals, will be to restrict the operations of professional offenders in Connecticut.

Sickness and Mortality.

The volume of serious sickness during the year was small. Only five deaths, a majority of them from chronic causes, occurred. One of the decedents was an inmate of the insane ward. The mortality rate, equivalent to 9.94 for each 1,000 population, was the lowest for a long period, and it was substantially smaller than the ratio for the State at large. Consideration of the fact that at the time of commitment only a meager fraction of the convicts is physically sound makes the amount of mortality look abnormal and renders risky the assumption that the low record can be continued.

Although the death rate has undergone considerable fluctuation during recent years, the general trend has, happily, been downward. The improved sanitation and the more varied diet have contributed to the excellent general health and to the reduced volume of fatal illness.

Financial. The earnings from convict labor, surpassing those of any previous year, and exceeding the figure for 1901 by \$3,107, aggregated \$53,878. During the past eight years the revenues from this source have steadily expanded, and for 1902 they were 42 per cent. larger than for 1895. All the able-bodied convicts, not needed for the routine work of the prison, were productively employed in the manufacture of shoes and shirts. Supplementary revenues of \$3,191 from other sources increased the total income of the prison to \$57,069, which was more than 75 per cent. of the total cost of maintenance. If the recent decline in population continues through the new fiscal year, earnings from convict labor will inevitably decrease.

During the year \$18,695 was drawn from the current-expense appropriation to cover deficiency in prison earnings. This draft upon the State Treasury, representing less than 25 per cent. of the operating expenses of the institution, was the smallest for any recent year. When the high prices of provisions and supplies are taken into consideration the financial showing for the year is eminently satisfactory.

Parole of Life Prisoners. Of the 473 prisoners at Wethersfield at the close of the fiscal year 52, or 11 per cent. of the total felon colony, were life convicts, whose periods of confinement have ranged from a few weeks to 43 years. Under existing legislation, a life prisoner, though eligible for a pardon, is specifically disqualified for parole. The directors venture to recommend that power to parole life convicts who have served a minimum period of perhaps 25 or 30 years, and whose record carries the presumption that the privilege of conditional release would not be abused, be conferred on the board of pardons. Such authority, which would doubtless be exercised with great caution, would involve no miscarriage, of justice and would imperil no social interest, but the additional ray of hope of possible leniency thus supplied would tend, in a measure, to relieve the intense mental strain and nervous oppression to which life prisoners are now subjected, and which ultimately drives a considerable fraction of them into insanity.

Indeterminate Sentences. Under the indeterminate-sentence law enacted by the last Legislature 160 commitments were made prior to the end of the fiscal year. None had qualified for parole within the period covered by this report, but it is probable that a few conditional releases will soon be granted. It is the purpose and policy of the board

of parole conservatively and carefully to discharge the delicate responsibilities vested in it.

In 18 of the 160 commitments under the new law the time intervening between the minimum and maximum limits of the sentence does not exceed six months. In 49 cases the margin between the minimum and maximum terms is one year. In two instances the maximum term, as modified by the deduction for good behavior, expires within fifteen days of the termination of the minimum term. Of course, the further the maximum and minimum terms of a sentence are separated the greater and better is the opportunity to work out the indeterminate-sentence principle and to apply the tests of parole.

Appended to this report and embodying fuller details of the operations of the prison during the year are the reports of the Warden, of the Physician, and of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains, and also various statistical tables.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES W. CHENEY,
THOMAS DUDLEY WELLS,
FRANK C. SUMNER,
WILLIE O BURR,
WILSON C. REYNOLDS,
FREDERICK M. SALMON,
EDWARD A. FULLER,

} *Directors*
} *of the*
} *State Prison.*

WETHERSFIELD, November 26, 1902.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN.

To the Honorable Board of State Prison Directors :

GENTLEMEN:—I beg to submit herewith the following summary of the condition of the institution, which, supplemented by the financial and statistical tables and the reports of the physician and chaplains, shows the operations of the Connecticut State Prison from September 30, 1901, to October 1, 1902 :

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

The following table indicates the movement of the population during the year:

Total number on hand September 30, 1901,	494
Received during the year,	189
Making a total of	683
Discharged by expiration of sentence,	194
Discharged by order of the court,	1
Pardoned,	5
Paroled,	1
Died,	5
Sentences remitted,	3
Transferred to Connecticut Hospital for the Insane,	1—210
Total on hand September 30, 1902,	473

INSANE WARD.

On September 30, 1901, there were confined in this ward,	26
Admitted during the year,	12
Making a total of	38
Discharged by expiration of sentence,	4
Transferred back to prison wards,	7
Died,	1
Leaving a total September 30, 1902, of	26

The sex and color of convicts under confinement at the close of the fiscal year were as follows:

White males,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	417
White females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Colored males,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42
Colored females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	473

The following table indicates by counties the geographical distribution of the convicts received during the year, and of the prison population at the close of the year:

COUNTIES.	RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.	ON HAND SEPT. 30, 1902.
Hartford,	28	95
New Haven,	80	164
Fairfield,	33	86
New London,	16	43
Litchfield,	9	21
Windham,	6	16
Middlesex,	11	23
Tolland,	1	9
U. S. Navy Department,	4	7
U. S. Government,	1	9
	189	473

The lowest number in confinement during the year was 471, on September 9 and 10, and the highest number was 526, on April 5, 6 and 7.

The average daily population for the year was 500.1, compared with last year's population of 490.17, an increase for the year of 9.93.

FINANCES.

The earnings for the fiscal year just closed were the greatest in the history of the institution. From convict labor the amount earned was \$53,878.12, and the revenues from all other sources were \$3,191.42, making a total income of \$57,069.54. This does not include 1,585 days labor performed by convicts on the new buildings. During this period there was drawn from the maintenance fund the sum of \$18,695.62, leaving in the State Treasury a balance of \$61,304.38 of the biennial appropriation. The cost of maintenance per capita was 41.3 cents per day, or \$150.74 per year.

The average cost per capita per day for provisions was, as follows :

Officers (including the Warden's household),	35.2 cents.
Prisoners,	7.02 "
Hospital,	11.3 "

Considering the exceeding high price of all food supplies, I believe this showing satisfactory. The economy of the congregate kitchen and dining room is clearly demonstrated.

Of the building and improvement appropriation there remains an unexpended balance of \$13,749.64.

HEALTH AND DISCIPLINE.

The general health of the convicts has been satisfactory, there being five deaths during the year. No prisoner has been executed since July 20, 1900.

The population of the insane ward is the same as last year. One of the five deaths was an inmate of this ward.

Good order and strict discipline, so essential to institutions of this character, have been maintained throughout the year, with no escapes or attempts at escape. No serious insubordination developed. Ninety-five men were placed in the solitary for observation or punishment, being thirty-four less than last year.

Under Section 2,907 of the Revised Statutes Lorena Alexander was transferred to the State Hospital for Insane on August 8.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

During the year a new combined Library Catalogue and Rule Book has been published and distributed among the convicts. The number of books registered is 4,300, not including the school books. *The Monthly Record*, published wholly by the prisoners, has maintained its high standard. In addition to this publication the *Record* force has printed the library catalogue and prison laws, and has done all the job printing of the institution.

The night school was opened on October 6, with an attendance of 85 scholars, divided into 11 classes, and taught by capable and earnest prisoners. The good done by the night school, which is held three evenings each week, can never be fully estimated.

The Christian Endeavor Society began its Thursday night meetings on September 25, with an attendance of 90 members (our reduced

population has lowered the number in both organizations.) The Endeavor Society and the night school are under the supervision of Chaplain Genung, who is competent and painstaking in his work.

Catholic service is held at 8:30, Catholic and Protestant Sunday Schools at 9:30, and Protestant service at 10:30 each Sunday morning. The Young Men's Christian Association and the Catholic societies of Hartford continue to furnish teachers for the Sunday Schools, and for the past year most satisfactory service has been rendered.

To the Hartford Christian Endeavor Union, to Col. J. L. Greene of Hartford, and to the Rev. Dr. Russell T. Hall of New Britain, for holiday entertainments, and to a host of other ladies and gentlemen for kindly extended aid at entertainments and Sunday services, I am deeply indebted.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

The institution has been placed in excellent repair throughout, thoroughly painted inside and out, and some minor additions constructed, and stands to-day, physically, one of the most reformatory old line prisons in the country.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND THE PRISON ASSOCIATION.

The members of the State Board of Charities have frequently visited the institution and have faithfully performed their duties. Their clear insight and personal interest have been of great benefit in the conduct of the prison.

The Connecticut Prison Association has continued its regular monthly visits, interviewed the men whose time would expire the succeeding month, and has met the needs of each individual as seemed best under the circumstances.

THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE.

Since the indeterminate-sentence law went into effect, August 1, 1901, to the close of this fiscal year, 160 prisoners were committed under the law. As yet no convicts have been paroled under that act.

Since the authority to grant paroles to certain classes of prisoners was conferred on the Board of Pardons in 1897, 17 conditional releases

have been granted by the Board. Of that number 11 have been absolutely discharged by expiration of sentence; one paroled prisoner voluntarily returned to prison on account of his inability to secure employment; one was pardoned while on parole, and four are now left on parole. None of the paroled convicts, so far as known, have become delinquent.

In closing this report, it is with a sense of the deep obligation that I am under to you, gentlemen. Whatever success has been obtained is due to the cordial and constant support which you have given to the executive management and to the interest you have taken in the institution.

With the highest appreciation for the personal kindness of each member of your Honorable Board since the hour of my appointment,

I am, gentlemen,

Respectfully yours,

ALBERT GARVIN,

Warden.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

*To the Honorable Board of Directors of the Connecticut State Prison,
Hon. James W. Cheney, President:*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit my report of the medical department of the Prison for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902.

The amount of sickness during the year was about the same as previous years. There were admitted to the hospital 61 cases, 45 of which have been discharged.

Number in hospital September 30, 1901, . . .	10
“ “ “ “ 30, 1902, . . .	11

Of those in the hospital September 30, 1901, two died of phthisis. The total number of deaths for the year was 5.

The following diseases were treated in the hospital during the year:

Aneurism,	2	Infected wound,	1
Atony of intestines,	1	Jaundice,	1
Abscess of liver,	1	Lobar pneumonia,	1
Alveola abscess,	1	Malaria,	2
Appendicitis,	1	Multiple abscess,	1
Apoplexy,	1	Nephritis,	1
Bronchitis,	1	Otitis media,	1
Constipation,	4	Phthisis,	8
Cystitis,	2	Pleurisy,	2
Chronic periostitis,	1	Quinsy,	1
Conjunctivitis,	1	Rheumatism,	2
Chronic synovitis,	1	Rectal fistula,	1
Epididymitis,	1	Sprained ankle,	1
Epilepsy,	2	Stomatitis,	1
Gonorrhoeal rheumatism,	1	Suppurative synovitis,	1
Gastritis,	1	Senility,	2
Hemorrhage from bowels,	1	Tonsillitis,	1
Inguinal lymphadenitis,	1	Typhoid fever,	4
		Tapeworm,	2
		Ulcer of foot,	1
		Wounds,	2
Total,			61

The number on sick call for the year was as follows:

October,	696	April,	749
November,	625	May,	696
December,	574	June,	636
January,	694	July,	950
February,	709	August,	864
March,	624	September,	684
Total,		8,501	

Mary Colby, who was sentenced to prison on September 24, 1901, gave birth to a boy February 23, 1902.

INSANE WARD.

Population October 1, 1901,	26	
Admitted during the year,	12	
	—	38
Discharged by expiration of sentence,	4	
Transferred to prison property,	7	
Died,	1	12
	—	—
Population September 30, 1902,		26

I wish to extend to you, gentlemen, and to Warden Garvin my gratitude, and to House Physician Moser, Deputies Baisden and Perkins my appreciation of the assistance rendered me in the discharge of my duties.

Respectfully yours,

EDWARD G. FOX, M. D.,

Physician to Prison.

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

To the Honorable Board of Directors of the State Prison :

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit to you the report of the religious, educational, and other work belonging to the province of the Protestant chaplain, for the year ending September 30, 1902. For the first nine months of this time the work was in charge of Mr. Latham, as the present incumbent did not enter upon his duties until the first day of July, 1902.

RELIGIOUS WORK.

The regular Sunday morning service and Bible school have been held in the prison throughout the year, and the Christian Endeavor meeting on Thursday evenings, from October 1 to June 1. In the preaching, the effort has been made to present the truth in the most practical and, at the same time, suggestive and inspiring manner; and the attendance and interest, at least in the time of which the present chaplain can speak from personal knowledge, have shown that in many cases the truth has met a more thoughtful reception than that of a mere perfunctory service.

As in years past, a very efficient teaching force has been supplied for the Sunday school by the Young Men's Christian Association of Hartford, and we are glad to acknowledge the noble efforts of those teachers with gratitude.

The Christian Endeavor Society has been thrown open to men of all shades of belief who desire to attend, and has been conducted with a view of pointing out, for ignorant and cultured, the way to spiritual light and uplift, on the basis of simple Bible truth. The average attendance for the year has been about eighty-five.

The closer acquaintance which comes of personal visitation in the cells and in the hospital has been faithfully cultivated; and the friendship thus proffered has been cordially received. The sympathy, the helpful and hope-inspiring relation thus aimed at, is regarded as of

prime importance; and this labor of love is engaged in as the most interesting and helpful part of the chaplain's work.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

The night school has been held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, during eight months of the year, from October 1. The average attendance of pupils present is a little less than one hundred. The school is intended especially for those who are illiterate, and the education attempted is to impart a knowledge of reading and writing and the fundamental rules of arithmetic. Two of the arithmetic classes are somewhat further advanced. There are at present eleven classes, the teaching being done by better educated convicts, who have entered on their work with enthusiasm, and evinced good teaching ability.

The most of the pupils are of foreign birth, many of them being almost unable to speak the English language. A great variety of nationalities from Europe, Asia, Africa, as well as America, is represented. There are some instances of very gratifying progress made in the school.

The object of educational effort in the prison is not only to enable prisoners to conduct their own correspondence, but to widen their intellectual horizon and to fit them for entering, with the other more fortunate ones, on the higher educational course which is furnished by the well selected library. With the considerable addition to its books, which was made last year, the library has been a great influence for good in making the monotonous life of the prisoners more cheerful and purposeful.

The library contains about 4,300 volumes, covering the various departments of literature, history, religion and science. During the past year 850 copies of a new library catalogue, containing also rules and prison information for convicts, have been printed and put into circulation. About 24,080 volumes have been drawn from the library during the year. In addition to this, hundreds of good books and periodicals, not belonging to the library, have been in constant circulation, through the proper channels, among the cells, and eagerly read by the prisoners. Every cell is furnished with a Bible, and abundant as is the reading matter on the various subjects, it is believed the Book of Books is far more commonly read and studied than any other book whatsoever. Many men express themselves as having acquired, in the prison, their first acquaintance with the Bible, and as being astonished and delighted at the riches which it contains.

One thousand five hundred and thirty-six volumes have been covered or re-covered during the year and 195 volumes repaired. Besides this, there have been bound 185 volumes of magazines, and printed and bound 850 copies of the catalogue, 115 copies of a book of rules for officers, and 100 copies of the laws of Connecticut relating to the state prison.

The Monthly Record has made its regular visits to prisoners and subscribers, and has been a source of no small pleasure and help to contributors and readers. It has changed editors during the year, the former conductor, discharged in May, having since been able to use his apprenticeship in the *Record* office as a stepping stone to an editorial position on one of the largest American daily papers.

We wish to chronicle a sincere expression of our gratitude to those ladies and gentlemen who at one time and another have furnished lectures or entertainments for the prisoners. At no other place than in prison does such kindness find more cordial appreciation or add more to the sum of human enjoyment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The number of letters sent out by prisoners during the year ending September 30, 1902, was 8,596, an increase over last year of 297. The number of letters received by prisoners during the same period was 9,963, an increase over the year preceding of 887.

It gives me great pleasure to recall and acknowledge the uniform kindness and courtesy shown me by the Honorable Board of Directors, the Warden and Deputy Wardens, and the various officers of the prison during the time I have been associated with them.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE F. GENUNG,

Protestant Chaplain.

REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

*To the Directors of the Connecticut State Prison, James W. Cheney
President.*

GENTLEMEN:—My last report to the Honorable Board of Directors of the Connecticut State Prison was submitted November, 1901. Since that time I have endeavored to give the inmates such religious instruction and spiritual assistance as was considered appropriate to their circumstances and requirements.

Knowing that the influence of religion is a powerful factor in promoting the happiness and comfort of the individual, and that a knowledge and practice of Christianity are necessary for the welfare of any community, I have made it my aim to give the inmates those instructions which were calculated to make them better Christians and consequently better men, and more desirable and worthy members of society. These instructions are imparted in the prison chapel every Sunday, at which time and place the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass is celebrated.

Twice during the year, about Christmas and Easter, the prisoners enjoy the privilege of receiving the Sacraments of Penance and the Blessed Eucharist. On these two occasions several clergymen of different nationalities have assisted me in administering to those foreigners who can understand and speak only their own language.

It is also my custom to visit the prisoners, personally, if they be sick, in order that they receive the consolations of holy religion. In my work among the prisoners, I am very materially assisted by the members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of Hartford. These devoted Catholic men are chosen on account of certain qualifications which fit them for the important work entrusted to them. They visit the prison every Sunday, and during the hour set aside for Sunday school they teach Christian doctrine to the prisoners. Our considerate and vigilant warden has very kindly granted permission to have the

Catholic Transcript distributed every week among the members of the Sunday school.

The prison library contains an excellent number of Catholic works of different languages. This branch of the library was substantially increased last year by Warden Garvin, for which we are very grateful, believing that good reading is conducive to the education and uplifting of men. The attendance at religious exercises during the year has been very satisfactory and the majority of the Catholic inmates have received the Sacraments.

I wish to acknowledge and to extend my thanks to your Honorable Board for the appropriation you made me at the beginning of the year to help me in my work at the prison. I am indebted to Warden Garvin and his officers for various acts of kindness during my manifold visits to the prison, for which courtesies I wish to return my heartfelt thanks.

I am, Gentlemen,

Respectfully yours,

JEREMIAH J. DUGGAN,

Catholic Chaplain.

WETHERSFIELD, November 10, 1902.

FINANCIAL TABLES.

TABLE A.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

From October 1, 1901, to September 30, 1902, inclusive.

To Provisions, Prison,	\$12,426.92
" Officers' and Warden's household,	4,953.02
" Hospital,	394.28
Furnishings, Officers' quarters,	62.49
Clothing, Citizens',	483.52
" Prisoners',	2,087.72
Supplies, Prison,	3,558.20
Farm, Stable,	120.84
" Feed,	606.10
" Live Stock,	266.38
Tools and machinery, shirt shop,	530.55
Medicine,	597.07
Surgical instruments,	1.25
Tobacco account,	696.67
Chapel "	251.50
Printing department,	3.91
Bertillon system,	102.96
Library and school,	34.65
Conservatory,	150.00
Water account,	2,091.44
Fuel "	7,507.93
Light "	2,449.29
Office expense,	1,248.64
Salaries,	41,712.70
State of Connecticut Library Fund,	350.00
	\$82,688.03

Accounts for year ending September 30, 1902.

By Furnishings, Prison,	\$ 109.25
" Warden's Home,	213.00
" Insane ward,	363.45
Matron's quarters,	9.05
Bedding, Prison,	341.65
Fines,	15.00
Sales,	912.32
U. S. Government, subsistence,	2,279.10
Real estate,	3,383.62
Convict labor,	53,878.12
State of Connecticut to balance,	21,183.47
	\$82,688.03
Average number of prisoners for the year,	500.1
" " " officers " " " " " " " " " "	49.41

TABLE B.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

From October 1, 1901, to September 30, 1902, inclusive.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

Comptroller,	\$18,695.62	\$18,695.62
Library,	350.00	350.00
Building fund,	33,000.00	33,000.00

Cash on hand September 30, 1901.

Building fund,	5,671.73	
Library "	470.33	
Prison "	2,373.23	
		8,515.29

Inventory, September 30, 1901.

Real estate,	541,714.00	
Heating plant,	8,000.00	
Electrical "	7,500.00	
Gas "	300.00	
Personal property,	47,507.88	
Cold-storage plant,	5,500.00	
Shirt-shop tools and machinery,	6,000.00	
Conservatory,	500.00	
		617,021.88

Excess of accounts payable over accounts receivable,

September 30, 1902,	454.07
	\$678,036.86

TABLE B.

PER CONTRA.

Excess of accounts payable over accounts receivable,
 September 30, 1901, \$ 4,613.07

Cash on hand, September 30, 1902.

Building fund,	\$1,749.64	
Library "	820.33	
Prison "	1,546.98	
		4,116.95

Inventory, September 30, 1902.

Real estate,	578,636.09	
Heating plant,	8,000.00	
Electrical "	7,500.00	
Cold-storage plant,	5,500.00	
Shirt-shop tools and machinery,	6,000.00	
Gas plant,	300.00	
Light account,	81.12	
Conservatory,	350.00	
Personal property,	41,756.16	
		648,123.97
Profit and loss account to balance,		21,183.37
		\$678,036.86

TABLE C.
DETAILED STATEMENT OF SALARIES PAID TO EACH OFFICER
WHO RECEIVED NOT LESS THAN \$450.

NAME.	POSITION.	OCT. 1901.	NOV. 1901.	DEC. 1901.	JAN. 1902.	FEB. 1902.	MAR. 1902.	APR. 1902.	MAY. 1902.	JUNE. 1902.	JULY. 1902.	AUG. 1902.	SEPT. 1902.
Garvin, Albert.....	Warden.....	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$250.00	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$333.33	\$333.33	\$333.33
+Balden, George E.....	Deputy Warden.....	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
+Perkins, Albert.....	Asst. Deputy Warden.....	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.00	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33
+Bartlett, Lucius W.....	Clerk.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
+Fry, Melvin O.....	Assistant Clerk.....	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
+Latham, Ernest R.....	Chaplain.....	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
+Fox, Edward G.....	Physician.....	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33
+Higgins, Gould S.....	House Physician.....	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
+Linscott, Chas. E.....	Insane Ward Deputy.....	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
+Nye, Joseph M.....	Photog. ph & Storek pr.....	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00
+Giddings, Eli W.....	Engineer.....	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33
+Bulton, Robert.....	Gardener.....	68.00	68.00	68.00	68.00	68.00	68.00	68.00	68.00	68.00	68.00	68.00	68.00
+Bennett, Elias J.....	Steward.....	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
+Goudray, Fred J.....	Steward.....	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
+Sickard, Harry H.....	Steward.....	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00
+Risley, Harry G.....	Gate Keeper.....	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
+Mildrum, William H.....	Chief Keeper.....	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
+Ayers, Harry D.....	Light G R m Officer.....	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00
+Bailey, James H.....	Mail Keeper.....	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
+Doolittle, John S.....	Shopkeeper.....	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
+Holmes, Henry.....	Shopkeeper.....	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
+Carter, William E.....	Shopkeeper.....	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00
+Dancer, John.....	Shopkeeper.....	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
+O'Brien, Ed J.....	Shopkeeper.....	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
+Horton, Lucius A.....	Shopkeeper.....	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
+Stralt, Lorenzo.....	Shop Instructor.....	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
+Fuller, Elbert A.....	Hall Watchman.....	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00
+Robbins, John R.....	Hall Watchman.....	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
+Knapp, Lewis D.....	Hall Watchman.....	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
+Ives, George B.....	Hall Watchman.....	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00

[illegible]

• WITH BOARD.

WITH HOUSE RENT.

TABLE D.

PER DIEM MAINTENANCE.

Cost per capita of prisoners in confinement, also average number of prisoners from October 1, 1901, to September 30, 1902, inclusive.

Salaries,	\$41,712.70
Warden's household and officers, provisions,	4,953.02
Prison and insane ward, provisions	12,426.92
Hospital, provisions,	394.28
Clothing,	2,571.24
Fuel,	7,507.93
Light,	2,449.29
Water,	2,091.44
Medicine,	597.07
Tobacco,	696.67
Total,	\$75,400.56
Average number of prisoners,	500.1
Average daily cost per capita,	41.3 cents.

TABLE E.

Cost per capita of Warden's household and officers furnished with board from October 1, 1901, to September 30, 1902, inclusive.

Total cost of provisions,	\$ 4,953.02
Average number,	38.55
Cost per capita per diem,	35.2 cents.

HOSPITAL.

Total cost of provisions,	\$ 394.28
Average number of inmates,	9.55
Cost per capita per diem,	11.3 cents.

PRISON PROPER, INSANE WARD AND HOSPITAL.

Total cost of provisions,	\$12,821.20
Average number of convicts,	500.1
Cost per capita per diem,	7.02 cents.

TABLE F.

Inventory, September 30, 1901.

Real estate,	\$541,714.00
Heating plant,	8,000.00
Electrical plant,	7,500.00
Cold-storage plant,	5,500.00
Shirt-shop tools and machinery,	6,000.00
Gas plant,	300.00
Conservatory,	500.00
Personal property,	47,507.88
	\$617,021.88

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., November 27, 1901.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have appraised the State Prison property at Wethersfield, and the foregoing is a true and correct valuation of the same, according to our best knowledge and belief.

JOSIAH G. ADAMS, }
ALBERT G. SMITH, } *Appraisers.*

Sworn to, this 27th day of November, 1901, before me,

LUCIUS W. BARTLETT,
Notary Public.

Inventory, September 30, 1902.

Real estate,	\$578,636.09
Heating plant,	8,000.00
Electrical plant,	7,500.00
Cold-storage plant,	5,500.00
Shirt-shop tools and machinery,	6,000.00
Gas plant,	300.00
Light account,	81.12
Conservatory,	350.00
Personal property,	47,507.88
	\$678,123.37

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., November 1, 1902.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have appraised the State Prison property at Wethersfield, and the foregoing is a true and correct valuation of the same, according to our best knowledge and belief.

JOSIAH G. ADAMS, }
E. D. COOGAN, } *Appraisers.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, }
COUNTY OF HARTFORD. } s.s.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, at Hartford, this 1st day of November, 1902.

GEORGE A. CONANT,
Clerk of the Superior Court for Hartford County.

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITORS.

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., October 23, 1902.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of Albert Garvin, Warden of the Connecticut State Prison, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902, compared said accounts with the vouchers therefor, and found them correct.

The balance on hand at the close of said year, such balance being on deposit with the Hartford Trust Company, was fifteen hundred forty-six dollars and ninety-eight cents (\$1,546.98.)

WALTER A. RILEY,
JAMES P. BREE,

Auditors of Public Accounts.

I hereby certify that the foregoing financial and statistical statements are correct as taken from the books and papers in the office of the Connecticut State Prison.

LUCIUS W. BARTLETT,
Clerk.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

TABLE No. 1.

CLASSIFICATION BY AGE OF CONVICTS IN CONFINEMENT
SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

Age when convicted.	No.	Age when convicted.	No.	Age Sept. 30, 1902.	No.	Age Sept. 30, 1902.	No.
From 16 to 20	39	From 45 to 50	32	From 16 to 20	25	From 55 to 60	10
20 to 25	99	50 to 55	14	20 to 25	74	60 to 65	9
25 to 30	104	55 to 60	8	25 to 30	100	65 to 70	2
30 to 35	78	60 to 65	4	30 to 35	77	70 to 75	2
35 to 40	60	65 to 70	1	35 to 40	68	75 to 80	0
40 to 45	34			40 to 45	43	80 to 85	0
		Total, .	473	45 to 50	33	85 to 90	1
				50 to 55	29		
						Total, .	473

TABLE No. 2.

CLASSIFICATION BY OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS IN
CONFINEMENT SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Artist,	1	Druggist,	1	Peddlers,	5
Blacksmiths,	10	Engineers,	5	Printers,	3
Barbers,	7	Electricians,	1	Physician,	1
Bookkeepers,	6	Farmers,	56	Proof Reader,	1
Brakemen,	5	Firemen,	3	Pressman,	1
Butchers,	5	Florist,	1	Quarryman,	1
Bakers,	4	Furrier,	1	Rubber Workers,	2
Buffers,	4	Housekeeper,	8	Shoemakers,	8
Bartenders,	4	Hatters,	6	Sailors,	5
Brass Workers,	3	Hostlers,	6	Stenographers,	2
Bookbinder,	1	Harnessmaker,	1	Storekeepers,	2
Brickmaker,	1	Horse Dealer,	1	Stone Cutter,	1
Bridge Builder,	1	Jeweler,	1	Silver Plater,	1
Banker,	1	Laborers,	126	Seamstress,	1
Clerks,	19	Laundrymen,	2	Servant,	1
Cooks,	17	Laundresses,	2	Teamsters,	6
Carpenters,	13	Lawyers,	2	Tinsmiths,	2
Coachman,	5	Linemen,	2	Tailor,	1
Conductors,	3	Laster,	1	Tackmaker,	1
Cutlery Grinders,	2	Locksmith,	1	Toolmaker,	1
Cattle Herders,	2	Machinists,	8	Timber Cutter,	1
Cigarmaker,	1	Masons,	5	U. S. Marines,	7
Clergyman,	1	Moulders,	3	U. S. Army,	1
Confectioner,	1	Medical Student,	1	Waiters,	10
Cloth Finisher,	1	Nurses,	4	Weavers,	5
Corset Maker,	1	Painters,	21	Wood Workers,	2
Cooper,	1	Polishers,	6		
Dentist,	1	Plumbers,	5	Total,	473

TABLE No. 3.

**CLASSIFICATION BY NATIVITY OF CONVICTS IN CONFINEMENT
SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.**

Nativity.	No.	Nativity.	No.	Nativity.	No.
Alabama,	1	North Carolina,	2	Finland,	1
Connecticut,	157	Ohio,	3	Germany,	11
Colorado,	1	Pennsylvania,	14	Greece,	2
Dis. of Columbia,	2	Rhode Island,	13	Hungary,	2
Delaware,	1	Texas,	1	Italy,	43
Georgia,	3	Virginia,	10	Ireland,	21
Illinois,	6	Vermont,	2	New Brunswick,	1
Kansas,	2	Wisconsin,	1	Poland,	16
Kentucky,	2	Austria,	6	Russia,	10
Massachusetts,	38	Armenia,	1	Switzerland,	1
Maine,	4	Africa,	1	Scotland,	1
Missouri,	2	Canada,	10	Turkey,	1
Michigan,	2	China,	1	West Indies,	2
Maryland,	1	Cuba,	1		
New York,	59	England,	7		
New Jersey,	4	France,	3	Total,	473

TABLE No. 4.

**CLASSIFICATION BY CRIME OF CONVICTS IN CONFINEMENT
SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.**

Crime.	No.	Crime.	No.
Assault with intent to kill,	44	Horse stealing,	24
Assault with intent to rape,	17	Incest,	4
Abusing minor females,	15	Indecent assault upon another	
Arson,	14	male person,	2
Adultery,	7	Murder, second degree,	49
Attempt at robbery,	4	Manslaughter,	14
Attempt at burglary,	1	Murder, first degree,	2
Attempt at sodomy,	1	Obstructing railroad tracks,	2
Attempt to escape from jail,	1	Obscene literature with intent to	
Attempt to commit rape,	1	to sell,	1
Assault,	1	Passing counterfeit money,	3
Abandonment of child,	1	Rape,	21
Burglary,	56	Robbery,	7
Breaking and entering,	12	Robbery with violence,	4
Bigamy,	3	Statutory burglary,	62
Being a tramp,	3	Sodomy,	5
Burglary with violence,	1	Seduction,	1
Counterfeiting,	6	Theft,	40
Conspiracy to defraud,	1	Theft from the person,	26
Embezzlement,	3	Vitriol throwing,	1
Escaping from jail,	1		
Forgery,	12	Total,	473

TABLE No. 5.

CLASSIFICATION BY SENTENCE OF CONVICTS IN CONFINEMENT SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

SENTENCE.	No.	MINIMUM.	MAXIMUM.	No.
3 months,	1			315
10 "	1	1 year.	1 year, 3 months.	2
1 year,	5	1 "	1 " 6 "	9
1 year, 6 months,	4	1 "	2 "	28
2 "	26	1 "	2 " 6 "	2
2 " 6 "	14	1 "	3 "	34
3 "	31	1 "	4 "	4
3 " 6 "	3	1 "	5 "	2
4 "	14	1 " 6 months,	2 "	1
4 " 3 "	1	1 " 6 "	2 " 6 "	2
4 " 6 "	1	1 " 6 "	3 "	2
5 "	33	1 " 6 "	4 "	1
5 " 6 "	6	1 " 6 "	5 "	1
6 "	10	2 "	2 " 6 "	3
6 " 6 "	1	2 "	3 "	10
7 "	17	2 "	4 "	17
7 " and \$1.00 fine	1	2 "	5 "	4
8 "	5	2 " 6 "	3 "	1
8 " 6 months,	4	2 " 6 "	4 "	1
8 " and \$1,000.00 fine . .	1	3 "	3 " 6 "	2
9 "	2	3 "	4 "	3
9 " 6 months,	3	3 "	4 " 6 "	1
9 " 6 " and \$1.00 fine . .	1	3 "	5 "	4
9 " 11 "	1	3 "	7 "	1
10 "	39	3 "	15 "	3
10 " and \$1.00 fine	2	3 " 6 "	8 "	2
10 " and \$25.00 "	1	4 "	5 "	3
12 "	8	4 "	7 "	2
14 "	2	5 "	6 "	1
14 " 6 months,	1	5 "	8 "	1
15 "	12	5 "	10 "	1
18 "	3	6 "	8 "	1
20 "	7	7 "	8 "	1
24 "	1	7 "	9 "	1
35 "	1	7 "	10 "	1
Life,	52	8 "	10 "	1
		8 "	15 "	1
	315	10 "	12 "	1
		12 "	20 "	1
		15 "	20 "	2
				473

TABLE No. 6.
COMMITMENTS.

First commitment,	.	.	.	.	.	.	406
Second	"	.	.	.	.	.	57
Third	"	.	.	.	.	.	7
Fourth	"	.	.	.	.	.	1
Fifth	"	.	.	.	.	.	2
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	473

TABLE No. 7.
THE PERSONAL HABITS, EDUCATION AND DOMESTIC
RELATIONS OF PRISONERS.

	Average duration of prisoners home life, years.	Personal habits of prisoners.			Number of prisoners who used		Number of prisoners who could read and write before conviction.		Number of prisoners educated in		Number married.	Number single.
		Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Tobacco.	Alcohol.	Read.	Write.	Public School.	High School.		
	18.02	125	256	92	409	333	408	407	346	1	180	293
Per Cent.		26.4	54.1	19.4	86.4	70.4	86.2	86.0	73.1	...	38.1	61.9

TABLE No. 8.
THE RELIGIOUS PREFERENCES OF PRISONERS; WHETHER
THEY WERE IN JAIL OR PRISON BEFORE.

	Catholic.	Protestant.	Hebrew.	Agnostic.	Number in jail before.	Number in Prison before.
	224	240	8	1	91	67
Per Cent. . .	47.3	50.7	1.7	...	19.2	14.2



THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

State of Connecticut

PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 11.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Connecticut School for Boys

TO

THE GOVERNOR,

For the Year Ended September 30,
1902.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

MERIDEN.

PRESS OF CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

1902.



THE CHAPEL.

TRUSTEES

OF THE

CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.



FRANCIS H. PARKER,	HARTFORD,	HARTFORD COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES, . . .	. . .	1905
JOHN C. BYXBEE,	MERIDEN,	NEW HAVEN COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES, . . .	. . .	1905
JOHN W. COE,	MERIDEN,	NEW HAVEN COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES, . . .	. . .	1905
IRVING L. HOLT,	MERIDEN,	NEW HAVEN COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES, . . .	. . .	1903
ZALMON GOODSSELL,	BRIDGEPORT,	FAIRFIELD COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES, . . .	. . .	1903
GEORGE P. CRANE,	WOODBURY,	LITCHFIELD COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES, . . .	. . .	1903
JAMES N. STATES,	NEW HAVEN,	NEW HAVEN COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES, . . .	. . .	1903
GEORGE O. BALCH,	ASHFORD,	WINDHAM COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES, . . .	. . .	1903
JOSEPH HUTCHINS,	COLUMBIA,	TOLLAND COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES, . . .	. . .	1903
NATHANIEL L. BRADLEY,	MERIDEN,	NEW HAVEN COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES, . . .	. . .	1903
CHARLES B. FRISBIE,	CROMWELL,	MIDDLESEX COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES, . . .	. . .	1903
JEZEKIAH L. READE,	JEWETT CITY,	NEW LONDON COUNTY
TERM EXPIRES, . . .	. . .	1905

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

PRESIDENT,

FRANCIS H. PARKER.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,

IRVING L. HOLT.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

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JOHN C. BYXBEE,	JOHN W. COE,
CHARLES B. FRISBIE.	

COMMITTEE ON DISCHARGES,

JOHN C. BYXBEE,	JOHN W. COE,
NATHANIEL L. BRADLEY,	IRVING L. HOLT,
GEORGE P. CRANE,	CHARLES M. WILLIAMS.

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JOSEPH HUTCHINS,	GEORGE O. BALCH,
JAMES N. STATES.	

SANITARY COMMITTEE,

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CHARLES B. FRISBIE.	

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JOSEPH HUTCHINS,	GEORGE P. CRANE,
HEZEKIAH L. READE.	

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL TRAINING,

NATHANIEL L. BRADLEY,	IRVING L. HOLT,
CHARLES B. FRISBIE.	



COTTAGE C.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

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CHARLES M. WILLIAMS.

MATRON,
MRS. CHARLES M. WILLIAMS.

STATE AGENT,
JOHN H. PARISH.

SUPERVISOR MANUAL TRAINING,
FRED S. HITCHCOCK.

BOOK-KEEPER,
FRED P. OWEN.

ASSISTANT MATRON,
MRS. F. P. OWEN.

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN,
HAROLD A. MEEKS, M. D.

CHAPLAIN,
FLOYD S. LEACH.

SUPERVISOR PRINTING DEP'T,
WALTER J. ALLEN.

CLERK,
AGNESS J. CRAIG.

BANDMASTER,
THOMAS H. MAGUIRE.

SUPERVISOR DINING ROOM,
MRS. T. H. MAGUIRE.

FARMER,
HORACE W. KIBBE.

SUPERVISOR SLEEPING HALL,
MRS. H. W. KIBBE.

GARDENER AND FLORIST,
HUGO REAMA.

SUPERVISOR CHAIR SHOP,
CHARLES P. CONNOLLY.

SUPERVISOR SEWING ROOM,
MRS. C. M. BRANDENBERGER.

HOSPITAL NURSE,
MISS JULIA O'BRIEN.

SUPERVISOR SHOE SHOP,
BERNARD SWENSON.

SUPERVISOR BOYS' KITCHEN,
MRS. L. M. LYON.

SUPERVISOR LAUNDRY,
MRS. ALIDA B. CLARK.

SUPERVISOR IRONING ROOM,
MISS LILLIAN A. WARDEN.

ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER,
MRS. J. S. FARNSWORTH.

SUPERVISOR BAKERY,
BARTLETT KREUZBERGER.

ENGINEER,
WILLIAM D. BENNETT.

CARPENTER,
HORATIO F. WILBUR.

SUPERVISOR SOUTH DIVISION,
THOMAS H. MAGUIRE.

SUPERVISOR NORTH DIVISION,
PAUL C. BOOTH.

TEACHERS IN CONGREGATE DEPARTMENT,
ELMER E. LYON. JAMES S. FARNSWORTH.

COTTAGE A,

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SUPERVISOR.	MATRON.
MISS EVA M. CRAIG, TEACHER.	

COTTAGE B,

CHARLES A. KEELER,	MRS. C. A. KEELER,
SUPERVISOR.	MATRON.
MISS ALICE M. BROWN, TEACHER.	

COTTAGE C,

NELSON J. WELLS,	MISS MARY I. RAND,
SUPERVISOR.	MATRON.
MRS. JOHN H. PARISH, TEACHER.	

COTTAGE D,

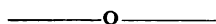
VERNON E. BACKUS,	MRS. V. E. BACKUS,
SUPERVISOR.	MATRON.
MRS. LILLIA F. DAVIS, TEACHER.	

COTTAGE E,

JOHN S. CRABB,	MRS. JULIA DEWEY,
SUPERVISOR.	SUBSTITUTE MATRON.
MRS. J. S. CRABB, TEACHER.	

NIGHT WATCHMAN,	TEAMSTER,
ISSACHER CURRIER.	DENNIS KEOHANE.
COOK SUPT'S KITCHEN,	COOK OFFICERS' KITCHEN.
MISS HANNAH CROWLEY.	MARY SHANDAROSKI.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE Connecticut School for Boys.



*To His Excellency, GEORGE P. MCLEAN, Governor of the
State of Connecticut.*

Sir:—At the end of another fiscal year in the history of the Connecticut School for Boys, the Trustees respectfully make report of the condition of the institution and of such matters concerning its administration as in their judgment call for special notice. Reference is made to the reports of the officers and the statistical tables appended thereto for full and specific information in regard to many subjects but briefly mentioned or necessarily omitted from this report.

Each year in its course calls for some unexpected expenditures, to conserve the property of the State and the last year has been no exception to the rule. A fire in the Main Building last spring called attention to the fact that the water supply was entirely inadequate in case of any considerable conflagration. Believing it to be essential that the valuable property of the State should be fully protected, a new six-inch water main was laid from Colony Street to the front of the Main Building in addition to the smaller main from the same street. The City of Meriden at its own expense replaced about forty feet of four-inch main in Chestnut Street with a new six-inch main, thus manifesting again its desire to cooperate with the State in promoting the good of the School. More than two hundred feet of water main were also laid within the limits of the State's property, carrying the water to the front of the North Cottages and thus providing for their better protection in case of fire. As a result of these additions, the water supply has been in-

creased nearly three-fold and is now ample to meet any emergency that may arise. The expense was considerably reduced by employing a large number of the boys in the work but, including the necessary new hydrants, it nevertheless exceeded \$700. The Trustees are of the opinion that it was fully justified in view of the danger of possible loss by fire, and was necessary also in order to obtain favorable rates of insurance. Fortunately the loss by the fire in question was fully covered by insurance.

In our report last year attention was called to a proposed addition to the manual training department in order to provide for instruction in metal working. Various causes contributed to delay the work, but the new building for a metal working laboratory is now completed and the work of installing the needed equipment is well under way. The material in the long disused blacksmith shop has been utilized and the labor of the boys employed wherever practicable. The building with its necessary equipments will involve an expense of about \$2,000, while the connections with water, steam and gas supplies require an outlay of over \$200. Additions to the wood-working equipment in this department including eight lathes, motor, shafting, pulleys and hangers, have been provided at a cost of nearly \$800.

Early in the year the new and greatly enlarged boiler plant was completed, the final payments amounting to nearly \$1,400. Extensive repairs have been made in the chair shop in the Main Building, and due attention has been given to ordinary repairs and the buildings belonging to the State are all in good condition.

The health of the boys has continued excellent. Contagious diseases have made their appearance upon two or three occasions, but the complete isolation of the patients immediately established under the direction of our competent and painstaking physician, and the vigilance enforced by the Superintendent in each case, prevented any spreading of the disease among the boys. Owing to the prevalence of small pox in many towns in the State, all the inmates of the school were vaccinated except those deemed to be fully protected by previous vaccinations. For the same reason the Superintendent was empowered in his discretion to suspend

the privileges of visiting days, and accordingly visitors were excluded, wholly or partially, during some of the spring and early summer months. This course of procedure was adopted with great regret, but no alternative seemed to insure safety from possible contagion. The necessity of providing a hospital in a detached building for the treatment of contagious diseases is too plain to admit of argument, and the Trustees propose constructing such a building as soon as the expense can be provided for from the ordinary revenues of the School.

During the last year one hundred and twenty boys received instruction in sloyd and elementary manual training. Twenty-seven of these also took advanced work in wood turning. With the additions, made and to be made, to the equipment in this department, as good opportunities are now extended to the boys in this School as are afforded in any like institution. In a state where so large a proportion of the inhabitants are engaged in metal working industries, it seems certain that the metal working laboratory will materially assist in fitting a considerable percentage of the boys for self-sustaining work when they leave the school. This department so far has fully justified the reasonable expectations of the Trustees and, with its added facilities, there is good reason to hope that it will continue to be very useful. The continued services of Supervisor Hitchcock insure the successful inauguration of the work in the metal working laboratory. The School is to be congratulated upon its good fortune in obtaining his invaluable assistance in establishing and giving character to this department.

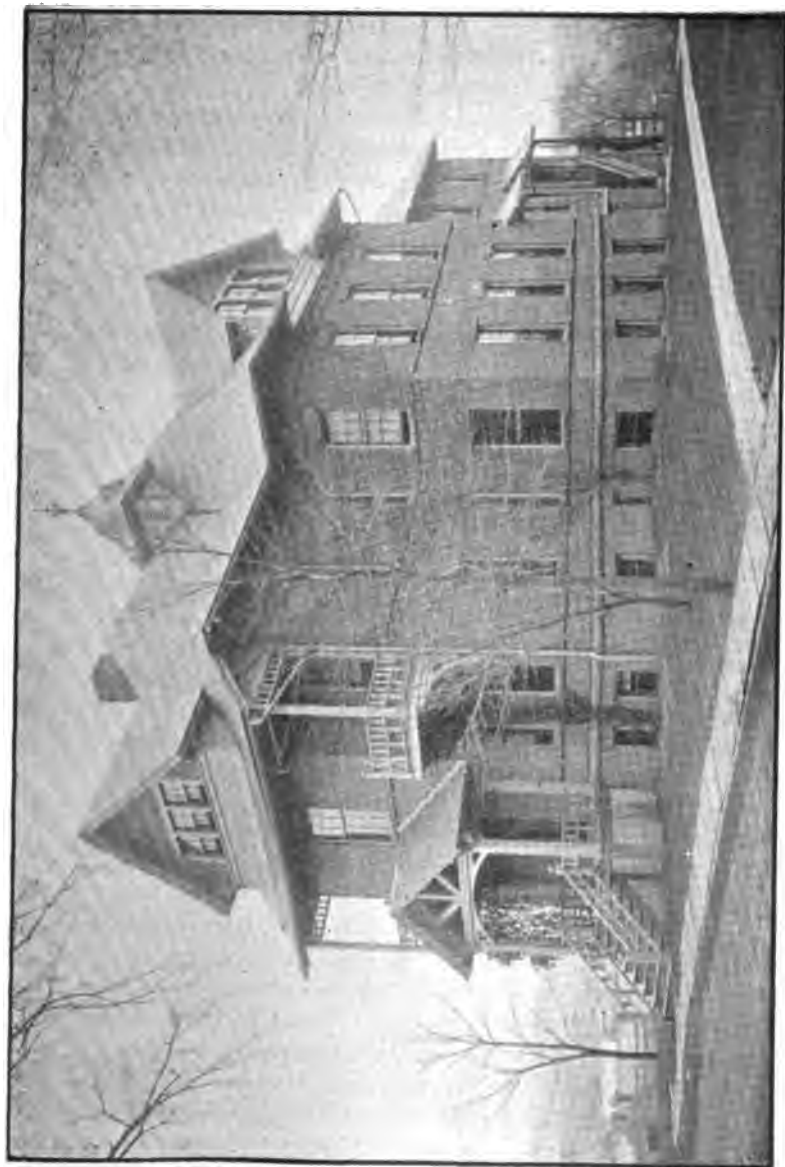
The school room work has been well maintained during the past year. The additional hours devoted to school work in the cottages are highly appreciated by many of the boys. Our teachers are competent and faithful and the results obtained are fairly satisfactory. The opportunity is afforded to all boys who remain any considerable length of time in the School, to acquire a good common school education, while those who, by their good behavior and earnest efforts, soon obtain a parole, usually manifest their appreciation of the educational advantages afforded by the School.

Forty-four boys have been connected with the School band

during the year. Two years' study and practice are required of each boy who joins the band. Of the former members of the band paroled since September 30, 1899, eight are now members of United States army bands and thirteen belong to civilian bands. During the past year the School band upon invitation has furnished music for the farewell reception to the pastor of the First Congregational Church of Meriden; for the parade at the Grocers' and Butchers' Annual Barbecue; for the field day of the Connecticut Dairymen's Association and the parade of Merriam Post G. A. R. at the reception in Meriden to President Roosevelt. On all the occasions the band received well deserved praise because of the high character of its music and its propriety of conduct. Merriam Post recorded its appreciation of the band's service by passing a formal vote of thanks, a copy of which was sent to the Superintendent of the School. The Trustees believe the band to be one of the most valuable adjuncts of the School.

The distinctively moral and religious training of the boys is kept steadily in view. The religious services and Sunday School work are regularly maintained, and it is believed with good results. In addition to the regular Sunday observances, special services have been arranged for some of the festivals of the Church year, which have been greatly appreciated by the boys. Such a service on Easter Sunday was attended unannounced by some of the Trustees. They were favorably impressed by the propriety and dignity of the service arranged by the Chaplain and Superintendent, and by the heartiness and decorum with which the boys bore their part therein. The conduct of the boys at religious services and in Sunday School will not suffer by comparison with that of any other assemblage of boys of like ages.

Believing that a diversity of employments not only contributes to the health and contentment of the boys but also is invaluable in fitting them for self-sustaining employment, no opportunity is neglected to give them employment about the premises and especially upon the farm. As already noted, many were employed in making improvements during the year, and the repairs constantly going on furnish practical training to a considerable number in painting, fence building and in general repair work. The experience thus



COTTAGE D.

gained is frequently valuable in finding suitable employment for boys upon their parole.

Every reasonable opportunity for sport and recreation in the open air is given, and during the winter good results have followed the policy of providing a few healthful and instructive evening entertainments. Special emphasis has been given to such holidays as the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving, to the end that the boys may share in the delights these days bring to the more favored boys in their homes. The restraints inseparable from the administration of an institution like the State School are at best irksome to boy human-nature, but it is the purpose of the Trustees to make these restraints as far as possible approximate those of a well-ordered home, and to relieve the inevitable tension by providing in reasonable measure home-like diversions.

The policy of putting each boy in the School upon his honor and making his advancement and his privilege of parole depend upon his own conduct and exertions has not been departed from. In nearly all cases there is no question but that this policy is productive of the best attainable results. It appeals to the better side of human nature and the appeal is seldom fruitless. On the occasion of the recent visit of President Roosevelt to Meriden three hundred of the boys in charge of half a dozen officers were taken to the Church Green, where with the boys and girls from the public schools they were given the opportunity of seeing and greeting the Country's Chief Magistrate. Not a single breach of decorum occurred and the boys returned in an orderly manner to the institution, thus manifesting their appreciation of the trust reposed in them by the officers of the School. As is to be expected, however, individual cases occur where the privileges extended are not appreciated and advantage is taken of them to commit wilful breaches of discipline and even criminal acts. Thus during the past year the School property was greatly endangered on two occasions by acts of incendiarism. No course was open save to turn the delinquents over to the Courts for adequate punishment. While the necessity for this procedure was deeply regretted it was unavoidable, as no provision has yet been made by the State for a reformatory where juvenile and other first offenders may be committed. No motive for their acts was assigned by

these misguided boys save the hope of escape. In all other respects the discipline of the School has been admirably maintained, and a spirit of obedience to rule and respect for the officers in charge prevails.

The work of the State Agent continues to be productive of great good. During the year he has made six hundred and twenty-seven visits to paroled boys, has investigated two hundred and sixteen homes, and found employment for one hundred and twenty-nine paroled boys. New locations have been found by him for twenty-nine boys previously located, and his correspondence in relation to homes and paroled boys has become very large. As will be seen from the tables appended to his report, the number of paroled boys returned for serious fault is very small, while the number reported as doing well continues large. The State Agent familiarizes himself with the individual needs and aptitudes of each boy and thus is enabled to provide suitable employment and proper home surroundings in each case.

The year has witnessed an unusual number of changes among the officers and teachers. These vacancies are nearly all filled, and the opening of the new fiscal year finds the institution under the care of a faithful and efficient corps of officers, teachers and employees working harmoniously together to advance its interests and the welfare of the boys committed to its charge.

The financial record for the year has been satisfactory. The greatly increased prices for meats and fuel have already largely increased the expenses of the School, while the policy of extending the work in the manual training department and of employing the boys in work upon new improvements has operated to reduce the income derived from the chair shops. The resultant advantages to the boys in preparing them for useful work upon leaving the School are not, however, to be measured in dollars and cents. In pursuance of a purpose to make additions each year to the equipment and facilities of the School, a very considerable sum has been devoted to the permanent improvements already mentioned. As the number of boys in the School was less than during the previous fiscal year, the income from the State was thus reduced more than \$3,000. To the cash on hand as shown by the balance sheet, \$1,111.64, must be added, \$5,362.69, re-

ceived from the State for the month of September, but not until after the close of the fiscal year. With this addition the actual cash in the treasury was \$6,474.33 at the close of the year. A small part of this balance will be needed for the final payments upon improvements in the manual training department. While the balance is less than a year ago, it is still sufficient in amount to provide a good working capital.

To the marked executive ability of Superintendent Williams and his unflagging devotion to his official duty, the successful management of the School and the good work done during the year are largely due. To him and to his efficient and faithful associates in the work of administration and instruction, the thanks of the Trustees are cordially extended.

Dated at Meriden, Conn. this 8th day of October, 1902.

FRANCIS H. PARKER.

JOSEPH HUTCHINS.

GEORGE P. CRANE.

JOHN C. BYXBEE.

N. L. BRADLEY.

JOHN W. COE.

GEORGE O. BALCH.

CHARLES B. FRISBIE.

I. L. HOLT.

ZALMON GOODSSELL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of October, 1902.

FRED P. OWEN,

Notary Public.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Connecticut School for Boys.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report for the year ending September 30, 1902.

Number of boys in the School Oct. 1, 1901 .		414
Committed since from—		
Hartford County	- -	28
New Haven “	- -	53
Fairfield “	- -	38
New London “	- -	4
Middlesex “	- -	2
Tolland “	- -	3
Litchfield “	- -	10
Windham “	- -	6
Boarder “	- -	1
Returned on old commitments		30
Returned voluntarily	- -	2
		177
Total	- -	591
Discharged in various ways	- -	188

Number remaining in School Oct. 1, 1902 403

Monthly average during the year, 409. Average time in the School of those released, two years and eight months.

Of the number released, thirty-two had completed their second term, and one had reached his majority. There are few cases where a boy is kept till twenty-one years old unless mental or physical defects prevent the securing of a home for him.

It often becomes necessary to return to the School, a boy whose services are no longer needed in the home which has been found for him, and in such cases, if the return was not caused by misconduct, he is permitted to be in the honor grade, and eligible to parole as soon as another home



COTTAGE E.

for him can be obtained. During the period while he awaits relocation, his behavior must continue exemplary, or the privilege of parole is forfeited.

Adherence has been kept to the rule requiring boys to earn the right to be paroled by advancing to the honor grade, before they can expect to be released.

The number of boys who devote the whole or a part of each day to work which will enable them to be better fitted for citizenship, is steadily increasing. The Manual Training is gradually reaching into the lower grades, demonstrating that dullness in the school room does not necessarily mean lack of intelligence to use tools with skill. Institution life has been greatly improved by the introduction of industrial training, but going through the motions of industrial training without the spirit of it, has no virtue. To those at the head of our largest departments, especial recognition is due for the excellence of the results obtained.

The work of the State Agent makes large demands upon my time, and brings to our consideration for decision, many perplexing questions. Special attention is called to his report which shows active and faithful service to the State.

The exhibits which follow, including a classified statement of receipts and expenditures, are from our book records.

With sincere gratitude for your cordial support, this report is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. M. WILLIAMS,
Superintendent.

EXHIBIT NO. 1.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
OF THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS FROM
OCT. 1, 1901, TO SEPT. 30, 1902.

EXPENDITURES.		RECEIPTS.	
Band	\$117.63	Oct. 1, 1901,	
Completion Steam Plant	1379.58	Cash on hand	\$8622.09
Chair Shop	163.74	State Treasurer	58912.93
Clothing	3912.29	Boarders	393.08
Farm & Stables	3929.27	Chair Shop	7072.60
Freight	92.51	Clothing	235.12
Fuel & Lights	5958.97	Farm & Stables	333.83
Hospital	484.76	Insurance	1800.00
House Furnishings	2750.45	Printing	13.85
Insurance	32.00	Miscellaneous	299.59
Library & Chapel	454.32		
Laundry	266.57		
Manual Training Building	1345.75		
Manual Training Equipment	1406.04		
Manual Training Stock	379.19		
Printing	176.60		
New Six-inch Mains	720.89		
Provisions	19550.57		
Repairs	7395.73		
Subway	227.86		
Sanitary	87.68		
Salaries	23802.69		
School & Office	529.51		
Traveling	254.16		
Telephone & Telegraph	113.25		
Water	919.73		
Miscellaneous	117.01		
Cash on hand	1111.64		
	<u>\$77680.39</u>		<u>\$77680.39</u>

MERIDEN, CONN., OCT. 31, 1902.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of the Superintendent and of the Treasurer of the Connecticut School for Boys for the fiscal year ending with September 30, 1902, compared said accounts with the vouchers therefor and found them correct.

The balance in the hands of said Treasurer, after the payment of all September orders, was one thousand one hundred eleven dollars and sixty-four cents (\$1111.64).

WALTER A. RILEY. } Auditors of
JAMES P. BREE. } Public Accounts.

EXHIBIT NO. 2.

SHOWING THE WHOLE NUMBER OF BOYS THAT HAVE BEEN
INMATES OF THE SCHOOL SINCE ITS OPENING IN
MARCH, 1854.

Whole number since opening,	6757
Number remaining in the School Oct. 1, 1901,	414
From Hartford County	28
New Haven "	53
Fairfield "	38
New London "	4
Middlesex "	2
Tolland "	3
Litchfield "	10
Windham "	6
Boarders,	1
Number returned on old commitments,	30
" " themselves,	2 177
Total,	591
Discharged in various ways,	188
Number remaining in School Oct. 1, 1902,	403

EXHIBIT NO. 3.

SHOWING THE AGE OF BOYS AT COMMITMENT.

AGE.	PAST YEAR	PREVIOUSLY	TOTAL
Six,	0	12	12
Seven	1	39	40
Eight,	1	98	99
Nine,	3	243	246
Ten,	12	612	624
Eleven,	17	729	746
Twelve,	25	969	994
Thirteen,	39	1091	1130
Fourteen,	26	1176	1202
Fifteen,	20	1213	1233
Sixteen,	0	362	362
Seventeen,	0	44	44
Eighteen,	0	19	19
Nineteen,	0	5	5
Twenty,	0	1	1
Total,	144	6613	6757

EXHIBIT NO. 4.

SHOWING FOR WHAT OFFENCE COMMITTED.

Theft,	32
Burglary,	14
Truancy,	6
Arson,	4
Breach of Peace,	1
Horse stealing,	2
Boarders,	1
Incorrigibility,	74
Assault,	2
Larceny,	1
Destitution,	5
Injury to property,	2
Total,	144



COTTAGE A.

CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

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EXHIBIT NO. 5.

SHOWING BY WHAT AUTHORITY COMMITTED.

	PAST YEAR	PREVIOUSLY	TOTAL
Hartford Superior Court,	0	39	39
New Haven " "	0	74	74
Fairfield " "	0	76	76
Litchfield " "	0	29	29
Middlesex " "	0	11	11
Tolland " "	0	16	16
New London " "	0	24	24
Windham " "	0	9	9
New Haven Common Pleas Court,	1	1	1
Hartford Police Court,	13	774	787
New Haven " "	28	1134	1162
New London " "	0	110	110
Norwich " "	3	157	160
Waterbury " "	8	321	329
New Britain " "	5	200	205
Bridgeport " "	10	440	450
Meriden " "	9	231	240
Stamford " "	5	58	63
Norwalk " "	2	34	36
Middletown " "	2	59	61
Danbury " "	5	77	82
Derby " "	1	39	40
Wallingford " "	4	13	17
Stafford " "	6	7	13
Greenwich " "	6	10	16
Ansonia " "	0	14	14
Putnam " "	0	10	10
Stonington " "	0	10	10
Haddam " "	0	6	6
Huntington " "	1	9	10
New Canaan " "	1	2	3
Willimantic " "	2	11	13
Bethany Probate Court,	0	1	1
Justice Courts, various towns, 32		2419	2451
Boarders,	1	188	189
	144	6613	6757

EXHIBIT NO. 6.

SHOWING VARIOUS REASONS FOR WHICH THE BOYS HAVE
LEFT THE INSTITUTION.

	PAST YEAR	PREVIOUSLY	TOTAL
Placed with Farmers,	22	735	577
Placed at various trades,	17	165	182
Sentence expired,	1	958	959
Returned to parents,	130	5102	5232
Sent to deaf and dumb asylum,	0	1	1
Sent to hospital,	0	8	8
Returned to Providence Reform School,		5	5
Discharged to go to sea,	0	9	9
" to Selectmen,	1	3	4
" for defective mittimus,		24	24
" by order of court,	6	21	27
" by Legislature,	0	3	3
Remanded to alternate sentence,	0	33	33
Released to be tried for			
incendiarism,	4	2	6
Died,	2	97	99
Boarders dismissed,	1	175	176
Released to be tried for assault,	0	6	6
Released to be tried for burglary,	0	4	4
Sent to Children's Home,	0	8	8
Sent to Lakeville,	1	1	2
To enlist in the army,	3	29	32
Total,	188	7389	*7577

*Includes boys who have been discharged, and re-committed.

EXHIBIT NO. 7.

SHOWING BIRTHPLACE OF THOSE COMMITTED.

Connecticut,	96
New York,	11
Massachusetts,	8
Pennsylvania,	3
Rhode Island,	1
Italy,	7
Russia,	2
New Jersey,	3
Hungary,	1
Germany,	3
Poland,	1
Canada,	3
Virginia,	2
Maine,	2
Georgia,	1
Total,	144

EXHIBIT NO. 8.

SHOWING PARENTAGE OF THOSE COMMITTED.

American,	66
Irish,	23
German,	7
English,	3
Italian,	20
Russian,	4
Swedish,	2
Canadian,	7
Hungarian,	2
Scotch,	2
Polish,	4
French,	4
Total,	144

REPORT OF THE STATE AGENT.

To the Trustees of the Connecticut School for Boys.

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the law, I herewith submit my annual report of the department of visitation for the year ending September 30, 1902.

Total number on the visiting list Oct. 1, 1901	352
Number added to the visiting list during the year	149
Total	501
Becoming of age and discharged	93
Died	5
Returned for serious fault	26

Number passing out of my care during the year	124

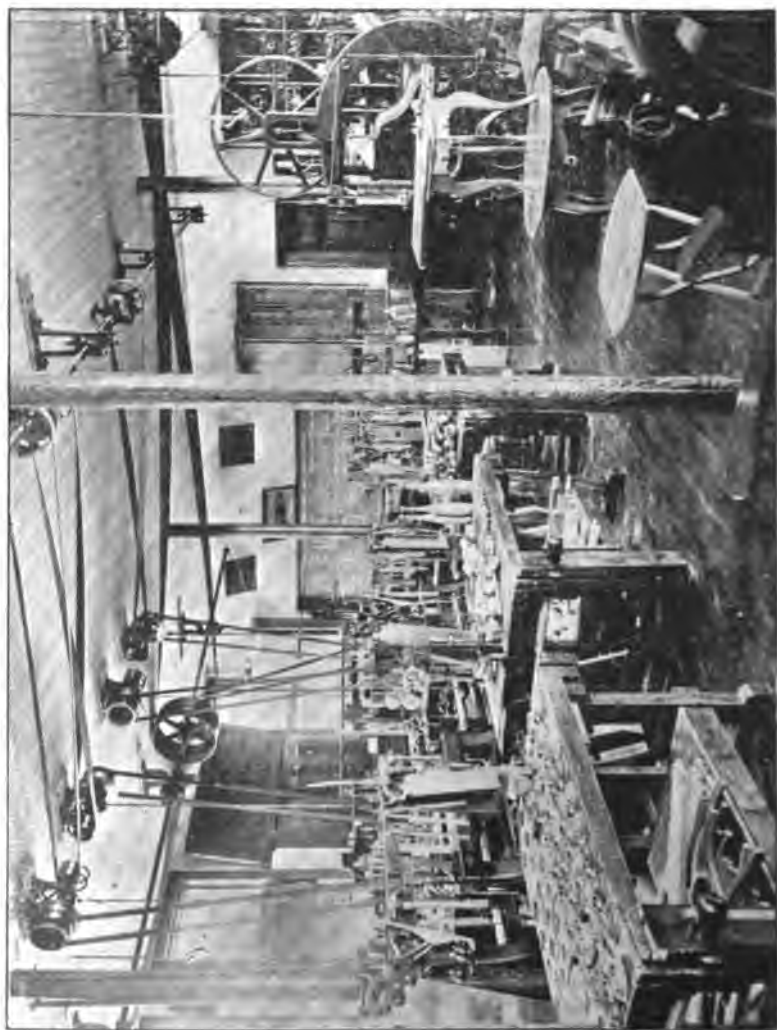
Total number on the visiting list Oct. 1, 1902	377
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Since 1899, this visiting list has steadily increased, and with it greater responsibilities. In order to be in close touch with this large number of subjects for visitation, it has been necessary for me to make every effort possible. These efforts, I am pleased to say, have been successful in as much as a better acquaintance with the boys has been made, and many things which at first seemed of minor importance have assumed their real significance.

The three hundred and seventy seven above mentioned boys who are on the visiting list are accounted for as follows:—

Twenty two are on the unknown list, nine are out of the State, one in another institution, four in the United States navy, and the remaining three hundred and forty one were employed at the following occupations when last visited.

Graphophone Co.,	-	-	2	Plumber,	-	-	-	2
Candy M'fg. Co.,	-	-	2	Shoe Co.,	-	-	-	1
Corset M'fg. Co.,	-	-	1	Lock M'fg. Co.,	-	-	-	5



PARTIAL VIEW OF WOOD WORKING ROOM OF THE
MANUAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

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Hat M'fg. Co.,	-	6	Students,	-	14
Cabin Boy (Revenue Cutter),	1		Novelty M'fg. Co.,	-	14
Clerk,	-	2	Errand Boy,	-	6
Water Power House,	-	1	Invalids,	-	14
Out of Employment,	-	7	Meat Market,	-	4
Leather Goods M'fg., Co.	1		Farm Work,	-	36
Sign Painting,	-	1	Livery Business,	-	4
Band,	-	6	Malleable Iron Co.,	-	2
Foundry,	-	4	Chain M'fg. Co.,	-	1
National Box M'fg. Co.,	-	5	Paper M'fg. Co.,	-	1
Restaurant,	-	4	Piano Co.,	-	1
Automobile M'fg. Co.,	-	2	Hardware M'fg. Co.,	-	11
Fuse Works,	-	1	Ordinance Co.,	-	9
Painting Trade	-	3	Brass Co.,	-	5
Coal & Wood Co.,	-	2	Teamster,	-	4
Car Register Co.,	-	1	Bakery,	-	2
Stenographer,	-	1	Rubber Co.,	-	3
Bridge Co.,	-	1	Laundry Co.,	-	1
Wire M'fg. Co.,	-	1	Tool M'fg. Co.,	-	3
Woolen Mill,	-	4	To Assist Parents,	-	7
Printing Office,	-	2	Stationery Store,	-	2
Laborer,	-	2	Silver Plating Co.,	-	3
Electric M'fg. Co.,	-	1	Needle M'fg. Co.,	-	2
Clock M'fg. Co.,	-	2	Telegraph office.,	-	3
Cork Co.,	-	1	Starch Co.,	-	2
Buckle Shop,	-	1	News Co.,	-	6
Hospital Assistant,	-	1	Carpenters,	-	2
Ship Yard,	-	1	Hostler,	-	1
Typewriting Machine Co.,	-	1	Office boys,	-	4
Shoe M'fg. Co.,	-	2	Mason trade,	-	2
M'fg. Co.,	-	9	Machine M'fg. Co.,	-	15
Black smith,	-	1	Electrician,	-	1
Cotton Mill,	-	3	Clothing Co.,	-	3
Cutlery M'fg. Co.,	-	5	Silk M'fg. Co.,	-	6
Milk Route,	-	4	Steamship Co.,	-	1
Railroad Co.,	-	2	Coachman,	-	4
Sewing Machine Co.,	-	6	Bell Boy,	-	4
Watch M'fg. Co.,	-	1	Cabinet M'fg. Co.,	-	2

The above table shows:—

160 or 46.9 per cent in factories.

36 " 10.7 " " on farms.

14 " 4.2 " " as students.

131 " 38.2 " " classed as miscellaneous.

Employment has been found for one hundred and forty-nine boys paroled during the year. In securing places for these boys, great care has been exercised in the selection of that kind of work which would be most congenial and best adapted to their years.

Boys previously paroled and on the visiting list when found to be out of work, are assisted in getting employment. Results from these efforts have been encouraging from the

fact that nearly all remain where placed, making it possible for those so assisted to avoid many temptations growing out of enforced idleness.

The report cards of the three hundred and forty one above mentioned boys, show at the time of the last report:

298 or 87.4 per cent as doing well.

37 " 10.8 " " " " " doubtfully.

6 " 1.8 " " " " " badly.

PAROLES.

Number of boys placed in their own homes when leaving the school	-	-	-	-	-	103
Number placed with others when leaving the school						46
Total number becoming subjects of visitation						149

RETURNS.

Boys returned to the school during the year were paroled as follows:

1898	-	-	-	-	1
1900	-	-	-	-	5
1901	-	-	-	-	13
1902	-	-	-	-	7

Total returned during the year - - - - - 26

VISITS.

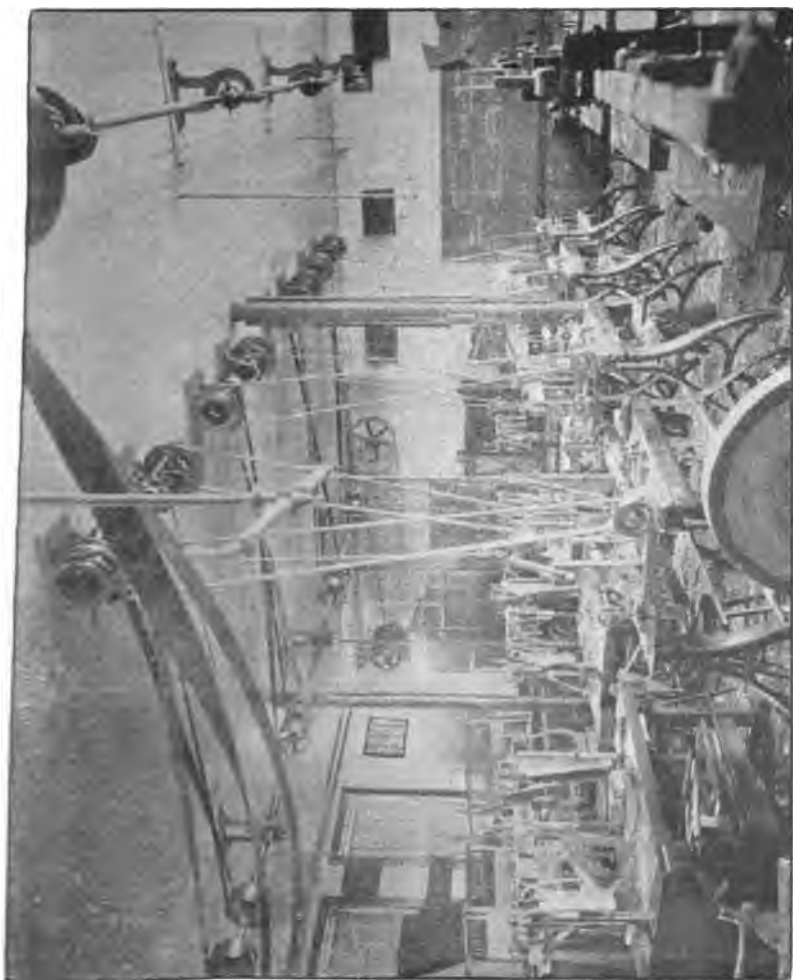
Number of visits made to boys paroled and on the visiting list	-	-	-	-	-	627
Investigations of homes and places before parole	-					216

RELOCATIONS.

Number of boys relocated who had been paroled previously	-	-	-	-	-	29
--	---	---	---	---	---	----

Forty six boys have been provided with homes during the year, and as formerly, these homes have been selected with great care.

The system of contracts made for homeless boys placed out, has continued during the year, and I am pleased to state still proves to be practical. The collections now made have reached the sum of twelve hundred eleven dollars and seventy three cents (\$1211.73.)



PARTIAL VIEW OF WOODWORKING ROOM OF THE MANUAL
TRAINING DEPARTMENT, SHOWING WOOD-TURNING LATHES.

In the selection of a place for a boy greater consideration is given to its suitableness, as a home where he will have examples of thrift, and where his moral training will continue, than to the money consideration he is to receive.

Twenty nine boys, previously paroled and on the visiting list, have been relocated during the year. The relocation of boys is an important feature of the work, as it gives the boys an opportunity to continue to be self supporting and likewise relieves the State of the expense of their maintenance. Of the number, twenty-six, returned to the school for serious fault, only seven of the one hundred and forty-nine paroled during the year were of that number. This fact is encouraging and fully demonstrates the usefulness of this department in connection with the school.

Two hundred and sixteen investigations of homes and places together with six hundred and twenty seven visits make a total of eight hundred forty three visits which were reported in writing and submitted to the Superintendent.

Several hours of each week have been spent in conference with the Superintendent to consider questions pertaining to the work. These conferences have been especially helpful to me in solving the many perplexing questions and conditions that arise from time to time.

My correspondence has been larger this year than usual, and while it entails a great deal of work, yet it has been a means of enabling me to give advice and help when and where most needed.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Salary	-	-	-	-	\$1200.00
Traveling	-	-	-	-	794.42
Total	-	-	-	-	\$1994.42

In closing this report I desire to thank the Superintendent and officers of the School for their kindly interest in this department, also the many friends throughout the State who have helped in this work, and your Honorable Board for your confidence, sympathy and advice.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. PARISH,
State Agent.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

To the Superintendent of the Connecticut School for Boys.

The general sanitary condition of the School during the past year has been excellent. Except for four cases of chicken pox and one of scarlet fever, the school has been free from contagious diseases. Realizing the danger of acquiring contagious diseases in an institution of this kind and the seriousness of an epidemic when once started, we have used every precaution in the way of fumigation according to the latest and most improved methods.

Owing to the presence of smallpox throughout the state, it was deemed advisable to limit the number of visiting days inasmuch as many of the visitors resided in infected districts.

On investigation it was learned that out of the four hundred and twenty-one boys at the institution, two hundred and one were not protected by vaccination. These were immediately vaccinated with the most satisfactory results.

Glasses have been fitted to the eyes of all boys whose vision was impaired.

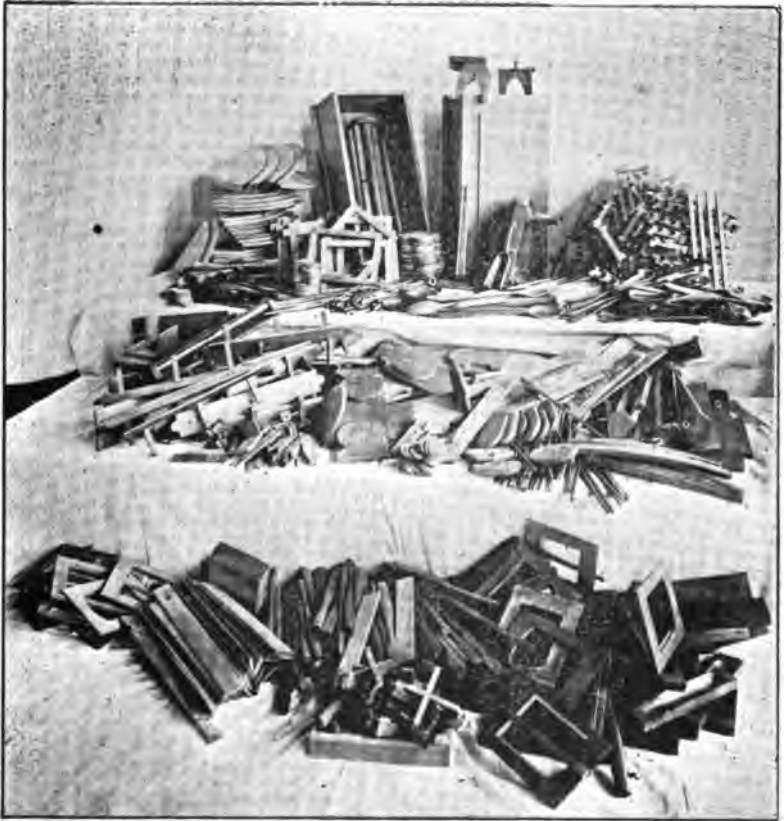
There were two deaths at the School during the past year caused by heart paralysis and pulmonary tuberculosis respectively.

The following is a classification of the diseases for the year ending September 30, 1902.

Abscess	12	Fractures	2	Pneumonia	1
Burns	2	Heart Paralysis	1	Rheumatism	2
Chicken Pox	4	Incised Wounds	6	Scarlet Fever	1
Contusions	8	Influenza	9	Sprains	2
Dropsy	2	Malaria	26	Tonsillitis	9
Diarrhea	6	Malarial Fever	1	Tuberculosis	2
Dermatitis	2	Pleurisy	1	Ulcer	1

Respectfully submitted,

HAROLD A. MEKES, M. D.



SOME OF THE SLOYD MODELS MADE BY THE CLASS

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF MANUAL TRAINING.

To the Superintendent of the Connecticut School for Boys.

In view of the fact that this report may have a wider circulation than usual, a description of our equipment, and methods of teaching will be given, some of which is incorporated in previous reports.

Space, which was formerly used as temporary quarters for the band, was transformed into a well ventilated, well lighted and in all essential points desirable classroom. It is furnished with twenty work benches, each supplied with a set of fourteen standard carpenter's tools, a demonstration bench with its complement of tools, a cabinet with an assortment of tools for general use, a Fox trimmer, Victor scroll saw, Clement band saw, sawfiling clamps, cabinet maker's clamps, an axe, an anvil, a chopping-block and a grindstone.

In the same room to accommodate classes in wood turning we placed last year, one 8 ft. Clement wood turning lathe and eight 4 ft. F. E. Reed lathes, each lathe being supplied with a set of eight Buck Bros. chisels, gouges, etc. A general equipment of special turning tools, chucks to fit the lathes and other articles make a fairly efficient kit for special work done by advanced pupils.

The tools in every case are of standard sizes and makes, and the aim has been to provide tools for service, not sacrificing quality for cheapness, nor adding expense for appearance only.

The benches were designed with special reference to the needs of this school; strong and durable and with racks above for tools. Tools are thus within easy reach of the pupils and at the same time in full view from most parts of the room. This arrangement, which is also carried out on the lathes, helps the instructor to account for his full equipment of tools at the close of each exercise.

The course of instruction varies with the age and ability of the pupils. All are required to take Mechanical Drawing until the majority of the class can make and read simple working drawings. The best of these drawings are used by the boys to work from, as they are developed from models which they expect to duplicate. Blue prints of the same models are supplied for the use of those who are deficient in drawing, and who seem incapable of acquiring it in the short time at our command for this purpose.

The plan for bench work is:—Sloyd for beginners, followed by plain cabinet work as they advance. Opportunity is given for bright boys to do special work of a finer sort. Planing, sawing, squaring, boring, mortising and tenoning, dovetailing and the usual variety of exercises in woodwork are taken up, and among the simple, useful articles made are pencil sharpeners, pen holders, hatchet and hammer handles, towel rollers, knife and fork boxes, picture frames, footstools and tool-chests with dovetailed corners. Of cabinet work they make tea tables, tabourets, Morris chairs, etc. One boy made two fine step ladders in his extra time last year.

Those who show an aptitude for the work or who have special need of this training, for want of home and parents, are given instruction in wood turning. This course follows the bench work, and is given only after the pupil has shown a sense of responsibility and some skill in using tools.

The articles made are first of a technical nature to get the typical uses of the tools, then bench mallets, rolling pins, croquet mallets and balls, potato mashers, tool handles, dumb-bells, indian clubs, balusters and rails, posts, base-ball bats, rosettes, card receivers, pin boxes, etc.

While it is understood that manual training develops skill and may prove helpful as a preparation for trades, observation and experiment show that a mechanical course adapted to the pupil awakens the mind and develops judgment and better habits of thinking and doing. At the school bench, the boy draws a plan including all needed dimensions, then proceeds to make a model from his plan. He then compares his work with the original and notes the difference. Working to dimensions in substances like wood, iron and steel, shows in a definite way the success or failure in following a



**MORRIS CHAIRS, (CUSHIONS PURCHASED), 'TEA-TABLES,
FOLDING TABLE, TABOURETS AND FOOT-STOOLS SELECT-
ED FROM OUR BOYS' WORK OF LAST YEAR.**

plan. To a boy a slight mistake in a mathematical problem seems of less importance than the disapproval of his teacher. The paper on which the work is done is soon destroyed and that seems to end the matter. A mistake in mechanical work usually has to be rectified to save material and previous labor, and is to the boy, clearly, a serious matter. Again, few pieces or models can be finished in a single class period, and to be working out upon a day after day to completion, develops patience, forms the habit of persistent effort, and gives a wholesome respect for honest labor. Henry Ward Beecher used to say:—"It is no shame to work with the hand if one puts brains in the palm of it."

Practice on any model is continued only until a fairly good article is made—the principles and operations understood. New models awakening new thoughts are taken up as this point of comparative mastery is reached. It is the conscious will, commanding the mind to grasp new thoughts and principles and directing the hand to give them bodily form and life, accompanied by a definite act of judgment, that gives to manual training its power in building character. This method and aim dominates the teaching and work in our classes.

Naturally a large number of models and useful articles are made in the course of each year, and we are sometimes asked what becomes of them. Much depends on the cost of the stock consumed. Some models, as hatchet and hammer handles, have been made from material which the boys themselves cut in the woods, bring in, and, (after seasoning,) saw up by hand and finish. Such articles are often given to those who make them. Larger pieces, made from material purchased by the institution, are set about the school, or sold and the money used to buy new material. The first cost of material is small, and any economic consideration here, is overshadowed by the fact that "In a Manual Training School everything is for the benefit of the boy; he is the only article to be put upon the market."

To our equipment for general wood work, we have just added a forging plant which is situated in a brick building formerly erected for this purpose. Moved into a convenient place, and remodeled to meet present requirements, it

furnishes small, but almost model quarters for this branch of Manual Training.

We have just installed twelve Sturtevant stationary blast forges with piping connected with blast and exhaust fans, a seven H. P. motor, shafting, a speed lath, black-smith's drill and a grind stone. Anvils, sledges, hammers, tongs etc., and benches with leg vices, a cone mandrel, swage block etc., complete the equipment.

The instruction begins with the making and management of fires, first with reference to combustion and the nature of coal, and second with reference to heating the work; taking into consideration the size and nature of material, the degree of heat and the desired results. This is followed by instruction in holding, striking and the various operations at forge and anvil for the manipulation of iron and steel.

A series of exercises, based on the forging course in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, give practice in drawing, upsetting, bending, punching, cutting and breaking, welding, and hardening and tempering.

The technical models for teaching principles and operations are few, and followed by practical pieces the use of which the boy can appreciate. Bent rings, staples, gate hooks, eye-bolts, welded rings, chain and chain hooks, bolts, nuts and thread cutting, braces, door-scrappers, door knockers, tongs, pokers, stove-lifters, wagon clips, single-tree cuffs, and general wagon repair work, are included among the class or individual exercises.

In steel, some of the articles made are nail sets, cold chisels, cape chisels, center-punches, black-smith punches, drills, springs, hot chisels, hardies, hammers and screw-drivers. Careful attention is given to hardening, tempering and finishing steel tools.

In the forge room the fundamental principles and operations are few, but the variations are many, as exemplified in the amount of force, or degree of heat, or time required for certain results. The woodworker may stop and think at any stage of his work. At the forge, plans *must* be clearly in mind from the first. The judgment, precision of hand and eye, alertness of mind and body required, bring out the best in a boy. It is hard dirty work, but healthy boys like it. Defectives are awakened and developed by it, and always come



WOOD TURNING COURSE, MODELS SELECTED FROM
BOYS' CLASS WORK.



UPPER PANEL—COURSE IN WROUGHT IRON WORK BEGINNING JAN. 1ST, 1903.
 LEFT OF CABINET—CONTINUATION OF FORGING. FORGING, HARD-
 ENING, TEMPERING AND POLISHING STEEL TOOLS. RIGHT OF CABI-
 NET--PROSPECTIVE MACHINE SHOP PRACTICE.

out, at the end of the course, brighter and stronger.

The idleness, dishonesty, and general irregularity which may have characterized the lives of our boys, are largely due to poverty of experience, narrowness of life, not knowing what else, or anything to do. They make little trouble here. What they need is employment for minds and hands, a chance to do and grow.

Our State Agent is asking for boys who can use tools and manage machinery. We are meeting this demand in part, and our growing equipment and increasing opportunities enable us to do so more fully each year.

If our boys had had thorough Manual Training, with literary training suitable to their ages, I question whether many of them would have been sent here. With this "all round" training as they go out, it will not only be easier to find places for our boys, but they will stay placed, because they will have within themselves the elements of good citizenship, a tendency to be industrious and contented.

Yours respectfully,

FRED S. HITCHCOCK,

Supervisor. •

REPORT OF THE FARMER.

To the Superintendent of the Connecticut School for Boys.

GROWN BY THE FARMER.

112 Tons Ensilage,	-	-	-	-	-
42 Tons English Hay,	-	-	-	-	-
4 Tons Meadow Hay,	-	-	-	-	-
5 Tons Corn Fodder.	-	-	-	-	-
2461 Bushels Potatoes,	-	-	-	-	-
50 Bushels Turnips,	-	-	-	-	-
51891 Quarts Milk,	-	-	-	-	-
1950 Dozens Sweet Corn,	-	-	-	-	-

GROWN BY SUPERVISOR COTTAGE A.

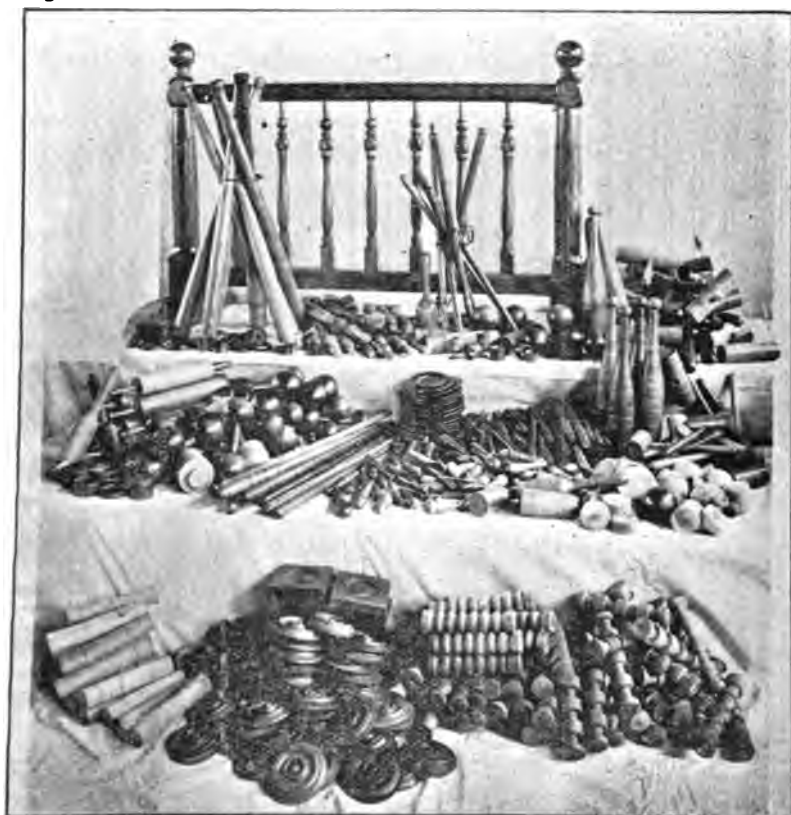
169 Bushels Tomatoes,	-	-	-	-	-
7406 Heads Winter Cabbage,	-	-	-	-	-

GROWN BY SUPERVISOR COTTAGE B.

175 Bunches Asparagus,	-	-	-	-	-
84 Dozen Rhubarb,	-	-	-	-	-
848 Quarts Strawberries,	-	-	-	-	-
383 Quarts Raspberries,	-	-	-	-	-
96 Quarts Blackberries,	-	-	-	-	-
963 Quarts Currants,	-	-	-	-	-
3863 Summer Cabbages,	-	-	-	-	-
780 Musk Melons,	-	-	-	-	-
1681 Summer Squashes	-	-	-	-	-
6989 lbs. Fall Squashes,	-	-	-	-	-
2770 lbs. Winter Squashes,	-	-	-	-	-
129 Bushels Cucumbers,	-	-	-	-	-
23 1/2 Bushels Pears,	-	-	-	-	-

GROWN BY SUPERVISOR COTTAGE C.

300 Bushels Onions,	-	-	-	-	-
9 Bushels Top Onions,	-	-	-	-	-
1065 Dozens Bunch Onions,	-	-	-	-	-



PARTIAL PRODUCT OF THE LAST CLASS OF TWENTY-FOUR BOYS IN WOOD TURNING.—TIME, NINETY MINUTES PER DAY FOR SIX WEEKS.

CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

35

1150 lbs. Grapes, -	-	-	-	-	-
132 Bushels Picked Apples, -	-	-	-	-	-
25 Bushels Wind-falls, -	-	-	-	-	-
11 Bushels Pears, -	-	-	-	-	-

GROWN BY SUPERVISOR COTTAGE D.

160 Bushels Peas, -	-	-	-	-	-
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GROWN BY SUPERVISOR COTTAGE E.

264 Bushels String Beans, -	-	-	-	-	-
140 Bushels Lima Beans, -	-	-	-	-	-

GROWN BY SUPERVISOR NORTH DIVISION.

98 Bushels Beets, -	-	-	-	-	-
370 Bushels Carrots, -	-	-	-	-	-
2 Bushels Peppers, -	-	-	-	-	-
30 Bushels Parsnips, -	-	-	-	-	-

GROWN BY GARDENER.

135 Bushels Spinach, -	-	-	-	-	-
1350 Heads Lettuce, -	-	-	-	-	-
48 Bushels Lettuce, -	-	-	-	-	-
82 Bushels Radishes, -	-	-	-	-	-
3000 Table Celery, -	-	-	-	-	-
105 Bunches Parsley, -	-	-	-	-	-
5 Bushels Winter Radishes, -	-	-	-	-	-
5000 Early Cabbage Plants, -	-	-	-	-	-
1200 Tomato Plants, -	-	-	-	-	-
100 Pepper Plants, -	-	-	-	-	-
1500 Pansy Plants, -	-	-	-	-	-
120 Carnations, -	-	-	-	-	-
125 Salvia Plants, -	-	-	-	-	-
125 Pinks, -	-	-	-	-	-
75 Poppies, -	-	-	-	-	-
Sweet Peas, -	-	-	-	-	-

INVENTORY OF FARM IMPLEMENTS, CARRIAGES ETC.

1 Farm wagon,	\$35.00	18 Baskets,	\$4.50
1 Milburn wagon,	50.00	26 Shovels,	13.00
1 Chair wagon,	225.00	13 Spades,	6.50
1 Business wagon,	40.00	12 Scoop shovels,	6.00
1 Two seated sleigh,	75.00	14 Picks,	7.00
1 Single sleigh,	40.00	11 Snow shovels,	5.50

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE

1 Two horse chair sleigh,	\$100.00	25 Hand barrows,	\$12.50
2 Bob sleds,	60.00	1 Snow scraper,	.50
2 Two horse dumpcarts,	150.00	3 Wheel barrows,	3.00
1 One horse dump cart,	5.00	2 Buck saws,	2.00
1 Ox cart,	10.00	2 Long handle shovels,	1.00
1 Three seated carryall,	35.00	10 Grub axes,	5.00
1 Two seated carriage,	275.00	1 Iron box barrow,	1.00
1 Single carriage,	35.00	2 Cross cut saws,	3.00
1 Single buggy,	45.00	2 Hand saws,	1.50
2 Sleds,	5.00	1 Dutch hoe,	1.00
1 Deering mower,	10.00	1 Edging knife,	.50
1 One horse mower	35.00	3 Sickles,	.75
3 Lawn mowers,	9.00	5 Drills,	1.25
1 Hay tedder,	5.00	1 Mortar hoe,	.50
1 Hay cutter,	3.00	1 Grind stone,	2.50
1 One horse rake,	10.00	1 Platform scales,	25.00
10 Hay forks,	3.50	2 Pulley blocks,	2.00
1 Bush scythe,	.25	2 Lengths of rope,	4.00
4 Snaths with two scythes,	3.00	1 Hedge shears,,	.50
1 Wheel harrow,	15.00	3 Iron bars,	3.00
1 American harrow	25.00	1 Stone hammer,	.10
1 Evans smoothing harrow,	2.00	1 Brick hammer,	.10
1 A harrow,	3.00	2 Pruning shears,	2.00
2 Land side plows,	12.00	1 Spraying cart and pump,	20.00
1 Swivel plow,	8.00	7 Ice pikes,	3.50
2 Shovel plows,	6.00	11 Ice tongs,	11.00
1 One horse plow,	4.00	2 Ice Axes,	1.00
1 Iron land roller,	20.00	75 Feet rubber hose,	7.50
1 Lawn roller,	10.00	1 Oil can,	.15
10 Wood rakes,	1.00	1 Screw driver,	.25
19 Iron rakes,	4.75	1 Wrench,	.50
12 Dung forks,	6.00	3 Ox chains,	3.00
2 Spading forks,	1.00	5 Lanterns,	2.50
1 One horse cultivator,	4.00	1 Glazing machine,	1.00
1 One horse weeder,	4.00	1 Spirit level,	.50
2 Potato diggers,	20.00	1 Square,	1.00
29 Potato hooks,	7.25	1 Sledge hammer,	.50
2 Dirt scrapers,	6.00	1 Pair of pliers,	.50
1 Eclipse corn planter,	20.00	2 Trowels,	1.50
1 Corn marker	3.00	2 Files,	.50
24 Corn cutters,	6.00	1 Cobble pounder,	1.00
2 Wheel hoes,	8.00	3 Stone chisels,	1.50
104 Hand hoes,	15.60	1 Wire stretcher,	1.00
1 Seed sower,	7.00	4 Ladders,	4.00
3 Paris green machines,	6.00	4 Single harnesses,	60.00
1 Stevens fertilizer sower,	20.00	4 Sets double harnesses,	100.00
7 Axes,	3.50	Blankets, robes, whips,	30.00

INVENTORY OF LIVE STOCK.

1 Pair oxen,	\$175.00	1 Bull,	\$40.00
22 Cows,	990.00	7 Horses,	800.00

Respectfully submitted.

H. W. Kibbe,
Farmer.

THE SCHOOL AND ITS METHODS.

The Connecticut School for Boys, for the delinquent and wayward, is beautifully located on a high elevation of land in the city of Meriden, a thriving manufacturing city with a population of 28,000 inhabitants, situated on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway, midway between the cities of Hartford and New Haven. The buildings of the Institution are less than a half mile from the center of the city, and are only ten minutes walk from the railroad station.

The farm belonging to the Institution lies in the rear of the buildings, and originally contained one hundred and ninety-five acres of land, one hundred acres of which are comparatively level, and well adapted to the raising of small fruits and garden vegetables, for which purpose it has already been largely appropriated. The remainder of the land is somewhat broken, a portion being covered with a thick growth of small timber, while the remainder furnishes good pasturage for the stock. A living stream of pure water runs through the farm near the middle.

The buildings of the Institution are mostly of brick, and are well constructed. They consist of one central building, five cottage buildings, a church edifice, a large boiler and coal house, an ice-house, a bakery, a large hay and cow barn, a horse barn and carriage sheds, cattle sheds, wood house etc.

The main or central building fronts the east, is three hundred feet long by fifty feet deep, the central portion being four stories high above the basement, the wings on either side being three stories high. Attached to the rear of the main building, on the west, is also a wing one hundred and twenty feet long by forty feet wide, which is three stories high above the basement. In the basement story of the main building are located the kitchen, laundry, engine room

six store rooms, milk room, two large playrooms, two bath rooms, and two rooms for storage of coal. The kitchen is furnished with four large steam kettles for cooking purposes, the steam being supplied from the boiler at the boiler house.

The bakery and the bread room are conveniently connected with the kitchen, and under the supervision of a practical baker.

The laundry is supplied with washing machines of modern construction, and a large mangle. The accommodations for drying clothes by steam are ample.

The engine room contains an engine of fifteen horse power. The power is used in running the machinery of the laundry; also for running eight sewing machines and the printing press.

There are two play rooms, one for each division of the School, which are nicely furnished with settees sufficient to seat all the boys, and the rooms are pleasantly decorated with pictures of various kinds, and are very well supplied with newspapers and magazines. These rooms furnish a pleasant place for the boys who desire to spend a portion of their play time in reading or in innocent games.

The bath rooms are supplied with a shower bath. By the aid of steam the shower can be made of any desired temperature. The accommodations are so ample that all the boys can be thoroughly bathed in thirty minutes. The rooms are well provided with looking glasses, combs and brushes, and conveniences for obtaining cool drinking water at all times.

The first story of the main building above the basement contains one general office, private office for the Superintendent, a reception room, a library room, two large school rooms with a seating capacity of one hundred boys each, two large wardrobe rooms for boys' Sunday clothing, three suites of rooms for officers' use, private dining room and kitchen for the Superintendent's family, a large dining room and kitchen for the officers of the Institution, two large dining rooms with a seating capacity for 225 boys, together with numerous closets, pantries, halls, etc.

The second story contains parlors and sitting rooms, bed chambers and closets for the Superintendent's family, six rooms for officers, four large shop rooms and two

sleeping halls.

The sleeping halls have a capacity for comfortably lodging two hundred and fifty boys. The halls extend to the top of the building, and are sufficiently high to admit of two corridors above the main floor. The halls are light and pleasant, with good ventilation. They are furnished with single bedsteads, good mattresses, feather pillows, and plenty of bedding adapted to the season. The halls are also provided with six closets, conveniently located, and with hydrants from which good drinking water can be obtained at all times. A night watchman looks carefully after the wants of the boys during sleeping hours.

The third story, in the center and end wings, contains fifteen rooms, which are used for guest chambers and sleeping rooms for officers of the Institution. In the rear wing of this story there is a shop, where boys not otherwise employed may work at cane-seating chairs. The shoe shop is also on this floor.

The fourth story of the central portion of the building is used for hospital purposes, with rooms for the nurses, etc. The hospital contains nine wards, and is provided with hot and cold water, and all conveniences necessary for making the sick comfortable.

In the rear of the main building there are two yards, surrounded by a high fence, in which the boys have ample time for exercise and play. There is also a yard of three acres of ground containing a pleasant grove of chestnut and oak trees, surrounded by a neat picket fence, five feet high, where the boys are often permitted to play, and where, in the summer time, they enjoy their holiday sports. The grounds surrounding the buildings are tastefully laid out and are well set with ornamental shrubs and flowers. The boys in the main building, or Congregate Department of the School, number about two hundred.

Five cottages have been built, that very comfortably accommodate fifty boys each. They are built of brick, are three stories high above the basement, and cost about \$16,000 each. The basement contains a large play room, a room for storage, two bath rooms and a fruit cellar. All the basement rooms are well lighted, and warmed, where heat is needed.

The first story contains a large school room handsomely seated and furnished, officers' private room, a bath room, reception room, two dining rooms, a kitchen and pantry and two halls.

The second story contains a sleeping hall for twenty boys, hospital room, teacher's room, bath room, room for boys, Sunday clothing, a store room for bedding, etc., and a large shop room.

The third story contains a sleeping room for thirty boys, a bath room and a store room for bedding.

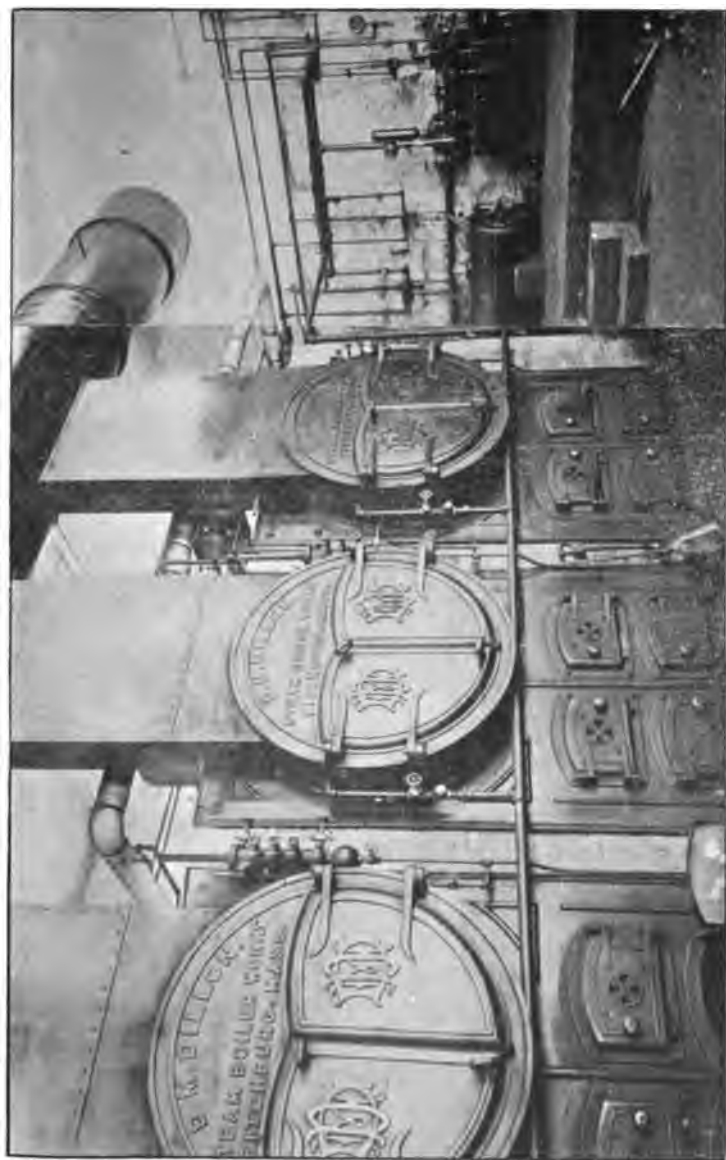
The buildings are finished in hard wood, and well furnished in every department, and lighted with gas, supplied with water from the city reservoir, and warmed by steam.

The buildings differ, architecturally, in their outside appearance, but are substantially the same in their interior arrangements. Each cottage is supervised by a gentleman and his wife, and one lady teacher. They are conducted on what is known as the Open, or Family Plan, the boys being held in their places by kindness and home influences, instead of the more arbitrary appliances of bolts and bars, and high fences.

The Chapel edifice is a beautiful structure, with a seating capacity for five hundred boys. It contains a large platform with convenient side rooms, which afford excellent facilities for giving concerts and other appropriate entertainments. A piano stands on the platform. The chapel was erected at a cost of about \$15,000.

The boiler house is built of brick and stone, and contains three boilers of seventy-five horse power each, a receiving tank, force pump and apparatus necessary to supply the main buildings with steam sufficient to warm them well, and drive all the machinery, besides furnishing storage capacity for two hundred tons of coal.

The farm buildings are commodious, and afford storage for all the carriages and small implements necessary for the farm and the use of the Institution. The main barn is of brick, slate roofed, eighty-four feet in length by forty-two feet in width, and is three stories high. The lower or ground floor is used as a manure cellar and for storing the winter supply of vegetables, the two being separated by



THE BOILER ROOM—PARTIAL VIEW.

a heavy cemented wall of stone. The capacity of these is about forty cords of manure and 5,000 bushels of vegetables. The middle story contains stalls for 24 cows, and each stall is provided with running water and every convenience necessary for the cleanliness and comfort of the stock. There are also two rooms for such stock as need seclusion. The third story contains the driving floor, where, on either side, the hay and fodder, as well as the grain, are stored. The building is capable of storing one hundred tons of hay, and is in all respects a model of convenience and economy of labor. Situated in one corner of the barn and extending from the ground floor to a height of 26 feet is the silo, with a capacity of 112 tons. There is also attached to the main barn a shed fifty-four by twenty feet, which furnishes additional stalls for cattle, as well as protection for the spring water with which the stock is supplied. Another building thirty-three by twenty feet is used also for storing farm implements and machinery. The horse barn, which stands near the main barn, is thirty feet in length by twenty-four feet in width, conveniently divided into stabling, a harness room, and a lodging room for the hostler, while above these is ample room for bedding, hay and other feed.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Institution is supplied with water from two sources. The water of a never-failing spring, one mile and a quarter away, owned by the Institution, is connected by a three-inch pipe to the buildings and furnishes sufficient for cooking and drinking purposes; also all needed water for the barns and for irrigation at various points upon the farm. For the boilers, laundry, closets, and all general purposes the supply is obtained from the city water works. The pressure of this water is about eighty-five pounds, and is sufficient to force the water to any part of the building in case of fire. The Institution has seventeen convenient hydrants and hose, that may be used should the necessity for their use occur.

GAS.

The Institution is supplied with gas from the city gas works.

INDUSTRIES.

Various industries are represented in the Institution which give employment to over four hundred boys. In the tailor shop where the clothing worn by the boys is made and repaired, fourteen boys are employed. In the printing office from eighteen to twenty boys are engaged in learning a useful trade. Six chair shops furnish employment to a number of boys, cane-seating chairs. The shoe shop gives employment to a small class. The farm and garden, in the summer time, call for a class of about thirty boys; in the winter a small class cares for the stock and does the necessary work about the premises. The laundry, dining rooms, kitchen, sleeping halls etc., all require classes of from six to ten boys each.

In the manual training department, daily instruction is given to eighty-four boys.

FOOD.

While the dietary of the Institution does not embrace the variety ordinarily found on the table of well-to-do people, the quality of the food daily placed before the boys could be no better. The bread is made from the best grades of white flour, the meats used are of the best quality, and the vegetables are supplied abundantly from the Institution gardens, and embrace a full variety of such kinds as are found in the best market gardens. Coffee is furnished for breakfast and supper, for which all the milk from the Institution dairy is used, averaging from one hundred to two hundred quarts daily. Once a week a bountiful dinner of fish, or fish chowder is given. The tables are supplied daily with butter or syrup, and on Sunday, pies are given for dinner, and cakes for supper. On Thanksgiving day a bountiful turkey dinner is furnished, and on all other holidays the tables are spread with many of the delicacies of the season. The boys are allowed all they want to eat at every meal, and no boy need ever leave the table hungry. The tables are nicely covered with white oil cloth and are spread with white porcelain ware, silver plated knives, forks and spoons. Good manners are taught and required at meal time.

CLOTHING.

The boys of the Institution are clothed in the best quality of all-wool gray cloth for pantaloons, and dark indigo blue

army goods for jackets. Heavy Amoskeag Hickory is used for shirting; their caps are made to order from blue cloth and their shoes and stockings are of good quality. They dress in summer in lighter goods according to the season.

RECREATION.

The greater part of holidays is devoted to recreation and play. Portions of each week day, that will equal at least two hours of time, are given for play. On Saturday afternoons, when the weather is suitable, the boys go to the ball grounds in an open field of many acres, where they enjoy full freedom in playing ball or such games as may suit their states best. Concerts and exhibitions are given for the benefit of the boys in our own chapel.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Two services are held in the chapel each Sunday; Sunday School in the morning and preaching in the afternoon, and are conducted by our own chaplain.

We use our own lesson leaves, following the "International Lesson" plan in the Sunday School. These lessons, with the explanations, prayers, responsive exercises and music make a very interesting and profitable service.

The Sisters of Mercy instruct the Catholic boys of the School an hour each alternate Sunday, and priests are in attendance for mass once in two weeks.

Devotional exercises are held morning and evening each day of the week, and grace is said before all meals.

There is a moral review every evening, at which time a record is made in a book, kept for the purpose, of every boy's conduct during the day. These records determine a boy's standing in the School at all times.

SCHOOL.

The boys in the congregate department attend school three hours each week day, ten months in the year. The cottage boys attend school three and one half hours each week day except Saturday for the same number of months. The school embraces nine grades or divisions, which give every boy the opportunity to attend a grade adapted to his scholarship, and, as a rule, substantial and praiseworthy progress is made in study. Much attention is given to the subjects of reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. Any boy with an

average mind, can, while at the school, obtain an education that will fit him to transact the ordinary business of life.

MUSIC.

Much attention is given to music, both vocal and instrumental. All the boys are taught vocal music, and about forty boys are under constant training in instrumental or band music. Great proficiency is made in both departments.

THE BAND.

About forty boys are under instruction several hours each day. They are divided into three classes, according to ability. The object of practice, it matters not in what profession or calling, should be the cultivation of the highest possible degree of perfection. The pursuance of a uniform system of instruction each day is closely adhered to. When a boy overcomes technical difficulties and learns to apply what he has learned correctly, he feels a sense of mastery in the achievement of that knowledge. The boys have a fine band room for practice, also a library of musical literature, and the leading band journals every month. The instruction given the boys will be of lasting benefit to them after leaving the school.

SENTENCE.

Boys between the ages of seven and sixteen years can be sent to the school during minority by any court of record in the State. Parents or guardians may secure the admission of their sons or wards without process, by paying three dollars per week, quarterly in advance, for their board.

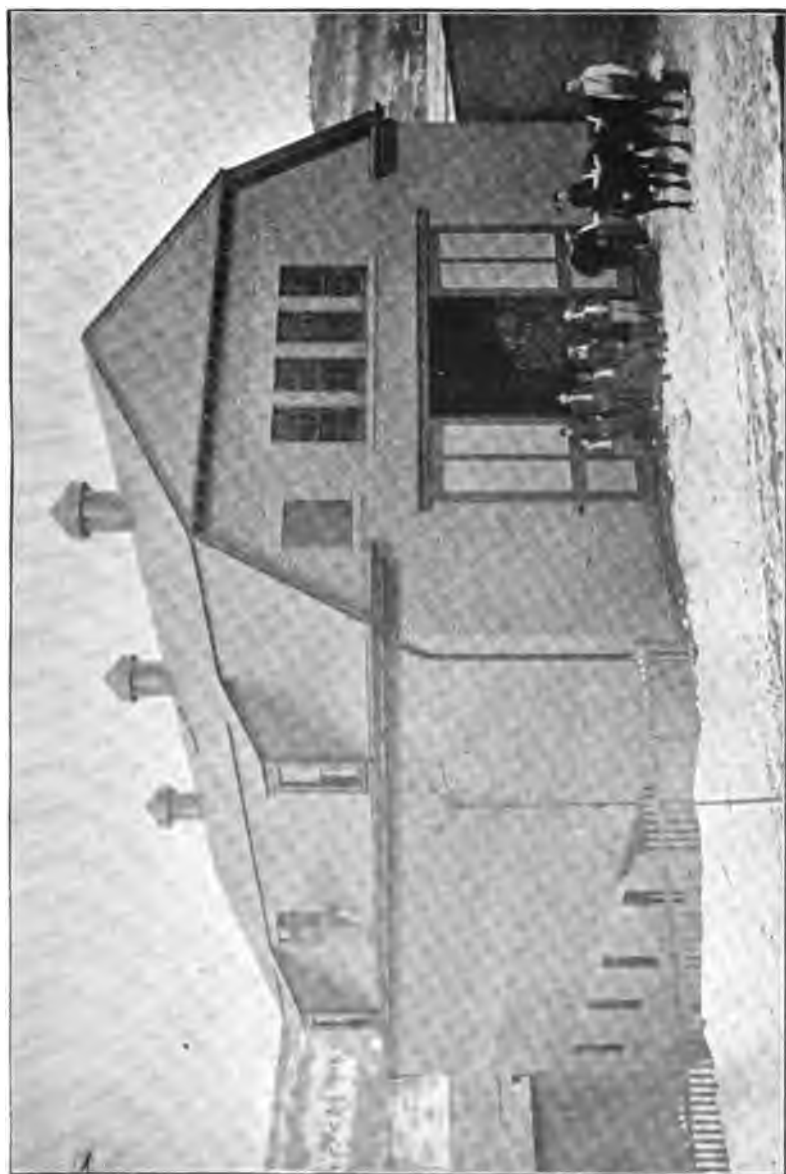
DISHARGES.

Boys are dismissed on probation after they obtain the "Honor Grade," and this grade, by uniform good conduct, can be attained in one year after entering the School. By indifferent or bad conduct, promotions are lost, and, as a result, the time for a boy to remain in the School is lengthened.

The Board of Trustees has discretionary power to dismiss any boy from the Institution whenever the interest of the School or the boy will be promoted by such dismissal.

BY-LAWS.

Any person desiring a copy of the by-laws of the School will receive the same on application.



THE BARN.

NAMES, RESIDENCES, COMMISSIONS AND RETIREMENT OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, FROM
ITS COMMENCEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Date of Commission		Date of Retirement.
1851	GIDEON WELLES, Hartford,	1853
1851	PHILEMON HOADLEY, New Haven,	1857
1851	E. S. ABERNETHY, Bridgeport.	1853
1851	A. M. BALDWIN, New Milford,	1855
1851	PHILO M. JUDSON, Norwich,	declined.
1851	ERASTUS LESTER, Plainfield,	1854
1851	HENRY D. SMITH, Middletown,	1853
1851	JOHN H. BROCKWAY, Ellington,	1853
1853	PHILIP RIPLEY, Hartford; died in office,	1863
1853	DAVID PATCHEN, Weston,	1854
1853	JOHN P. GULLIVER, Norwich,	1854
1853	JOHN S. YEOMANS, Columbia,	1856
1853	JAMES PHELPS, Essex,	1855
1854	FREDERICK'S. WILDMAN, Danbury,	1858
1854	MOSES PIERCE, Norwich,	1856
1854	JOHN GALLUP, (2d) Brooklyn,	1858
1855	SYLVESTER SPENCER, Litchfield,	resigned, 1858
1855	ELIHU SPENCER, Middletown,	declined.
1856	MOSES CULVER, Middletown,	1858
1856	THOMAS CLARK, Coventry,	1860
1856	W. P. BENJAMIN, New London,	1876
1857	W. S. CHARNLEY, New Haven,	declined.
1858	E. W. HATCH, Meriden,	resigned, 1859
1858	HORACE GAYLORD, Ashford,	1862
1858	DAVID P. NICHOLS, Danbury,	1875
1858	THOMAS A. MILLER, Torrington,	1859
1858	BENJAMIN DOUGLASS, Middletown,	1876
1859	HIRAM FOSTER, Meriden,	1873
1859	DANIEL G. PLATT, Washington, d. in office,	1871
1859	HENRY MCCREA, Ellington,	1876
1862	ROSWELL BROWN, Hartford, died in office,	1877
1862	WILLIAM SWIFT, Windham,	1866
1863	HENRY G. HUBBARD, Middletown,	declined.

Date of Commission.		Date of Retirement.
1866	JAMES B. WHITCOMB, Brooklyn.	1874
1871	GEORGE LANGDON, Plymouth,	1875
1873	HIRAM A. YALE, Meriden,	1877
1874	S. B. COCKS, Huntington, resigned,	1876
1875	F. O. BENNET, Willimantic,	1882
1875	DELOS H. STEVENS, Barkhamstead,	1889
1875	CHAS. FITZGERALD, Middletown,	1891
1875	EDW'D W. SEYMOUR, Litchfield,	1876
1875	GOODWIN COLLIER, Hartford,	1876
1875	CHAS. L. ENGLISH, New Haven.	resigned.
1876	JOHN M. BREWER, Norwich, died in office,	1878
1876	G. H. PRESTON, M. D. Tolland, " "	1883
1877	VINCENT COLVER, Darien,	1886
1877	JOHN L. HOUSTON, Thomsonville,	1897
1878	A. P. WILLOUGHBY, Norwich,	1879
1879	CHAS. FRABRIQUE, N. Haven, d. in office,	1889
1879	J. S. LATHROP, Norwich,	1891
1879	THEODORE BIRD, Bethlehem,	1891
1882	ALBERTUS S. BRUCE, Pomfret.	1893
1883	CHAS. F. SUMNER, Bolton,	1895
1886	JAMES K. BUTLER, Darien,	1893
1889	JAMES N. STATES, New Haven,	1895
1891	HERMAN HOFFMAN, New Preston,	1895
1891	NATHAN D. BATES, Preston,	1895
1891	JAMES DONOVAN, Middletown,	1895
1893	SAMUEL THATCHER, Warrenville,	1894
1893	JOHN MCCARTHY, Danbury,	1897
1894	DAVIS A. BAKER, Warrenville,	1895
1895	J. S. LATHROP, Norwich,	1898
1895	W. S. BEECHER, New Haven,	1899
1895	JOSEPH HUTCHINS, Columbia,	still in office
1895	FRED DEPEYSTER, Portland,	resigned, 1898
1895	GEO. O. BALCH, Ashford,	still in office.
1895	GEO. P. CRANE, Woodbury,	" "
1897	LEVERETT BRAINARD, Hartford,	resigned, 1898
1898	FRANCIS H. PARKER, Hartford,	still in office.
1897	GEORGE RICHARDSON, Bridgeport,	d. in office, 1898

Date of Commission.		Date of Retirement.
1899 JAMES N. STATES,	New Haven,	still in office.
1899 CHARLES E. BROWN,	Bridgeport,	1901
1899 CHARLES B. FRISBIE,	Cromwell,	still in office.
1900 HEZEKIAH L. READE,	Jewett City,	" "
1901 HENRY ATWATER,	Bridgeport,	resigned, 1901
1902 ZALMON GOODSSELL,	Bridgeport,	still in office.

RESIDENT TRUSTEES.

1877 ISAAC C. LEWIS,	Meriden,	died in office, 1894
1877 CHARLES L. UPHAM,	"	1891
1877 OWEN B. ARNOLD,	"	1891
1887 D. S. WILLIAMS,	"	1893
1891 SETH J. HALL,	"	1897
1891 C. H. S. DAVIS,	"	1897
1893 JOHN C. BYXBEE,	"	still in office.
1894 N. L. BRADLEY,	"	" "
1897 JOHN W. COE,	"	" "
1897 EUGENE A. HALL,	"	resigned, 1901
1901 IRVING L. HOLT,	"	still in office.

SUPERINTENDENTS

OF THE

CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.
1853 PHILEMON HOADLEY,	1855
1855 ROSWELL HAWLEY, M. D.	1895
1858 EDWARD W. HATCH, M. D., died, Feb. 7.	1874
1874 SAXTON B. LITTLE, Acting Supt., July 1,	1874
1874 EDWARD INGHAM, July 1,	1876
1876 S. B. COCKS, Dec. 1,	1877
1877 J. W. BROWN, Acting Supt., Apr. 23,	1878
1878 GEO. E. HOWE, Died in office, Nov. 23,	1893
1893 MRS. F. M. HOWE, Apr. 11,	1894
1894 REV. SAMUEL THATCHER, Mar. 3,	1896
1896 REV. GEO. L. COBURN, Dec. 14,	1897
1897 FRANK PERKIN, Acting Supt., July 25,	1898
1898 CHARLES M. WILLIAMS, Still in office.	

FORM OF INDENTURE

ADOPTED BY THE TRUSTEES.

To the Trustees of the Connecticut School for Boys.

I hereby request that the boy named

received as indentured, according to the law to the Connecticut School for Boys, at MERIDEN, and I hereby bind myself and agree to the following conditions, viz:

The price of board, education, training and clothing for said boy shall be at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per week, payable quarterly, in advance, and the said

is bound to remain in the Institution for the term of months, entitled to the same supervision, medical treatment, support and education, and subject to the same regulations, employment and restraint as all others inmates of said School.

(Signed)

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION

TO

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

We take the pleasure of informing you that your was this day duly received at this Institution, here to remain during his minority, or until otherwise discharged in accordance with the rules of this School. Any boy, by uniform good conduct, can reach his "Honor Grade" in one year from the time he enters the School. He is then given a probationary discharge to go to his home, where he will be permitted to remain as long as he does well. If his conduct in the school is not good, the time for his receiving his probationary discharge will be increased. For further information, it is proper to state that the Institution is not a prison, but a school for detention and reform, where the inmates receive such instruction and training as are best adapted to form and perpetuate a virtuous character, to establish habits of industry, and to advance them in those branches of knowledge which are taught in the Common Schools in the State. They are provided with a home in every way pleasant and comfortable, are furnished with steady employment, of a kind that will aid them in earning an honest living after they leave the School. They have appropriate seasons for recreation and play, are well fed and clothed, and, when sick, have the best of care and medical attendance. They attend school regularly six days of the week, are taught by efficient and experienced teachers, and on Sunday enjoy the privileges of the Sunday School and regular Chapel service, over which our regular Chaplain presides. The Catholic boys of the School receive one

hour of instruction each Sunday from the Sisters of Mercy.

In order to accomplish the wise ends for which this Institution was established, to wit: the reformation of boys intrusted to its care, it will be necessary for them to remain in the School for a sufficient length of time to receive such training and discipline as will serve to reform their evil ways, and to establish in them correct moral principles and habits of industry.

Applications for the discharge of boys from the Institution are frequently made in a short time after their commitment, but of course these applications are not entertained. Experience has taught the management that the best interests of the School are promoted by treating the boys alike, and by requiring all to procure their "Honor Badge" before leaving the School. If there is a deviation from the rule in a *single* case, every other boy has the *right* to ask for the same deviation in *his* case, and the Institution would lose its reformatory character.

Parents, guardians and other near friends are permitted to visit the boys on the first Wednesday of each month, at which time no pains will be spared in giving all information sought for in relation to the standing of any boy in the School.

The boys are permitted to write to their friends once a month, and the friends are allowed to write to the boys at their pleasure. In case of the serious illness of any boy, his friends will at once be advised of his condition.

GENERAL STATUTES.

RELATING TO THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

MERIDEN.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened.

G. S. 1888. § 3622, AS AMENDED 1893.—The land, buildings and appurtenances belonging to the State in Meriden shall be and remain a place for a school for the use of the State, by the name of the Connecticut School for Boys.

G. S. 1888. § 3623.—Its government shall be vested in a board of twelve trustees, to be appointed by the Senate: one from each county, and four from the vicinity of the institution. During the regular session of the General Assembly of 1889, the Senate shall appoint six of said trustees, of whom three shall hold office for four years from the first day of July, 1889, and three for three years from the first day of July, 1890. During the regular session of the General Assembly of 1891, and biennially thereafter, the Senate shall appoint six trustees, who shall hold office for four years from the first day of July following their appointment. The Governor may fill any vacancy which occurs during the recess of the General Assembly, until its next regular session.

G. S. 1888 § 3624, AS AMENDED 1897.—The board of trustees shall manage the interests of said school according to law; adopt rules for its management and the maintenance of strict discipline therein; provide instruction in religion, morality, and useful knowledge, and in some regular course of labor for the inmates; bind them out, discharge, or remand them; shall appoint a superintendent, not of their number, and other officers, whom they may remove for cause; prescribe their duties and compensation; adjust and certify all claims and accounts against said school; appoint as treas-

over a member of said board, who shall give a bond to the State in such sum, not less than five thousand dollars, as the trustees shall require, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, and who shall pay all claims against said school after the same have been properly certified; and said board shall annually report under oath to the governor the condition and rules of the school.

G. S. 1888. § 3625.—The trustees shall not borrow money for the use of the school, upon the credit of the State, nor make any expenditures thereon, beyond appropriations previously made by the General Assembly, except from funds on hand.

G. S. 1888. § 3626, AS AMENDED 1897.—The superintendent shall reside at the school, have the charge and custody of the inmates and property, keep account of all receipts and expenditures of the school, and of all such property and accounts in such manner as the trustees may require; hold all books and papers open to their inspection; and before he enters upon the duties of his office, give a bond to the State in such sum, not less than five thousand dollars, as the trustees shall require, conditioned that he shall faithfully account for all property received by him as superintendent and faithfully perform all the duties incumbent on him as such.

G. S. 1888. § 3627.—The superintendent shall render his account of all receipts and expenses of said school on the thirty-first day of March in each year, to the Comptroller, the same having been first examined and adjusted by the trustees, and the balance on hand shall be the property of the State and such part thereof as the Comptroller may direct shall be paid into the treasury.

G. S. 1888. § 3628.—When any boy under the age of sixteen years shall be convicted of any crime or misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, the court or justice of the peace, as the case may be, may commit him to the Reform School, to remain until he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, unless sooner discharged by the board of trustees. And the judges of the criminal and police courts of the State, and justices of the peace, shall have power to commit to the Reform School: first, any boy under sixteen years of age, who may be liable to punishment by imprisonment under any existing law of the

State; or any law that may be enacted and in force in the State; second, any boy under sixteen years of age with the consent of his parent or guardian, against whom any charges of committing any crime or misdemeanor shall have been made, the punishment of which, on conviction, would be confinement in jail or prison; third, any boy under sixteen years of age who is destitute of a suitable home and adequate means of obtaining an honest living, or who is in danger of being brought up, or is brought up, to lead an idle or vicious life; fourth, any boy under sixteen years of age, who is incorrigible, or habitually disregards the commands of his father or mother, or guardian, who leads a vagrant life, or resorts to immoral places or practices, or neglects or refuses to perform labor suitable to his years and condition, or to attend school.

G. S. 1888. § 3629.—Every boy sent to the Reform School shall remain until he is twenty-one years of age, unless sooner discharged or bound as an apprentice; but no boy shall be retained after the superintendent shall have reported him fully reformed.

G. S. 1888. § 3630.—When there shall be as large a number of boys in said school as can be properly accommodated, it shall be the duty of the president of the board of trustees to give notice to the criminal and police courts of the fact; whereupon no boys shall be sent to the school by the said courts, until notice shall be given them, by the president of the board, that more can be received.

G. S. 1888. § 3631.—The trustees shall have full power to place any boy committed to said school during minority at such employment, and cause him to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge, as may be suitable to his years and capacity; and they may, with the consent of any such boy, or his parent, or guardian, bind him out as an apprentice during his minority, or for a shorter period, to learn a trade, or to other employment, as in their judgment will tend to his future benefit; and the president of the board shall, for such purpose, have power to execute and deliver, on behalf of the said board, indenture of apprenticeship for any such boy; and such indentures shall have the same force and effect as indenture of apprenticeship executed by his legal guardian, and shall be filed with the records in the office of

the Reform School.

G. S. 1888. § 3632.—In case any boy so apprenticed shall prove untrustworthy and unreformed, the trustees may, at their discretion, receive such boy into the Reform School, to be held in the same manner as before his said apprenticeship, and may thereupon cancel the indenture of such boy. And if, in the opinion of the trustees, any boy apprenticed by them shall have an unsuitable home, or if the person to whom such boy is indentured shall become unfit or incapable to properly raise or take care of him, the trustees may at their discretion return such boy to the school.

G. S. 1888. § 3633.—When a boy is dismissed from the school, to his parents, or to otherwise care for himself (except by indenture, as in the preceding section), he shall be dismissed on probation merely, and the board of trustees shall have power to send for and return him to the school when, in the opinion of a majority of the members of said board, the best interests of the boy will be promoted by such return.

G. S. 1888. § 3634.—When any boy sentenced or committed to said school by any court or justice of the peace shall have improved in knowledge and behavior sufficient, in the opinion of the trustees of said school, to qualify him for useful employment elsewhere, they shall as soon as possible place him in a suitable home, with relatives or others, and cause him to be further instructed, and regularly employed in some trade or useful occupation, suited to his age and capacity, until he becomes twenty-one years of age.

G. S. 1888. § 3635.—The trustees of said school shall have and exercise full control of the persons and earnings of boys so placed out during their minority, and shall, at least once during every period of six months, obtain by authorized visitation or inspection, definite and reliable information concerning their general deportment and progress in the occupations they are pursuing, and in general shall exercise in their behalf the care and supervision of guardians. The number and general condition of boys so placed out and cared for shall be embraced in the annual report of the trustees of the school.

G. S. 1888. § 3636.—Every person who shall entice or attempt to entice away from said school, any boy legally com-

mitted to the same, or shall knowingly harbor, conceal or aid in harboring or concealing any boy who shall have escaped from said school, shall be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, which fine shall be paid to the treasurer of the board of trustees; and every sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, or officer of local police, and any officer or employe of said school is authorized and directed to arrest any boy, when in his power so to do, who shall have escaped from said school, and return him thereto.

G. S. 1888. §3637, AS AMENDED 1893.—The Superintendent of said school shall present to the Comptroller monthly a bill at the rate of three dollars a week for the support of each boy committed to said school, which if allowed by the Comptroller, shall be paid from the state treasury.

G. S. 1888. § 3676.—Equal privileges shall be granted to clergymen of all religious denominations to impart religious instruction to the inmates * * * * of the Connecticut School for Boys, and every opportunity be allowed such clergymen to give to the inmates belonging to their respective denominations such religious and moral instruction as said clergymen may desire, and the Trustees of said Institution shall prescribe reasonable times and places, not inconsistent with the proper management of said Institution, when and where such instruction may be given, and such instruction shall be open to all who may choose to attend.

Public Acts, 1899. Chapter 25.

The salary of the treasurer of the Connecticut School for Boys shall be two hundred dollars per year, to be paid from the general funds of the school.

Public Acts, 1899. Chapter 124.

SECTION 1. The governor shall appoint biennially, beginning in the year 1899, an agent of the Connecticut School for Boys, who shall hold office for the term of two years from the first day of July in the year of his appointment.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the agent, under the direction and supervision of the board of trustees of said school, to secure suitable homes and employment for boys released from said school on probation; to investigate the condition and ability of parents and relations, who petition for the release of boys confined in the school; to furnish suitable homes and employment to the boys whose release is

sought; and to obtain by personal visitation and investigation, at least once in every six months during their minority, reliable information concerning the conduct of boys released on probation, the occupation they are pursuing, and the suitability of the homes in which they are living. The agent shall also perform such duties and assist in such work at the school, under the direction of the superintendent, as the trustees may deem necessary and advisable, to give him a personal acquaintance with the boys therein confined.

SEC. 3. Said agent shall immediately make a detailed written report to the superintendent of all his visitations and said superintendent shall keep the same on file and lay it before the executive committee of the board of trustees at its regular meetings. The agent, whenever he finds that the conduct or home surroundings of any boy released on parole are unsatisfactory, shall recommend to the trustees of the school the return of the boy to the school or his removal to a more suitable home. He shall also make, annually, a general report of the number and condition of all boys placed out from the school, which report shall be published with the annual report of the trustees.

SEC. 4. The salary of the agent shall be twelve hundred dollars per year, and his traveling and other expenses incurred in the performance of his official duties; provided that his traveling and other expenses so incurred shall not exceed the sum of eight hundred dollars per annum. The expense account of said agent, after having been approved by the treasurer of the school and audited by the comptroller, shall be paid by the treasurer of the state upon the order of the comptroller.

Public Acts, 1901. Chapter 56.

No boy under ten years of age shall hereafter be committed to the Connecticut School for Boys except upon conviction of an offense for which punishment is imprisonment in the state prison.

Public Acts, 1901. Chapter 57.

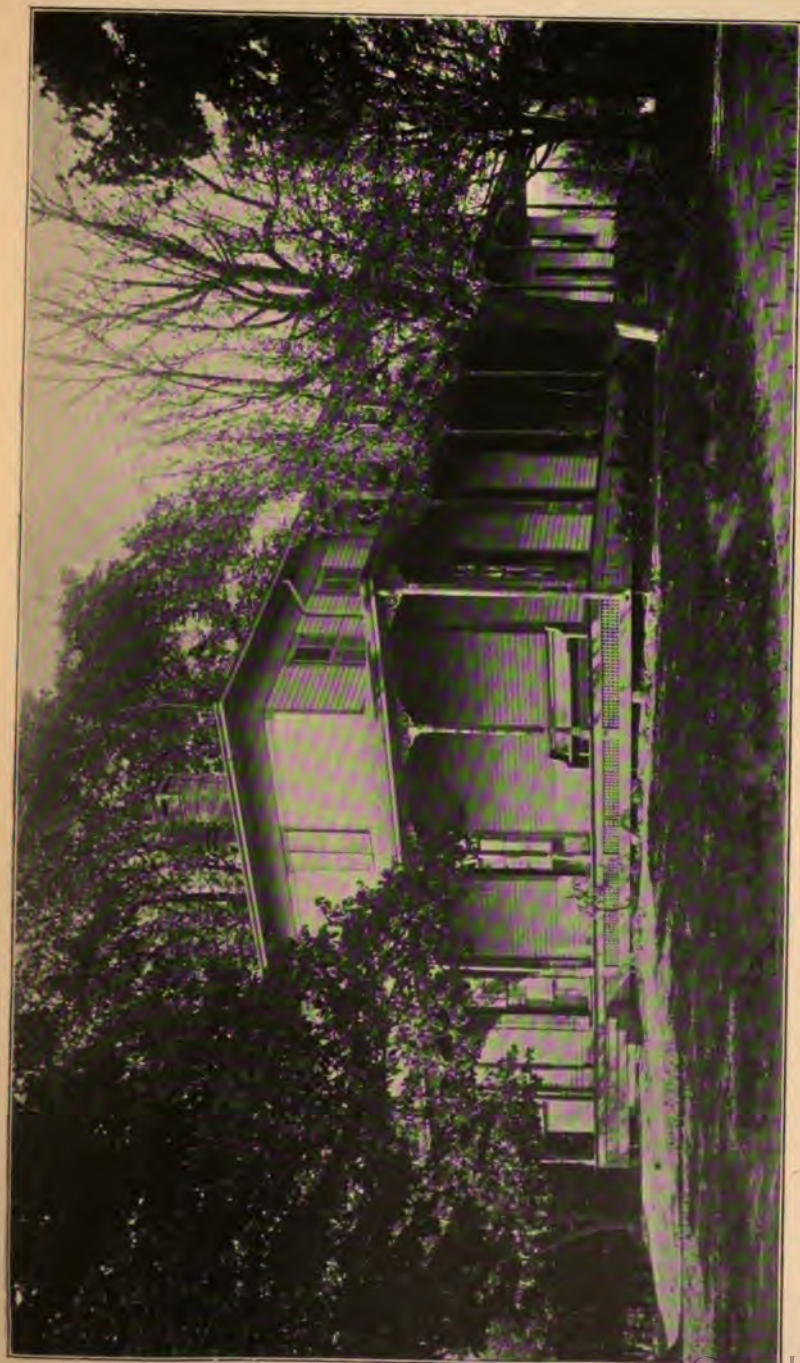
The Connecticut School for Boys may be used under the authority of the United States for the confinement of any boy over the age of ten years and under the age of sixteen years, convicted in the United States Courts for the district of Connecticut of any crime or misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, who shall be committed to said school until he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, unless sooner discharged by the board of trustees of said school; but the expense of supporting and confining any boy so committed shall be paid by the United States.



BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.



SUPERINTENDENT'S HOME AND OFFICE.

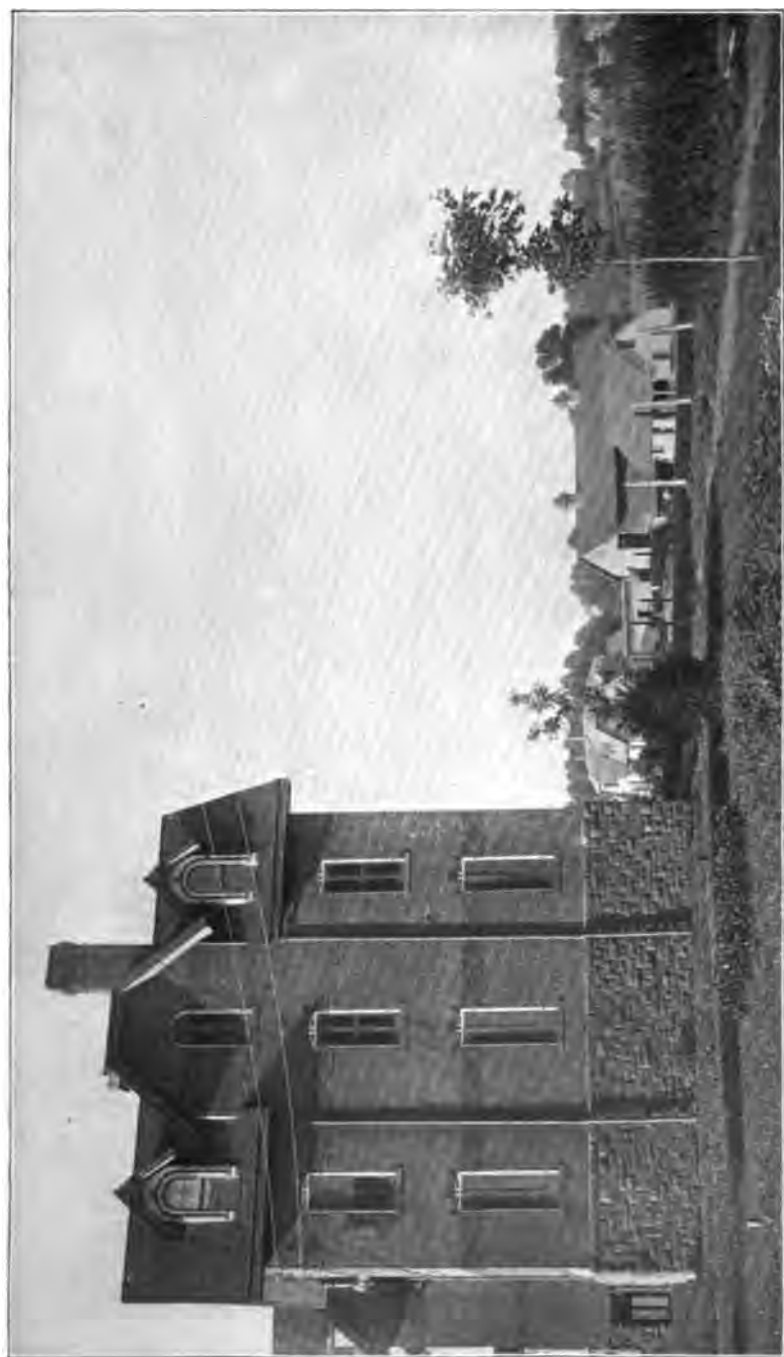


BROWNING HOME—FOR YOUNGEST GIRLS.



CHapel and School Building.

PRATT HOME. FESSENDEN HALL. SUPERINTENDENT'S HOME AND OFFICE.



RUSSELL HOME.

FARM BUILDINGS.

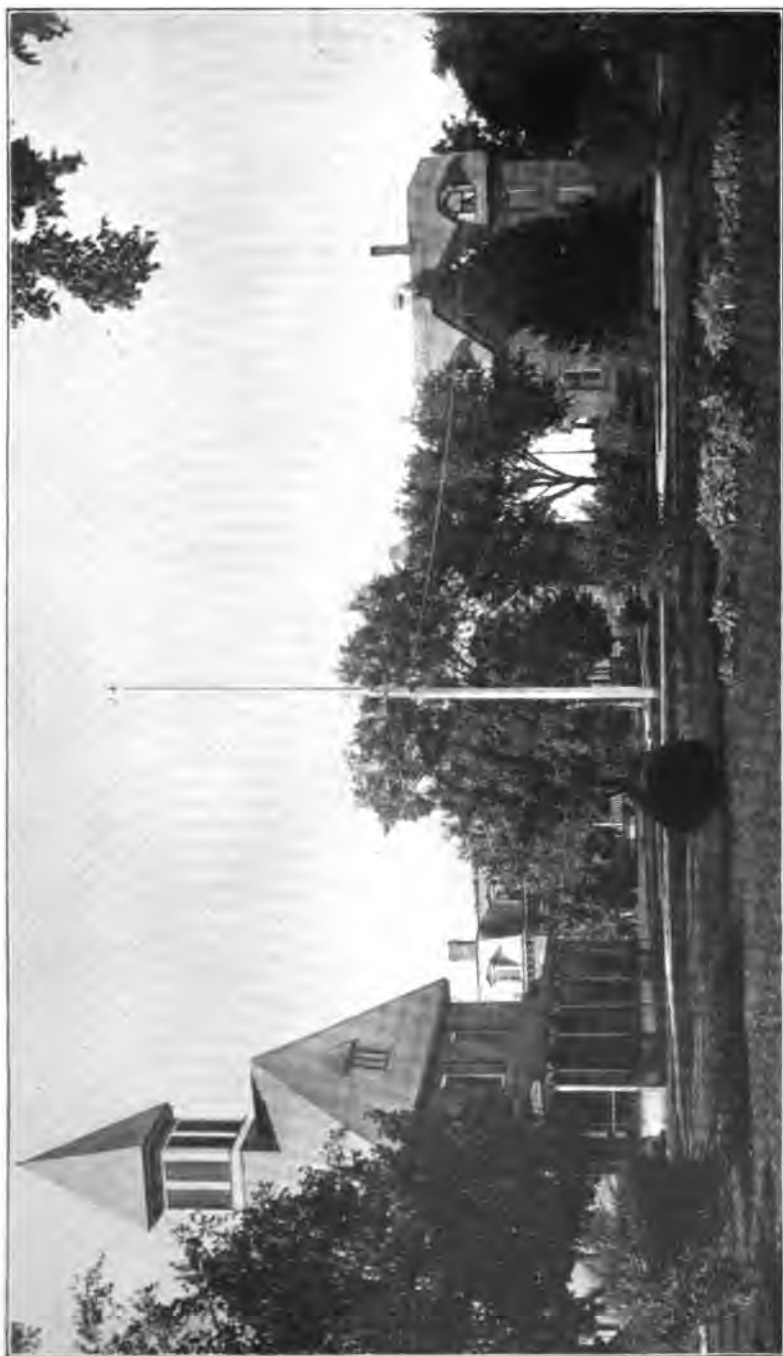


STREET HOME.

H. D. SMITH HOME.

GREENHOUSES.

FESSENDEN HALL AND COOKING SCHOOL.



FESSENDEN HALL,
AND COOKING SCHOOL.

SUPERINTENDENT'S HOME
AND OFFICE.

CHAPEL.

PRATT HOME.



HENRY D. SMITH HOME.

FESSENDEN HALL.



COOKING SCHOOL.



DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.

State of Connecticut

PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 21

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

TO

THE GOVERNOR

For the Two Years ended September 30, 1902

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
FELTON & KING, PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS
1902

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

* — — — — —, *President*, - - - - -
CLARENCE E. BACON, *Secretary and Treasurer*, - - - MIDDLETOWN.

STATE DIRECTORS (EX OFFICIO).

THE GOVERNOR, THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

DIRECTORS ELECTED

WHOSE TERM OF OFFICE EXPIRES RESPECTIVELY IN

1903.

EDWARD PAYNE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	MIDDLETOWN.
WILLIAM H. BURROWS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	MIDDLETOWN.
EDWARD V. RAYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	NEW HAVEN.
CHARLES L. ROCKWELL,	-	-	-	-	-	-	MERIDEN.

1904.

JOHN M. VAN VLECK,	-	-	-	-	-	-	MIDDLETOWN.
CLARENCE E. BACON,	-	-	-	-	-	-	MIDDLETOWN.
STEPHEN O. BOWEN,	-	-	-	-	-	-	EASTFORD.

1905.

MORRIS W. SEYMOUR,	-	-	-	-	-	-	BRIDGEPORT.
SAMUEL RUSSELL,	-	-	-	-	-	-	MIDDLETOWN.
CALVIN L. HARWOOD,	-	-	-	-	-	-	NORWICH.
HENRY S. ROBINSON,	-	-	-	-	-	-	HARTFORD.

* A successor to Lorrin A. Cooke, President, deceased, has not been elected.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JOHN M. VAN VLECK,	EDWARD PAYNE,
CLARENCE E. BACON,	SAMUEL RUSSELL,
WILLIAM H. BURROWS.	

VISITING COMMITTEE OF LADIES.

JANUARY AND JULY.

Mrs. WILLIAM N. RICE,	- - - - -	MIDDLETOWN.
Mrs. JAMES D. DEWELL,	- - - - -	NEW HAVEN.

FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

Mrs. ALBERT H. CHASE,	- - - - -	NORWICH.
Mrs. A. S. CHURCHILL,	- - - - -	NEW BRITAIN.

MARCH AND SEPTEMBER.

Mrs. M. WALL,	- - - - -	MIDDLETOWN.
Mrs. JAMES LAWTON,	- - - - -	MIDDLETOWN.

APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Mrs. E. K. HUBBARD,	- - - - -	MIDDLETOWN.
Miss MARY E. LYMAN,	- - - - -	MIDDLEFIELD.

MAY AND NOVEMBER.

Mrs. NELLIE DOUGLAS,	- - - - -	MIDDLETOWN.
Mrs. LYMAN S. CATLIN,	- - - - -	BRIDGEPORT.

JUNE AND DECEMBER.

Mrs. EDWIN STRONG,	- - - - -	HARTFORD.
Mrs. ARTHUR F. EGGLESTON,	- - - - -	HARTFORD.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

WILLIAM G. FAIRBANK, - - - - - *Superintendent.*
 MARGARET E. FAIRBANK, *Assistant Superintendent and Visiting Agent.*
 WILLIAM E. FAIRBANK, *General Assistant and Acting School Visitor.*
 CLARA B. FAIRBANK, - - - *Bookkeeper and Gymnasium Director.*

BROWNING HOME.

MRS. C. M. WILBUR, - - - - - *Matron.*
 MISS M. MANN, - - - - - *Assistant Matron.*

HENRY D. SMITH HOME.

MISS K. M. AYRES, - - - - - *Matron.*

STREET HOME.

MRS. E. F. DUPEE, - - - - - *Matron.*
 MISS M. A. SCOVILLE, - - - - - *Assistant Matron.*

ALLYN HOME.

MRS. L. B. TANSOM, - - - - - *Matron.*
 MISS V. P. WIGHTMAN, - - - - - *Assistant Matron.*

PRATT HOME.

MRS. M. I. PRICE, - - - - - *Matron.*
 MISS K. M. FITZGIBBONS, - - - - - *Assistant Matron.*

ROGERS HOME.

MRS. L. A. PRATT, - - - - - *Matron.*
 MISS V. L. PARKES, - - - - - *Assistant Matron.*

RUSSELL NO. 1 HOME.

MRS. C. L. BARTLETT, - - - - - *Matron.*

RUSSELL NO. 2 HOME.

MISS B. ROBINS, - - - - - *Matron.*
 MRS. A. G. MCINTYRE, - - - - - *Assistant Matron.*
 MRS. B. W. ESTEY, - - - - - *Housekeeper, Farm House.*
 - - - - - *Housekeeper, Office.*
 MISS L. S. RHODES, - - - - - *Assistant, Office.*

TEACHERS.

MISS R. E. DAY, - - - - - *First Grammar Department.*
 MISS M. M. ANTHONY, - - - - - *Second Grammar Department.*
 MISS H. F. HARRIS, - - - - - *Intermediate Department.*
 MISS M. JOYCE, - - - - - *First Primary Department.*
 MISS M. I. ANTHONY, - - - - - *Second Primary Department.*
 MISS F. G. WOODWARD, - - - - - *Third Primary Department.*
 MISS M. A. MCCARTHY, - - - - - *Russell No. 1 Department.*
 MISS H. E. HOOKER, - - - - - *Russell No. 2 Department.*
 MISS H. C. JACOBSON, - - - - - *Cooking Department.*
 MISS S. A. COLBY, - - - - - *Dressmaking Department.*
 J. C. FORD, - - - - - *Machinery and Repairs.*
 R. JONES, - - - - - *Watchman.*
 I. R. WOOD, - - - - - *Engineer.*
 C. A. BALDWIN, - - - - - *Assistant Engineer.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

B. W. ESTEY, - - - - - *Farmer.*

STATEMENT RESPECTING
—THE—
CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
—•••—

LOCATION.

Its location is at Middletown, on the line of the Connecticut Valley, the Air Line, and the Middletown branch of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad. Communications relating to it should be addressed to the Superintendent at the School.

PROPER SUBJECTS.

The proper subjects are not *merely* paupers, nor orphans, nor confirmed thieves, nor prostitutes, nor other criminals, but *viciously inclined girls between the ages of 8 and 16 years.*

The class includes:

1. The stubborn and unruly, who refuse to obey those who have the proper charge of them.
2. Truants, vagrants, and beggars.
3. Those found in circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality.
4. Those who have committed any offense punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, other than imprisonment for life.

The official report to the General Assembly, made in 1867, shows that there are from 300 to 500 in the State.

PECULIAR FEATURES.

1. It is *not a State institution, but a private charity*, incorporated and employed by the State for the custody, guardianship, discipline, and instruction of the afore-named girls. The State, as the common parent and guardian of the community, treats them as minors and wards.

The School was founded by private charity, and is under the control of a self-perpetuating Board of Directors, originally chosen by the donors to its funds, together with three *ex officio* State Officers.

For each girl committed to it by legal process, the State pays three dollars a week.

2. *Its design* is not that of a prison to which criminals are consigned for punishment, but that of a temporary place of custody and instruction. Its object is prevention and reformation, by giving to the children that special physical, mental, moral, social, and industrial training necessary to fit them for life, and which they cannot receive elsewhere, except in very rare cases. And *just so soon* as this is accomplished, and they can be placed in suitable circumstances elsewhere, their connection with the School ceases.

(See Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry to the General Assembly of 1867, and the Second Report of the School.)

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania gave the following decision at the December term, 1828, as the unanimous opinion of the Court in full, consisting of Chief Justice Gibson and four Assistant Judges:

"Per curiam. The House of Refuge is not a prison, but a school where reformation, and not punishment, is the end. It may, indeed, be used as a prison for juvenile convicts, who would else be committed to a common jail: and in respect to these, the constitutionality of the act which incorporated it stands clear of controversy. It is only in respect of the application of its discipline to subjects admitted on the order of a court, a magistrate, *or the managers of the Almshouse*, that a doubt is entertained. The object of the charity is reformation, by training its inmates to industry, imbuing their minds with principles of morality and religion, by furnishing them with the means to earn a living, and, above all, by separating them from the corrupting influence of improper associates. To this end, may not the natural parents, *when unequal to the task of education, or unworthy of it*, be superseded by the *parens patriæ*, or common guardians of the community?

"It is to be remembered that the public has a paramount interest in the virtue and knowledge of its members, and that of strict right the business of education belongs to it. The parents are ordinarily entrusted with it because it can seldom be put into better hands; but *when they are incompetent or corrupt*, what is there to prevent the public from withdrawing the facilities, held, as they obviously are, at its sufferance?

"As to an abridgement of indefeasible rights by confinement of the person, it is no more than what is borne to a greater or less extent in every school, and we know of no natural right to exemption from restraints which conduce to an

infant's welfare, nor is there a doubt of their application in this particular case. The infant has been snatched from a course which must have ended in confirmed depravity; *and not only is the restraint lawful, but it would be an act of extreme cruelty to release her from it.*"

A similar decision was made by the Supreme Court of Baltimore City in 1868, in which the decision of the Pennsylvania court is quoted and endorsed in full.

3. *The form of Committal* is by a civil rather than a criminal process. Parents, guardians, selectmen, grand jurors, or *any proper officers* of the town where the girl is found, may present a written complaint to a judge of probate, or of the criminal or police court of any city or borough *sitting in chambers*, or to any justice of the peace of the town where the girl is found, who must thereupon take cognizance and determine the case.

The form of Commitment reads: "To the guardianship and control of the institution till she is 21, unless sooner discharged according to law." Any two of the Directors may discharge a girl for sufficient reasons, or bind her to service, still retaining the right of control prescribed by law.

4. *The system of discipline and education* is specially adapted to the conditions and wants of the girls. It aims to be as nearly as possible that of a well-regulated Christian family. Its culture is physical, sanitary, educational, industrial, and truly Christian, but not sectarian.

5. *Its History.* It was incorporated in 1868, received its first inmates January, 1870, was formally opened the 30th of June following, and two Homes were occupied in October.

6. *Its present condition* is in the highest degree prosperous and encouraging. It has a beautifully located, well-cultivated and stocked farm, eight family houses, designed for two hundred and seventy-five inmates. It has a school building containing four rooms and a chapel hall, a Superintendent's and Farmer's house, one barn, and other valuable buildings. It has a full and well-organized board of teachers and officers. One hundred and thirty-eight different towns in the State have committed girls to its care. The discipline has generally proved salutary and successful.

Other particulars are given in the present and previous reports.

LIST OF DIRECTORS OF THE SCHOOL SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

T. M. Allyn,	Hartford,	Elected, 1868.	Died in office, 1882.
Charles Fabrique,	New Haven,	" 1868.	Died in office, 1889.
E. W. Hatch,	Meriden,	" 1868.	Died in office, 1874.
H. D. Smith,	Plantsville,	" 1868.	Died in office, 1899.
George Beach,	Hartford,	" 1868.	Retired in 1877.
T. K. Fessenden,	Farmington,	" 1868.	Retired in 1883.
James E. English,	New Haven,	" 1869.	Retired in 1884.
Samuel C. Hubbard,	Middletown,	" 1869.	Retired in 1878.
Samuel Babcock,	Middletown,	" 1869.	Retired in 1872.
Samuel Russell,	Middletown,	" 1872.	Retired in 1881.
O. Vincent Coffin,	Middletown,	" 1873.	Retired in 1874.
John M. Van Vleck,	Middletown,	" 1873.	Still in office.
Frederic Gardiner,	Middletown,	" 1874.	Retired in 1883.
Charles F. Browning,	Middletown,	" 1875.	Died in office, 1894.
E. K. Hunt,	Hartford,	" 1877.	Retired in 1884.
W. W. Wilcox,	Middletown,	" 1878.	Retired in 1884.
J. W. Alsop,	Middletown,	" 1881.	Died in office, 1891.
John C. Parsons,	Hartford,	" 1882.	Retired in 1884.
Clarence E. Bacon,	Middletown,	" 1883.	Still in office.
J. P. Barstow,	Norwich,	" 1883.	Died in office, 1893.
Lorrin A. Cooke,	Winsted,	" 1884.	Died in office, 1902.
A. C. Denison,	Middlefield,	" 1884.	Died in office, 1890.
Edward Payne,	Middletown,	" 1884.	Still in office.
Rodney Dennis,	Hartford,	" 1884.	Died in office, 1899.
S. E. Merwin,	New Haven,	" 1890.	Retired in 1894.
Morris W. Seymour,	Bridgeport,	" 1890.	Still in office.
Stephen O. Bowen,	Eastford,	" 1890.	Still in office.
Samuel Russell,	Middletown,	" 1891.	Still in office.
Loren A. Gallup,	Norwich,	" 1893.	Died in office, 1896.
Wm. H. Burrows,	Middletown,	" 1894.	Still in office.
Edward V. Raynolds,	New Haven,	" 1896.	Still in office.
Calvin L. Harwood,	Norwich,	" 1896.	Still in office.
Henry S. Robinson,	Hartford,	" 1899.	Still in office.
Charles L. Rockwell,	Meriden,	" 1899.	Still in office.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

James H. Bradford,	- - - - -	Appointed Sept. 3, 1869.
James H. Eastman (<i>pro tem.</i>),	- - - - -	" Sept. 2, 1873.
S. N. Rockwell,	- - - - -	" Mar. 4, 1874.
Mary E. Rockwell (<i>Assistant</i>),	- - - - -	" Mar. 4, 1874.
Charles H. Bond,	- - - - -	" Dec. 5, 1877.
Lydia M. Bond (<i>Assistant</i>),	- - - - -	" Dec. 5, 1877.
William G. Fairbank,	- - - - -	" Sept. 6, 1886.
Margaret E. Fairbank (<i>Assistant</i>),	- - - - -	" Sept. 6, 1886.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor of Connecticut:

The Directors of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls respectfully submit their Thirty-second and Thirty-third Annual Reports :

Number of girls in the School October 1, 1901,	-	-	-	260
Number received during the last two years,	-	-	-	176
Whole number under care during last two years,	-	-	-	436
Number placed out during last two years,	-	-	-	174
Present number, October 1, 1902,	-	-	-	262
Whole number received since opening of the School, January 1, 1870,	-	-	-	1,574
Whole number placed out, including girls who have been dismissed several times,	-	-	-	2,648
Number of towns from which girls are sent,	-	-	-	138

The conviction is gaining ground in public opinion that the safety of society for the future depends greatly upon the treatment and care which is given to the unfortunate and dependent children. This salutary principle, written in the laws of our Commonwealths, makes it a public duty to care for every homeless child, and for those in tender years whose surroundings are such as tend to produce vicious lives.

The home is the real school of virtue, and a good home and parentage are of inestimable value to children, training them along the lines of education, morality and religion. But when children are found in unfit homes or in no home at all, as too often is the case, even in this land of opportunity and plenty, society must then rescue such unfortunates, in self-defense, as a protection from vicious ignorance and idleness, — the certain combination that leads to crime and anarchy. The battle is on between the forces of evil and the influences of good. We cannot doubt the ultimate success of good over evil in this country, but every instrument for good, and every influence for the suppression of vice must be called into action. Years

ago, a few philanthropic souls in our State saw the need and felt the necessity of work being begun for the rescuing of unfortunate young girls. Individual benefactions were sought and given, and the foundations of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls as a private charity were laid, and now this institution has become one of the prominent and recognized agencies of the State for uplifting the homeless or unfortunate within its borders, and saving to society many useful and virtuous lives which probably otherwise would largely have contributed to the undesirable element of the community.

The institution was never better equipped for the work than it is at present, with ample land which produces good crops of vegetables and fruits, and pasturage and meadows yielding grass and hay for a herd of cows supplying pure milk and butter to the girls. Buildings comfortable and healthful, each managed as a family, and situated upon high ground, commanding most beautiful scenery.

The schools of the institution, under careful and efficient superintendence and taught by a selected corps of trained teachers, are of a standard fully equal to those of a like grade in the State at large. Besides, and in addition to a good common school education, there is given an industrial training which fits each girl for a good home maker. The moral and religious influences kept prominent in all the departments, are constantly working for the reformatory and spiritual good of the girls.

We express our renewed gratitude for the faithful and intelligent services rendered by the Superintendent to whom the School is so much under obligation. The Visiting Agent during another year has given her invaluable advice, loving influence and watchfulness to the girls.

We commend the enthusiastic devotion of the Acting School Visitor, and acknowledge the efficiency of his methods. The official reports of the officers deserve careful attention, and show the work accomplished and good attained during the past two years.

Again it becomes the painful duty of this Board to report the death of its President. Ex-Governor Lorrin A. Cooke, died August 12, 1902. He was elected a director in 1884 and made President of the Board in 1899, succeeding the Hon. Henry

D. Smith. When Mr. Smith died, we realized that the last of the founders of our institution had gone, and a loss sustained that seemed almost irreparable. Mr. Cooke from the first, manifested by his faithful attendance at our meetings and his earnest interest in all our deliberations, a sincere devotion to the noble work in which we were engaged. Although during his directorship here, the people made him Lieutenant-Governor and then Governor of the State, he never lost his active interest in the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, nor abandoned its service. We note the words of commendation coming from the officers of the School who were in a position to appreciate his excellent influence over the girls as he talked to them in chapel or in the schoolroom. As a Board, we esteem it a privilege to testify to those splendid qualities of heart and mind which he ever manifested and which combined to make him a genial associate, a devoted co-laborer, an efficient president.

JOHN M. VAN VLECK,
CLARENCE E. BACON,
EDWARD PAYNE,
MORRIS W. SEYMOUR,
STEPHEN O. BOWEN,
SAMUEL RUSSELL,
WILLIAM H. BURROWS,
EDWARD V. RAYNOLDS,
CALVIN L. HARWOOD,
HENRY S. ROBINSON,
CHARLES L. ROCKWELL.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Directors of the Connecticut

Industrial School for Girls:

GENTLEMEN:—I hereby respectfully submit my report for the year ending September 30, 1901.

The following tables include the statistics for the past twelve months and for the previous years of the School:

TABLE I.

NUMBER FROM THE BEGINNING.

Girls received since January 1, 1870,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,522
* Dismissed since January 1, 1870,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,565
* Of these were returned,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,303
Remaining out,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,262
Number in School October 1, 1901,	-	-	-	-	-	-	260

TABLE II.

NUMBER DURING PAST YEAR.

In School October 1, 1900,	-	-	-	-	-	-	260
Received during the year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
Whole number under care during year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	351
Placed out during the year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
Remaining October 1, 1901,	-	-	-	-	-	-	260

* These figures include girls who have been dismissed and returned several times.

TABLE III.

NUMBER RECEIVED EACH MONTH, INCLUDING BOTH COMMITMENTS AND RETURNS.

MONTH.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
October, 1900, - - - -	14	259	273
November, " - - - -	6	227	233
December, " - - - -	10	231	241
January, 1901, - - - -	10	226	236
February, " - - - -	5	197	202
March, " - - - -	7	204	211
April, " - - - -	8	202	210
May, " - - - -	9	197	206
June, " - - - -	6	229	235
July, " - - - -	10	257	267
August, " - - - -	5	244	249
September, " - - - -	1	267	268
Total, - - - -	91	2,740	2,831

TABLE IV.

TOWNS FROM WHICH GIRLS WERE COMMITTED.

TOWNS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Andover, - - - -	—	1	1
Avon, - - - -	—	1	1
Ansonia, - - - -	—	3	3
Barkhamsted, - - - -	—	6	6
Berlin, - - - -	—	7	7
Bethel, - - - -	—	6	6
Bozrah, - - - -	—	1	1
Beacon Falls, - - - -	—	1	1
Bloomfield, - - - -	—	1	1
Bolton, - - - -	—	1	1
Branford, - - - -	—	8	8
Bridgeport, - - - -	3	119	122
Bridgewater, - - - -	—	1	1
Bristol, - - - -	—	8	8
Brookfield, - - - -	—	1	1
Brooklyn, - - - -	—	6	6
Bethany, - - - -	—	4	4
Burlington, - - - -	—	5	5
Canaan, - - - -	—	1	1
Chatham, - - - -	—	6	6
Cheshire, - - - -	—	5	5
Chester, - - - -	—	1	1
Clinton, - - - -	—	3	3
Colchester, - - - -	—	9	9
Cornwall, - - - -	1	4	5
Coventry, - - - -	—	1	1
Cromwell, - - - -	—	2	2
Danbury, - - - -	—	18	18
Darien, - - - -	—	2	2
Derby, - - - -	—	14	14
Carried forward, - - - -	4	246	250

TABLE IV.—(Continued).

TOWNS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Brought forward, - - -	4	246	250
Durham, - - - - -	—	3	3
Easton, - - - - -	—	4	4
Eastford, - - - - -	I	6	7
East Hartford, - - - - -	—	3	3
East Haven, - - - - -	—	7	7
East Haddam, - - - - -	—	3	3
East Lyme, - - - - -	—	I	I
East Windsor, - - - - -	—	2	2
Enfield, - - - - -	—	7	7
Essex, - - - - -	—	6	6
Fairfield, - - - - -	—	3	3
Farmington, - - - - -	—	9	9
Glastonbury, - - - - -	—	8	8
Granby, - - - - -	—	3	3
Greenwich, - - - - -	—	7	7
Griswold, - - - - -	I	3	4
Groton, - - - - -	—	3	3
Guilford, - - - - -	—	3	3
Haddam, - - - - -	I	8	9
Hamden, - - - - -	—	2	2
Hampton, - - - - -	I	—	I
Hartford, - - - - -	8	219	227
Harwinton, - - - - -	—	2	2
Hebron, - - - - -	—	2	2
Huntington, - - - - -	—	12	12
Kent, - - - - -	—	4	4
Killingly, - - - - -	—	16	16
Killingworth, - - - - -	—	2	2
Ledyard, - - - - -	—	I	I
Litchfield, - - - - -	—	3	3
Lyme, - - - - -	—	5	5
Manchester, - - - - -	—	4	4
Meriden, - - - - -	—	37	37
Middlebury, - - - - -	—	2	2
Middlefield, - - - - -	—	I	I
Middletown, - - - - -	—	27	27
Milford, - - - - -	—	3	3
Monroe, - - - - -	—	3	3
Montville, - - - - -	—	7	7
Naugatuck, - - - - -	—	3	3
New Britain, - - - - -	—	28	28
New Haven, - - - - -	II	333	344
New Canaan, - - - - -	—	3	3
New London, - - - - -	—	24	24
New Milford, - - - - -	—	6	6
New Hartford, - - - - -	—	5	5
Newtown, - - - - -	I	8	9
Norfolk, - - - - -	—	4	4
North Haven, - - - - -	—	6	6
North Stonington, - - - - -	—	3	3
Newington, - - - - -	—	2	2
Norwalk, - - - - -	2	30	32
Carried forward, - - -	30	1,142	1,172

TABLE IV.—(Continued).

TOWNS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Brought forward, - - -	30	1,142	1,172
Norwich, - - - - -	2	41	43
New Fairfield, - - - -	—	2	2
Old Lyme, - - - - -	—	3	3
Old Saybrook, - - - -	—	3	3
Orange, - - - - -	—	6	6
Oxford, - - - - -	—	7	7
Plainfield, - - - - -	—	3	3
Plymouth, - - - - -	—	5	5
Portland, - - - - -	—	1	1
Pomfret, - - - - -	—	4	4
Plainville, - - - - -	—	3	3
Preston, - - - - -	—	4	4
Putnam, - - - - -	1	9	10
Redding, - - - - -	—	1	1
Ridgefield, - - - - -	—	7	7
Salisbury, - - - - -	—	4	4
Saybrook, - - - - -	1	6	7
Seymour, - - - - -	—	3	3
Sharon, - - - - -	—	7	7
Sherman, - - - - -	—	2	2
Simsbury, - - - - -	—	4	4
Southbury, - - - - -	—	4	4
Southington, - - - -	1	15	16
Stafford, - - - - -	—	6	6
Stamford, - - - - -	—	21	21
Stonington, - - - - -	—	12	12
Stratford, - - - - -	—	12	12
Sterling, - - - - -	—	1	1
Suffield, - - - - -	1	—	1
Thomaston, - - - - -	—	2	2
Thompson, - - - - -	—	6	6
Torrington, - - - - -	1	3	4
Trumbull, - - - - -	—	2	2
Tolland, - - - - -	—	2	2
Vernon, - - - - -	—	14	14
Wallingford, - - - - -	—	9	9
Washington, - - - - -	—	3	3
Waterbury, - - - - -	4	38	42
Watertown, - - - - -	1	3	4
Westbrook, - - - - -	—	1	1
Waterford, - - - - -	—	1	1
West Hartford, - - - -	—	1	1
Weston, - - - - -	—	3	3
Westport, - - - - -	—	2	2
Wethersfield, - - - -	—	5	5
Wilton, - - - - -	—	1	1
Winchester, - - - - -	1	7	8
Windham, - - - - -	—	11	11
Windsor, - - - - -	1	2	3
Windsor Locks, - - - -	—	6	6
Woodbury, - - - - -	1	14	15
Woodstock, - - - - -	1	1	2
Claremont, N. H., - - -	—	1	1
Total, - - - - -	46	1,476	1,522

TABLE V.

AGES OF GIRLS COMMITTED.

AGES.					Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven	years,	-	-	-	—	2	2
Eight	"	-	-	-	1	66	67
Nine	"	-	-	-	1	69	70
Ten	"	-	-	-	2	78	80
Eleven	"	-	-	-	2	127	129
Twelve	"	-	-	-	7	170	177
Thirteen	"	-	-	-	7	230	237
Fourteen	"	-	-	-	9	315	324
Fifteen	"	-	-	-	17	410	427
Sixteen	"	-	-	-	—	3	3
Seventeen	"	-	-	-	—	2	2
Eighteen	"	-	-	-	—	1	1
Unknown,	-	-	-	-	—	3	3
Total, - - - - -					46	1,476	1,522

TABLE VI.

NATIVITY OF GIRLS COMMITTED.

	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Austria, - - - - -	—	3	3
Australia, - - - - -	—	1	1
California, - - - - -	—	1	1
Canada, - - - - -	—	12	12
Connecticut, - - - - -	28	1,061	1,089
Delaware, - - - - -	—	1	1
Denmark, - - - - -	—	1	1
District of Columbia, - - - - -	—	8	8
England, - - - - -	—	20	20
France, - - - - -	—	1	1
Georgia, - - - - -	—	1	1
Germany, - - - - -	1	16	17
Hungary, - - - - -	1	1	2
Illinois, - - - - -	1	1	2
India, - - - - -	—	1	1
Iowa, - - - - -	—	2	2
Ireland, - - - - -	1	33	34
Italy, - - - - -	1	11	12
Kentucky, - - - - -	1	—	1
Labrador, - - - - -	—	1	1
Louisiana, - - - - -	—	2	2
Maine, - - - - -	—	4	4
Massachusetts, - - - - -	3	50	53
Maryland, - - - - -	—	6	6
Michigan, - - - - -	—	1	1
Missouri, - - - - -	—	1	1
New Hampshire, - - - - -	1	6	7
Carried forward, - - - - -	38	1,246	1,284

TABLE VI.—(Continued).

	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Brought forward, - - -	38	1,246	1,284
New York, - - - - -	3	103	106
New Jersey, - - - - -	1	11	12
North Carolina, - - - - -	—	6	6
Nova Scotia, - - - - -	—	1	1
Ohio, - - - - -	—	3	3
Pennsylvania, - - - - -	—	15	15
Rhode Island, - - - - -	—	15	15
Russia, - - - - -	—	3	3
Russia Poland, - - - - -	—	2	2
Scotland, - - - - -	—	10	10
South Carolina, - - - - -	—	2	2
Sweden, - - - - -	1	4	5
Switzerland, - - - - -	—	2	2
Tennessee, - - - - -	—	2	2
Vermont, - - - - -	—	5	5
Virginia, - - - - -	—	15	15
Wisconsin, - - - - -	—	2	2
West Indies, - - - - -	—	1	1
Unknown, - - - - -	3	28	31
Total, - - - - -	46	1,476	1,522

TABLE VII.

PARENTAGE OF GIRLS COMMITTED.

PARENTS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
American, white, - - -	18	613	631
American, colored, - - -	8	204	212
American and French, - - -	—	6	6
American and English, - - -	—	13	13
American and German, - - -	1	16	17
American and Irish, - - -	1	58	59
American and Indian, - - -	—	1	1
American and Italian, - - -	—	1	1
American and Scotch, - - -	—	2	2
American and Swiss, - - -	—	1	1
American and Canadian, - - -	—	1	1
Austrian, - - - - -	—	2	2
Australian, - - - - -	—	1	1
Danish, - - - - -	—	1	1
English, - - - - -	1	41	42
English and Irish, - - -	—	13	13
English and German, - - -	—	3	3
English and Scotch, - - -	—	2	2
French, - - - - -	2	10	12
French Canadian, - - -	2	16	18
French and German, - - -	—	1	1
Carried forward, - - -	33	1,006	1,039

TABLE VII.—(Continued).

PARENTS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Brought forward, - - -	33	1,006	1,039
French and Indian, - - -	—	1	1
German, - - - - -	2	68	70
German and Irish, - - -	—	3	3
German and Spanish, - - -	—	1	1
German and Swiss, - - -	—	1	1
Greek, - - - - -	—	1	1
Hungarian, - - - - -	1	1	2
Irish, - - - - -	3	298	301
Irish and Canadian, - - -	—	1	1
Italian, - - - - -	2	15	17
Jew, - - - - -	—	7	7
Norwegian, - - - - -	—	2	2
Portuguese, - - - - -	—	1	1
Russian Pole, - - - - -	1	3	4
Scotch, - - - - -	—	16	16
Scotch and Irish, - - - -	—	5	5
Scotch and Canadian, - - -	—	1	1
Scotch and French, - - - -	—	1	1
Swede, - - - - -	1	7	8
Swiss, - - - - -	—	3	3
Unknown, - - - - -	3	34	37
Total, - - - - -	46	1,476	1,522

TABLE VIII.

NUMBER DISMISSED EACH MONTH.

MONTH.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
October, 1900, - - - -	9	233	242
November, " - - - - -	4	198	202
December, " - - - - -	6	156	162
January, 1901, - - - -	9	160	169
February, " - - - - -	3	132	135
March, " - - - - -	8	240	248
April, " - - - - -	8	220	228
May, " - - - - -	8	208	216
June, " - - - - -	12	190	202
July, " - - - - -	5	221	226
August, " - - - - -	8	258	266
September, " - - - - -	11	258	269
Total, - - - - -	91	2,474	2,565

TABLE IX.

CAUSE OF DISMISSAL.

CAUSE.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Expiration of minority, - -	13	95	108
Placed out in families, - -	39	1,610	1,649
Placed out with relatives, - -	33	586	619
Found unfit subjects, - -	1	41	42
Ordered to new trial, - -	2	16	18
Escaped, - -	—	5	5
Escaped and returned, - -	1	12	12
Death, - -	—	30	30
Placed in hospital, - -	3	64	67
Remain as assistants, - -	—	15	15
Total, - - - -	91	2,474	2,565

TIME TABLE.

From April 15th to October 15th, kitchen girls rise at	5:00 o'clock A. M.
Rising bell, - - - - -	5:30 " "
Officers' and girls' breakfast, - - - - -	6:00 " "
Prayers, - - - - -	6:25 " "
Sweeping, hall work, making beds, etc., - - - - -	6:40 " "
Work (all departments), - - - - -	7:00 " "
Recess, - - - - -	9:15 " "
Work, - - - - -	9:30 " "
Recess, - - - - -	11:45 " "
Dinner, - - - - -	12:00 " M.
Recess, - - - - -	12:30 " P. M.
Dressing bell, - - - - -	1:00 " "
Line for school, - - - - -	1:15 " "
Recess, - - - - -	3:20 " "
School closes, - - - - -	5:40 " "
Recess, - - - - -	5:40 " "
Supper, - - - - -	6:00 " "
Recess, - - - - -	6:25 " "
Pass to chapel for prayers, - - - - -	7:00 " "

From October 15 to April 15th, the bell for rising and breakfast will ring a half hour later than the above.

ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURES

FROM OCTOBER 1ST, 1900, TO OCTOBER 1ST, 1901.

Salaries and wages, - - - - -	\$12,996 77
Furniture and fixtures, - - - - -	1,186 15
Fuel and lights, - - - - -	5,719 15
Dry goods and clothing, - - - - -	3,468 78
Books, stationery and postage, - - - - -	912 66
Provisions and groceries, - - - - -	5,686 31
Fish and meat, - - - - -	2,688 57
Flour and meal, - - - - -	1,007 83
Farm and garden, - - - - -	4,756 91
Construction and repairs, - - - - -	3,699 11
Drugs and medicines, - - - - -	639 12
Miscellaneous, - - - - -	2,360 45
	\$45,121 81
Cash on hand October 1st, 1900, - - - - -	1 48
	\$45,120 33
Cash on hand October 1st, 1901, - - - - -	3 60
	\$45,123 93
Order of last year paid by Treasurer, No. 903, - - - - -	20 13
	\$45,144 06

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., November 15, 1901.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of William G. Fairbank, Superintendent of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, compared the same with the vouchers therefor, and found them correct.

The balance in the hands of said Superintendent after payment of September bills was three dollars and sixty cents (\$3.60).

WALTER A. RILEY,	}	<i>Auditors of</i>
JAMES P. BREE,		<i>Public Accounts.</i>

DONATIONS.

October, 1900.—Mrs. A. M. Bristol, Plainville, lot of magazines.

L. R. Hazen, city, lot of magazines.

December, 1900.—Dale D. Butler, city, 60 pounds of candy.

J. H. Bunce, city, 23 work baskets, 16 bottles of perfumery, 14 baskets with bottles of perfume, 5 dozen handkerchiefs, 8 photograph frames, 12 salt bottles, 25 pin trays, 1 pin cushion, 2 bon bon trays, 1 match safe, 2 jewel cases, 3 china ornaments.

Mrs. Geo. Spencer, Deep River, lot of pictures and mottoes.

L. R. Hazen, city, 1 dozen games.

R. A. Chapman, city, box of holly for Christmas decorations.

Mrs. E. K. Hubbard, city, \$25.

Stoddard, Gilbert & Co., New Haven, \$10.

Clark, Chapin & Bushnell, New York City, \$10.

L. O. & E. S. Davis, city, \$5.

Geo. A. Coles, city, \$5.

Mrs. A. F. Eggleston, Hartford, \$5.

Mrs. Geo. Everet, Boston, Mass., \$2.

January, 1901.—North Congregational Sunday School, city, lot of papers, "Well Spring."

February, 1901.—Society of the D. A. R., city, lot of papers and magazines.

March, 1901.—Mrs. Copeland, city, lot of papers and magazines.

J. Peters Pelton, city, lot of papers and magazines.

April, 1901.—L. R. Hazen, city, lot of papers and magazines.

May, 1901.—Bicycle Club, Deep River, lot of papers and magazines.

July, 1901.—Mrs. Geo. Spencer, Deep River, lot of books and papers.

August, 1901.—Sunshine Society, Hartford, barrel of papers and books.

Edward Payne, city, lot of papers.

L. R. Hazen, city, lot of papers.

September, 1901.—L. R. Hazen, city, lot of papers.

FARM REPORT.

Farm Products Furnished to the School from October 1, 1900,
to October 1, 1901.

Apples, - - - - -	241 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	- - -	\$301 88
Apples (crab), - - - - -	55 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels,	- - -	36 24
Beets, - - - - -	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	- - -	13 50
Beans (shell), - - - - -	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	- - -	13 13
Beans (string), - - - - -	15 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels,	- - -	15 25
Butter, - - - - -	2,269 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds,	- - -	567 38
Blackberries, - - - - -	220 quarts, - - - - -	- - -	22 00
Cherries, - - - - -	40 quarts, - - - - -	- - -	3 20
Corn (sweet), - - - - -	2,802 ears, - - - - -	- - -	28 02
Corn fodder, - - - - -	200 tons, - - - - -	- - -	800 00
Cabbages, - - - - -	9,200 heads, - - - - -	- - -	460 00
Currants, - - - - -	176 quarts, - - - - -	- - -	17 60
Cucumbers, - - - - -	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	- - -	13 50
Celery, - - - - -	728 bunches, - - - - -	- - -	60 67
Eggs, - - - - -	800 dozen, - - - - -	- - -	144 00
Gooseberries, - - - - -	13 quarts, - - - - -	- - -	1 30
Grapes, - - - - -	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	- - -	34 00
Green fodder, - - - - -	83 tons, - - - - -	- - -	249 00
Hay, - - - - -	62 tons, - - - - -	- - -	1,178 00
Lettuce, - - - - -	150 dozen heads, - - - - -	- - -	45 00
Melons (musk), - - - - -	25 bushels, - - - - -	- - -	50 00
Melons (water), - - - - -	1,400 - - - - -	- - -	210 00
Milk, - - - - -	58,002 quarts, - - - - -	- - -	2,320 08
Onions, - - - - -	372 bunches, - - - - -	- - -	9 30
Potatoes, - - - - -	238 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	- - -	214 65
Peas, - - - - -	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	- - -	20 50
Pears, - - - - -	28 bushels, - - - - -	- - -	28 00
Pie plant, - - - - -	1,341 pounds, - - - - -	- - -	40 23
Plums, - - - - -	40 bushels, - - - - -	- - -	90 00
Peppers, - - - - -	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels,	- - -	6 15
Peaches, - - - - -	39 bushels, - - - - -	- - -	58 50

Quinces, - - - - -	3½ bushels, - - -	\$8 75
Raspberries, - - - - -	4 quarts, - - -	40
Radishes, - - - - -	30½ bunches, - - -	1 25
Rye (cured dry), - - - - -	12½ tons, - - -	162 50
Squashes (summer), - - - - -	106 dozen, - - -	25 44
Squashes (winter), - - - - -	4½ tons, - - -	90 00
Turnips, - - - - -	42 bushels, - - -	6 30
Tomatoes, - - - - -	100 bushels, - - -	60 00
Ice, - - - - -	375 tons, - - -	1,125 00

Meat Consumed.

Pork, - - - - -	6,434 pounds, - - -	579 06
Poultry, - - - - -	823 pounds, - - -	148 14

The Live Stock Consists of:

6 Horses, - - - - -	- - - - -	\$900 00
18 Cows, - - - - -	- - - - -	1,080 00
13 Hogs, - - - - -	- - - - -	260 00
43 Shoats, - - - - -	- - - - -	384 00
135 Hens, - - - - -	- - - - -	81 00
404 Chickens, - - - - -	- - - - -	303 00

TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

RECEIPTS.

Balance September 30, 1900,	-	-	-	-	-	\$39 77
From State for support of girls,	-	-	-	-	-	44,613 46
From sundry sources,	-	-	-	-	-	725 35
						\$45,378 58

EXPENDITURES.

Paid orders of Executive Committee,	-	-	-	-	-	\$45,144 06
Balance September 30, 1901,	-	-	-	-	-	\$234 52

Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE E. BACON, *Treasurer.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., November 15, 1901.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of Clarence E. Bacon, Treasurer of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1901, exclusive of the special appropriation granted by the General Assembly of 1901, compared said accounts with the vouchers therefor, and found them correct.

The balance in the hands of the Treasurer, after the payment of the September bills, was two hundred thirty-four dollars and fifty-two cents (\$234.52), the same being on deposit with the First National Bank of Middletown, Conn.

WALTER A. RILEY,	}	<i>Auditors of</i> <i>Public Accounts.</i>
JAMES P. BREE,		

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Directors of the Connecticut

Industrial School for Girls:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to present my report for the year ending September 30, 1902.

The following tables include the statistics for the past twelve months and for the previous years of the School:

TABLE I.

NUMBER FROM THE BEGINNING.

Girls received since January 1, 1870,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,574
* Dismissed since January 1, 1870,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,648
* Of these were returned,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,336
Remaining out,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,312
Number in School October 1, 1902,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	262

TABLE II.

NUMBER DURING PAST YEAR.

In School October 1, 1901,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260
Received during the year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
Whole number under care during year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	345
Placed out during the year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83
Remaining October 1, 1902,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	262

* These figures include girls who have been dismissed and returned several times.

TABLE III.

NUMBER RECEIVED EACH MONTH, INCLUDING BOTH COMMITMENTS AND RETURNS.

MONTH.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
October, 1901, - - - -	12	273	285
November, " - - - -	4	233	237
December, " - - - -	12	241	253
January, 1902, - - - -	11	236	247
February, " - - - -	6	202	208
March, " - - - -	6	211	217
April, " - - - -	4	210	214
May, " - - - -	6	206	212
June, " - - - -	6	235	241
July, " - - - -	9	267	276
August, " - - - -	5	249	254
September, " - - - -	4	268	272
Total, - - - -	85	2,831	2,916

TABLE IV.

TOWNS FROM WHICH GIRLS WERE COMMITTED.

TOWNS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Andover, - - - -	—	1	1
Avon, - - - -	—	1	1
Ansonia, - - - -	—	3	3
Barkhamsted, - - - -	—	6	6
Berlin, - - - -	—	7	7
Bethel, - - - -	—	6	6
Bozrah, - - - -	—	1	1
Beacon Falls, - - - -	—	1	1
Bloomfield, - - - -	—	1	1
Bolton, - - - -	—	1	1
Branford, - - - -	—	8	8
Bridgeport, - - - -	4	122	126
Bridgewater, - - - -	—	1	1
Bristol, - - - -	—	8	8
Brookfield, - - - -	—	1	1
Brooklyn, - - - -	—	6	6
Bethany, - - - -	—	4	4
Hurlington, - - - -	1	5	6
Canaan, - - - -	—	1	1
Chatham, - - - -	—	6	6
Cheshire, - - - -	—	5	5
Chester, - - - -	—	1	1
Clinton, - - - -	—	3	3
Colchester, - - - -	—	9	9
Cornwall, - - - -	—	5	5
Coventry, - - - -	—	1	1
Cromwell, - - - -	—	2	2
Danbury, - - - -	1	18	19
Darien, - - - -	—	2	2
Derby, - - - -	—	14	14
Durham, - - - -	—	3	3
Carried forward, - - -	6	253	259

TABLE IV.—(Continued).

TOWNS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Brought forward, - - -	6	253	259
Easton, - - - - -	—	4	4
Eastford, - - - - -	—	7	7
East Hartford, - - - - -	—	3	3
East Haven, - - - - -	—	7	7
East Haddam, - - - - -	—	3	3
East Lyme, - - - - -	—	1	1
East Windsor, - - - - -	—	2	2
Enfield, - - - - -	—	7	7
Essex, - - - - -	1	6	7
Fairfield, - - - - -	—	3	3
Farmington, - - - - -	—	9	9
Glastonbury, - - - - -	—	8	8
Granby, - - - - -	—	3	3
Greenwich, - - - - -	—	7	7
Griswold, - - - - -	—	4	4
Groton, - - - - -	—	3	3
Guilford, - - - - -	—	3	3
Haddam, - - - - -	—	9	9
Hamden, - - - - -	1	2	3
Hampton, - - - - -	—	1	1
Hartford, - - - - -	3	227	230
Harwinton, - - - - -	—	2	2
Hebron, - - - - -	—	2	2
Huntington, - - - - -	—	12	12
Kent, - - - - -	1	4	5
Killingly, - - - - -	—	16	16
Killingworth, - - - - -	—	2	2
Ledyard, - - - - -	—	1	1
Litchfield, - - - - -	—	3	3
Lyme, - - - - -	—	5	5
Manchester, - - - - -	—	4	4
Meriden, - - - - -	1	37	38
Middlebury, - - - - -	—	2	2
Middlefield, - - - - -	—	1	1
Middletown, - - - - -	2	27	29
Milford, - - - - -	—	3	3
Monroe, - - - - -	—	3	3
Montville, - - - - -	—	7	7
Naugatuck, - - - - -	—	3	3
New Britain, - - - - -	—	28	28
New Haven, - - - - -	16	344	360
New Canaan, - - - - -	—	3	3
New London, - - - - -	1	24	25
New Milford, - - - - -	—	6	6
New Hartford, - - - - -	—	5	5
Newington, - - - - -	—	2	2
Newtown, - - - - -	—	9	9
New Fairfield, - - - - -	1	2	3
Norfolk, - - - - -	—	4	4
North Canaan, - - - - -	1	—	1
North Haven, - - - - -	—	6	6
North Stonington, - - - - -	—	3	3
Norwalk, - - - - -	1	32	33
Norwich, - - - - -	3	43	46
Carried forward, - - -	38	1,217	1,255

TABLE IV.—(Continued).

TOWNS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Brought forward, - - -	38	1,217	1,255
Old Lyme, - - - - -	—	3	3
Old Saybrook, - - - -	—	3	3
Orange, - - - - -	—	6	6
Oxford, - - - - -	—	7	7
Plainfield, - - - - -	—	3	3
Plymouth, - - - - -	—	5	5
Portland, - - - - -	—	1	1
Pomfret, - - - - -	—	4	4
Plainville, - - - - -	—	3	3
Preston, - - - - -	—	4	4
Putnam, - - - - -	1	10	11
Redding, - - - - -	1	1	2
Ridgefield, - - - - -	—	7	7
Roxbury, - - - - -	1	—	1
Salisbury, - - - - -	—	4	4
Saybrook, - - - - -	—	7	7
Seymour, - - - - -	—	3	3
Sharon, - - - - -	1	7	8
Sherman, - - - - -	—	2	2
Simsbury, - - - - -	—	4	4
Southbury, - - - - -	—	4	4
Southington, - - - - -	2	16	18
Stafford, - - - - -	—	6	6
Stamford, - - - - -	—	21	21
Sterling, - - - - -	—	1	1
Stonington, - - - - -	3	12	15
Stratford, - - - - -	—	12	12
Suffield, - - - - -	1	1	2
Thomaston, - - - - -	—	2	2
Thompson, - - - - -	—	6	6
Torrington, - - - - -	—	4	4
Trumbull, - - - - -	—	2	2
Tolland, - - - - -	—	2	2
Vernon, - - - - -	—	14	14
Wallingford, - - - - -	—	9	9
Washington, - - - - -	—	3	3
Waterbury, - - - - -	1	42	43
Watertown, - - - - -	—	4	4
Westbrook, - - - - -	—	1	1
Waterford, - - - - -	—	1	1
Warehouse Point, - - -	1	—	1
West Hartford, - - - -	—	1	1
Weston, - - - - -	—	3	3
Westport, - - - - -	—	2	2
Wethersfield, - - - - -	—	5	5
Wilton, - - - - -	—	1	1
Winchester, - - - - -	—	8	8
Windham, - - - - -	—	11	11
Windsor, - - - - -	—	3	3
Windsor Locks, - - - -	—	6	6
Woodbury, - - - - -	—	15	15
Woodstock, - - - - -	2	2	4
Claremont, N. H., - - -	—	1	1
Total, - - - - -	52	1,522	1,574

TABLE V.

AGES OF GIRLS COMMITTED.

AGES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years, - - - - -	—	2	2
Eight " - - - - -	—	67	67
Nine " - - - - -	2	70	72
Ten " - - - - -	1	80	81
Eleven " - - - - -	2	129	131
Twelve " - - - - -	5	177	182
Thirteen " - - - - -	10	237	247
Fourteen " - - - - -	14	324	338
Fifteen " - - - - -	18	427	445
Sixteen " - - - - -	—	3	3
Seventeen " - - - - -	—	2	2
Eighteen " - - - - -	—	1	1
Unknown, - - - - -	—	3	3
Total, - - - - -	52	1,522	1,574

TABLE VI.

NATIVITY OF GIRLS COMMITTED.

	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Austria, - - - - -	—	3	3
Australia, - - - - -	—	1	1
California, - - - - -	—	1	1
Canada, - - - - -	—	12	12
Connecticut, - - - - -	35	1,089	1,124
Delaware, - - - - -	—	1	1
Denmark, - - - - -	—	1	1
District of Columbia, - - - - -	—	8	8
England, - - - - -	—	20	20
France, - - - - -	—	1	1
Georgia, - - - - -	—	1	1
Germany, - - - - -	1	17	18
Hungary, - - - - -	—	2	2
Illinois, - - - - -	—	2	2
India, - - - - -	—	1	1
Iowa, - - - - -	—	2	2
Ireland, - - - - -	—	34	34
Italy, - - - - -	1	12	13
Kentucky, - - - - -	—	1	1
Labrador, - - - - -	—	1	1
Louisiana, - - - - -	—	2	2
Maine, - - - - -	—	4	4
Massachusetts, - - - - -	3	53	56
Maryland, - - - - -	—	6	6
Michigan, - - - - -	—	1	1
Missouri, - - - - -	—	1	1
New Hampshire, - - - - -	—	7	7
Carried forward, - - - - -	40	1,284	1,324

TABLE VI.—(Continued).

	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Brought forward, - - -	40	1,284	1,324
New York, - - - - -	6	106	112
New Jersey, - - - - -	—	12	12
North Carolina, - - - - -	—	6	6
Nova Scotia, - - - - -	—	1	1
Ohio, - - - - -	—	3	3
Pennsylvania, - - - - -	1	15	16
Rhode Island, - - - - -	1	15	16
Russia, - - - - -	—	3	3
Russia Poland, - - - - -	—	2	2
Scotland, - - - - -	—	10	10
South Carolina, - - - - -	—	2	2
Sweden, - - - - -	—	5	5
Switzerland, - - - - -	—	2	2
Tennessee, - - - - -	—	2	2
Vermont, - - - - -	—	5	5
Virginia, - - - - -	—	15	15
Wisconsin, - - - - -	—	2	2
West Indies, - - - - -	—	1	1
Unknown, - - - - -	4	31	35
Total, - - - - -	52	1,522	1,574

TABLE VII.

PARENTAGE OF GIRLS COMMITTED.

PARENTS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
American, white, - - -	22	631	653
American, colored, - - -	10	212	222
American and French, - - -	—	6	6
American and English, - - -	—	13	13
American and German, - - -	—	17	17
American and Irish, - - -	—	59	59
American and Indian, - - -	—	1	1
American and Italian, - - -	—	1	1
American and Scotch, - - -	—	2	2
American and Swiss, - - -	—	1	1
American and Canadian, - - -	—	1	1
Austrian, - - - - -	—	2	2
Australian, - - - - -	—	1	1
Danish, - - - - -	—	1	1
English, - - - - -	1	42	43
English and Irish, - - -	—	13	13
English and German, - - -	—	3	3
English and Scotch, - - -	—	2	2
French, - - - - -	—	12	12
French Canadian, - - -	—	18	18
French and German, - - -	1	1	2
Carried forward, - - -	34	1,039	1,073

TABLE VII.—(Continued).

PARENTS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Brought forward, - - -	34	1,039	1,073
French and Indian, - - -	—	1	1
German, - - -	—	70	70
German and Irish, - - -	—	3	3
German and Spanish, - - -	—	1	1
German and Swiss, - - -	—	1	1
Greek, - - -	—	1	1
Hungarian, - - -	—	2	2
Irish, - - -	10	301	311
Irish and Canadian, - - -	—	1	1
Italian, - - -	1	17	18
Jew, - - -	2	7	9
Norwegian, - - -	—	2	2
Portuguese, - - -	—	1	1
Russian Pole, - - -	1	4	5
Scotch, - - -	—	16	16
Scotch and Irish, - - -	1	5	6
Scotch and Canadian, - - -	—	1	1
Scotch and French, - - -	—	1	1
Swede, - - -	1	8	9
Swiss, - - -	—	3	3
Unknown, - - -	2	37	39
Total, - - -	52	1,522	1,574

TABLE VIII.

NUMBER DISMISSED EACH MONTH.

MONTH.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
October, 1901, - - -	11	242	253
November, " - - -	5	202	207
December, " - - -	4	162	166
January, 1902, - - -	7	169	176
February, " - - -	2	135	137
March, " - - -	3	248	251
April, " - - -	11	228	239
May, " - - -	5	216	221
June, " - - -	4	202	206
July, " - - -	9	226	235
August, " - - -	11	266	277
September, " - - -	11	269	280
Total, - - -	83	2,565	2,648

TABLE IX.

CAUSE OF DISMISSAL.

CAUSE.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Expiration of minority, - -	5	108	113
Placed out in families, - -	22	1,649	1,671
Placed out with relatives, - -	46	619	665
Found unfit subjects, - - -	—	42	42
Ordered to new trial, - - -	1	18	19
Escaped, - - - - -	—	5	5
Escaped and returned, - - -	—	12	12
Death, - - - - -	1	30	31
Placed in hospital, - - -	5	67	72
Remain as assistants, - - -	3	15	18
Total, - - - - -	83	2,565	2,648

TIME TABLE.

From April 15th to October 15th, kitchen girls rise at	5:00 o'clock A. M.
Rising bell, - - - - -	5:30 " "
Officers' and girls' breakfast, - - - - -	6:00 " "
Prayers, - - - - -	6:25 " "
Sweeping, hall work, making beds, etc., - - - - -	6:40 " "
Work (all departments), - - - - -	7:00 " "
Recess, - - - - -	9:15 " "
Work, - - - - -	9:30 " "
Recess, - - - - -	11:45 " "
Dinner, - - - - -	12:00 " M.
Recess, - - - - -	12:30 " P. M.
Dressing bell, - - - - -	1:00 " "
Line for school, - - - - -	1:15 " "
Recess, - - - - -	3:20 " "
School closes, - - - - -	5:40 " "
Recess, - - - - -	5:40 " "
Supper, - - - - -	6:00 " "
Recess, - - - - -	6:25 " "
Pass to chapel for prayers, - - - - -	7:00 " "

From October 15 to April 15th, the bell for rising and breakfast will ring a half hour later than the above.

ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURES

FROM OCTOBER 1ST, 1901, TO OCTOBER 1ST, 1902.

Salaries and wages, - - - - -	\$11,371 94
Furniture and fixtures, - - - - -	722 64
Fuel and lights, - - - - -	5,638 01
Dry goods and clothing, - - - - -	3,024 79
Books, stationery and postage, - - - - -	633 26
Provisions and groceries, - - - - -	6,154 78
Fish and meat, - - - - -	2,007 92
Flour and meal, - - - - -	1,509 97
Farm and garden, - - - - -	4,682 79
Construction and repairs, - - - - -	3,122 27
Drugs and medicines, - - - - -	439 60
Miscellaneous, - - - - -	2,096 76
	\$41,404 73
Cash on hand October 1st, 1901, - - - - -	3 60
	\$41,401 13
Cash on hand October 1st, 1902, - - - - -	23
	\$41,401 36

NOTE.—The foregoing report covers a period of eleven months. Previous reports have shown the balance as of September 30, after the September bills had been paid by money from the State subsequent to said date. This change is made in accordance with the suggestion of the State Auditors.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION.

The Legislature of 1901 gave to the School a special appropriation of \$3,000 for enlarging steam subway and laying walks.

EXPENDITURES.	
For steam subway and walks, - - - - -	\$3,000 00

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., December 17, 1902.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of William G. Fairbank, Superintendent of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902, compared the same with the vouchers, and found them correct.

The balance remaining in the hands of the Superintendent on said before-mentioned date, was twenty-three cents (\$0.23).

WALTER A. RILEY, } *Auditors of*
JAMES P. BREE, } *Public Accounts.*

The sanitary condition and general health of the School, for the two years ending Sept. 30, 1902, has been excellent except for a time during last winter when severe colds were quite prevalent.

The usual routine of work, both in the industrial departments and in the schools, has continued the same as in years past. No important changes have been made, save that a school in expert laundry work has been established. The object of this school is to give a more thorough training in this branch of general housework, than is possible to be had in the several laundries connected with the different Homes.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The subway for our steam mains, for the construction of which a special appropriation was made by the last Legislature, is completed. It is a most important improvement and in the interests of economy.

The cement walks contemplated by the same appropriation have also been laid. These are not only a source of great comfort to all in passing from one Home to another, and to the several departments of school and labor, but will, we believe, prevent much sickness occasioned by wetting the feet.

Grading has been done upon the grounds bordering on the street leading to the city. A hedge of California privet has been set next the sidewalk. The latter has also been much improved. Many trees and shrubs have been placed in our grounds which add much to their beauty.

I refer you to the Visiting Agent's report for information concerning the girls who have left the School during the past two years, and for the details of our placing-out department. Also to the Acting School Visitor's report for data relating to the work done, and the results attained in our schools.

Concerning the general order and discipline of the School, I am happy to say it was never easier or of a higher order. It is our aim and ambition to constantly improve on old methods, and develop, so far as thought, study, and experience may enable us, the most efficient means of attaining the consent of the will, and the sympathies of the heart, on the part of the scholars to wholesome and correct rules of living, and develop, quicken and strengthen, desires for a noble and true life. The

importance of study and work in this direction, far transcends all other study and work to be accomplished in such schools as ours; as results attained in this direction are the basic foundations from which evolve all other desirable attainments.

Evening devotional exercises are held in Fessenden Hall when the weather and circumstances permit. Otherwise they are conducted in each Home separately. We consider these evening meetings, when the Superintendent meets his whole charge, with the officers in attendance, and has familiar and practical talks with them, to be of prime importance in establishing and confirming the public sentiment and moral and religious tone of the School.

Our Sabbath schools continue to be interesting and profitable occasions. The public services on the Sabbath have been gratuitously conducted by the pastors of the city and vicinity; the professors and students of Wesleyan University, and Berkeley Divinity School. To such we extend sincere thanks.

The twelfth of last August, Ex-Governor Lorrin A. Cooke left us for the home above. He had been a member of our Board of Directors since 1884, and the President of the same since the death of President Henry D. Smith of Plantsville. In the death of Mr. Cooke, the State loses one of its most honored and beloved citizens, and the School, a wise, efficient and sincere friend. The nobility of his manhood, the strict integrity of his character, the Christian spirit that actuated him in all the affairs of life, commanded the respect of all who knew him, and endeared him to a large circle of friends. We miss his genial presence, his wise and timely counsel, but the inspiration of his life, as we knew him, is a rich legacy of blessing that will ever be ours.

Most heartily would I commend the faithful and efficient labors of those associated with me in the conduct of the School.

Gentlemen of the Board, please accept my sincere thanks for your valuable counsel and continued support, which have made duty a pleasure, and so signally contributed to the success of our work.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. FAIRBANK,

Superintendent.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., October 1, 1902.

Girls' Reformatories and Their Inherent Characteristics.

[The following paper was presented at the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, held in Washington, D. C., May 9-15, 1901.]

In the United States the history of reformatories for girls extends over a period of but forty-six years, as the first such institution was established at Lancaster, Massachusetts, in the year 1855.

This school was organized on the family plan, beginning, as I believe, with three separate homes, capable of receiving thirty girls each, with a matron at the head of each home, but all under the supervision of a male superintendent. During recent years a female superintendent has been in charge.

It is an interesting fact, that the first institution to which the late Queen of England gave her name and support, was a reformatory for girls, which was established under the title of Victoria Asylum, by Miss Murray, first maid-of-honor to the Queen.

Since 1855, the time when the school at Lancaster was instituted, girls' reformatories have been established very generally throughout the Union, save in a few Southern States. Some of these have been organized in connection with the boys' reformatories, each occupying separate departments in the same building; some in separate buildings, but on the same grounds, under one management. Others have been established as separate institutions, under separate management. The latter plan is now generally accepted as the better one, when reformatories for boys or girls are to be created, viz.: that of placing them in different localities, as entirely distinct institutions.

We recognize the efficient work that is being accomplished in different reformatories, organized under each of these plans. All are saving a large percentage of those committed to their care, to lives of virtue and usefulness. Each has its merits and under expert management and control, each can but accomplish good. But expert management is not always secured, and then, under the first conditions, where both sexes are received in one building, there would be greater liability of undesirable complications. The mutual advantages that would exist, where

both sexes are received in separate buildings, properly located on the same grounds, all under one management, are most apparent, and the objections are more visionary, than real. I speak from experience, having had charge of a school for some twelve years, where both sexes were received, in separate buildings, on the same grounds. But the relative positions of the buildings, were by no means ideal. First a site should be secured, having the requisite natural advantages. Then the buildings should be so located, that the schools could be as distinctly separate one from the other, as though they were a hundred miles apart. This is entirely possible. These suggestions are made for the consideration of those who have not, as yet, provided institutions for both sexes. A mere pronouncement against such a plan, on simply theoretical lines, or by those who have had experience with schools of one sex only, should have little weight, as conclusive argument against it; while the advantages, from a pecuniary point of view, are certainly so apparent as not to need statement in this presence.

As a rule, it is true, that girls' reformatories have not thus far received the marked consideration, or the pecuniary aid, that has been extended to reformatories for boys. They seem to have been considered by the public mind, of secondary importance, receiving secondary attention and aid. Do not understand me as exercising a spirit of censorious criticism, but rather as stating a fact, that is simply a matter of record in the history of juvenile reformatories, which is being more and more recognized, as the work of saving the unfortunate and delinquent classes advances. Almost without exception, reformatories for boys had been established in the different states, long before an effort was made to so care for the unfortunate, erring, homeless girls.

It is natural for man to be selfish in some things, and this is a case in hand. From time immemorial, if a boy is born into a family, the advent is heralded with glad acclaim for 'joy that a man is born into the world.' Where any are cared for, he must receive such care first, last and always. For him to receive all needed attention is right. You cannot do too much for him, if what is done, be done wisely and intelligently. But what of the girls, for whom we are less solicitous, who receive practically the second thought? And yet the girls, by and by,

as mothers, are to make and educate the heart of the nation. Is there any such disparity between the numbers of unfortunate, erring girls, who need our best thought and care, and the boys who need the same, as exists between the numbers of each sex actually cared for in our reform and industrial schools in any state?

The philanthropic mind is slowly but surely awakening to the mistake that has been made, and this awakening is a grand prophecy of the ever increasing care that is to be exercised in wisely providing for the unfortunate and delinquent class of both sexes, but especially for the girls.

It is not because I am, and have been for many years in charge of a girls' reformatory, that I thus plead their cause, for my first work was with delinquent boys, for twenty-three years.

There are reformatories for girls, as well as for boys established on the congregate plan, that are doing excellent work, yet it is generally conceded that the cottage, or family plan, is the more desirable, as it affords better opportunities to classify those received, according to their age, mental attainments, or evil tendencies; and also for the reason, that the number brought together in a single home, being much smaller, it more nearly resembles the true, or natural home; where far more individual care and instruction can be given. In the United States, the usual number received in a single home, varies from twenty-five to forty. Some receiving even a larger number. While a great and good work is being accomplished with such numbers, it is a very grave question to my mind, whether in these later days, we have improved on the plan adopted by the Philanthropic Society of London, who in 1788 placed vicious and vagrant children in families of twelve each, in modest cottages, devoid of costly ornamentation. In these several cottages was placed a gardener, a tailor and a shoemaker with their wives, and the whole group was in the charge of a general superintendent; or the plan of a Wichern in Germany, who in 1833 began his great work, and gathered in single cottages, families of twelve each; or of a Demetz in France, who in 1839 established his wonderful school for juvenile delinquents, on the family plan, fifteen boys being received in each home, of whom

it is said, nearly all had committed criminal acts. Notwithstanding, during a period of forty years, it is recorded that ninety-five per cent. were saved to themselves and to society.

A little later we find that Holland boasted of one of the model reformatories of Europe, where vagrant and vicious children were received in families of fifteen each, and the most extraordinary success was attained, as, "not more than two per cent., according to the best evidence, ever became criminals." This, we can but believe, was the true family plan, and the only item of material expense that need be greater in families with numbers so small, would be the salaries paid to a necessarily increased number of instructors. But this would be money well expended, as far more individual advice, sympathy and instruction could be given, and hence a larger number saved to good citizenship.

I call attention to this plan of placing not more than twelve to fifteen children in a single home, not that it would be feasible to incur the expense of change in schools, or reformatories already established, where homes have been provided to accommodate larger numbers, but that, where new reformatories for girls or boys are to be established, careful thought may be given to the question. Would not every purpose for which such homes are created, be better subserved, in homes where not more than twelve to fifteen children are received?

Concerning the question that industries should be taught in our reformatories for girls, the Congress held in Stockholm in 1878 is quoted as saying: "The girls ought to receive in these establishments an education which shall prepare them above all, for the care and management of a household." No wiser words could have been spoken, and to this end, while in the busy routine of our home life, a good general education can be given, by a judicious changing of the girls from one department to another. It is desirable, however, to supplement the knowledge thus gained, by training schools conducted by experts, in the several departments of housewifery. These should consist of at least, a cooking school, a dressmaking department, a special school in laundry work, without machinery, and some practical lessons in nursing. Training should also be given in physical culture and music, in social etiquette and general accomplishments. The art of making home attractive, by simple,

inexpensive ornamentation, tasteful arrangement, and the cultivation of flowers, should receive careful attention. A part of recreation time can be agreeably spent in acquiring a knowledge of fancy work. We do not recommend educating our girls for placing them in offices, shops, mills, stores and like places. It may be said, that as in our reformatories for boys, very many trades are taught, in like manner our girls should be taught telegraphy, type-writing, stenography, etc. While we do not depreciate an education in these directions, we do not recommend such to be taught, until a thorough knowledge of all that pertains to good housekeeping and home making is acquired. If we do, we shall make the mistake that many parents in affluent circumstances have made, and in after years so much regretted. Our boys either choose for themselves, or by advice, make selection of a given trade, to the acquiring a knowledge of which, their time while in the school is devoted. One aim, to become proficient in that particular calling. This is as it should be, for to become a "jack at all trades, is to be good at none." But in our schools for girls, every girl should be taught first of all, the art of housekeeping, home making. I repeat it, and emphasize it. How much more than this we can do well, in the average time our girls are with us, those capable of judging, may tell. In acquiring this knowledge, our girls should become fairly proficient in general housework, cooking, laundry work, dressmaking, and acquire some knowledge of nursing. They will also be able to use a sewing machine intelligently. Add to this a good common school education, with additional studies if time permits, and we have given our girls an equipment for life, fully equal to that given any individual boy in the trades teaching schools. Our girls are thus fitted to go from our schools, as helpers in some good family, or home, the best and safest place for them. They are also fitted to become good home makers, wives, mothers, or to go out as cooks, laundresses, dressmakers, seamstresses, bookkeepers, and teachers, if you so will it. They may also acquire a knowledge of the culture of small fruits, vegetables and flowers. Should a greenhouse, or poultry plant be added, as is being done in some schools, further advantages could be given.

Among the many problems that are receiving our earnest attention, our careful study, is the one that relates to the discipline that should be had in our reformatories for girls, and how

it may be secured. The first and last thought should ever be, our discipline must be reformatory. And that discipline, control, or restraint, which has the most of this element in it, is most desirable. It is our work to establish, or reestablish moral harmony in the soul. Hope is a more potent agent for good, than fear; reward, than punishment. As our girls develop in character, we must labor to impress them with the fact, that they are largely in control of their own destiny. Self-interest must be awakened. They must early learn the lesson, that personal interest is best subserved by personal effort. Such awakened interest will enforce a higher order of discipline, when any degree of severity of punishment, would fail. In the words of another, "Brute force may make good prisoners, moral training alone will make good citizens. To the latter of these ends, the living soul must be won, to the former the inert body." Military discipline, good in its place, trains persons to act together; a true reformatory discipline, to act separately. Virtue was never the product of force. By force we may repress individual character, and establish a machine-like discipline. In developing character, we must instil right principles, that will find expression in individual action. Do not misunderstand me. I would emphasize the words of another, "Unsuitable indulgence is as pernicious as unsuitable severity. Stern, and oftentimes severe training is necessary for reformation, but it must be benevolent in order to give birth to virtue."

We must studiously avoid all unnecessary humiliation, or degradation, in our administration of discipline, or punishment. In subduing we must not crush, and irritation should be avoided. If we would accomplish the greatest change for good in our girls, we must obtain the consent of their wills. If we would have them imbibe right principles, receive our instruction, we must secure the consent of their wills to our teachings, that they may choose what we choose for them. Without this sympathy, this agreement of choice between the officers of our schools, and the girls, little permanent good can be accomplished. How shall this be achieved? Simply by having in charge of our reformatories for girls, such officers, and only such, from the superintendent to the least in charge, as are thoroughly imbued with a hearty desire to accomplish the

object for which such institutions are established, with a firm abiding faith, that it is entirely possible that these children of unfortunate birth, or of evil environments, neglected, deserted, or willfully disobedient, may, and can be saved, to true, virtuous, noble womanhood. Persons whose hearts beat in sympathy with the great heart of the Master, whose spirits are touched with fire from the altar of self-sacrifice, whose love is a reflection of the divine, whose purpose, whose anxious solicitude is, to be a means of salvation to all who are placed in their charge.

I am aware that my answer will move some to ask, where can such persons be found? But the question implies a tacit admission that either we are consciously lacking in these essential characteristics ourselves, or that we believe many of those occupying positions as teachers in our schools, are thus deficient. Surely, here is the great cause of our weakness. While we delight to speak in words of unstinted praise, of the many true and noble-hearted men and women now engaged in our different reformatories, whose influence for good is plainly evident now, and will live as a means of salvation to many, when they shall have passed on, still the fact remains that it is difficult to obtain persons qualified for the task of leading girls from wrong lives, to right living. Persons possessing the needed characteristics, expressed by another as, "entire self-devotion, calm and cautious judgment, great firmness of purpose, steadiness of action, a keen insight into the springs of human conduct," true, sympathetic, moral. As the need of those qualities of character, in those who are to enter upon reformatory work, stands unquestioned, how good a thing it would be, if a special education could be had by those who make choice of this work, as is attainable for other great callings in life. Is not ours a profession exalted above most others, and worthy of a most careful, a divine preparation?

The corps of officers and instructors of any juvenile reformatory, should be able to make and sustain the moral tone and public sentiment of the institution; and this should, and can be accomplished largely, by and through the inmates. The superintendent should lead in all this work, and to attain the best results, he must lead. It should never be true, that the secular affairs of any such school, its general management, its finances,

should ever be an excuse for any lack at this all important point. He, or she, should be at all times, in touch with whatever has to do with the discipline. Personal ease, or preference, should never lead to a delegation of this responsibility.

It has been said, "Work, education and religion, the latter including moral instruction, are the three great forces to be employed in the reformation of the world, and of all the agencies for good, religion is first in importance, because most powerful in its action upon the human heart and life." Accepting this proposition in that sense in which it is accepted by every sect and denomination of Christ's great church universal, our work in these Christian institutions, of a Christian nation, can be no less than to strive, through every channel of our influence, to lead our youth to Christ, without whose benediction we labor in vain.

When the inherent characteristics of a girls' reformatory are duly appreciated, the supreme importance of extending to every unfortunate, neglected, homeless girl, our first attention, our truest sympathy, protection and help, will be recognized. These characteristics may be stated as follows: We have in the girls, first, the home making element of the future; second, the mothers in embryo; third, the character builders of the coming generation; fourth, the latent power for good or evil, that will purify and save, or seduce and ruin; fifth, the caterers of the people, and hence the promoters of health and happiness, or of weakness, disease and social discord. This last is by no means an unimportant factor with which to deal.

That these characteristics preëminently belong to the girls, cannot be questioned. Argument is not needed to make them to be appreciated by the Christian civilization of to-day. It is only necessary that the public mind be awakened, that these truths be recognized, and their importance admitted. What an array of vital facts. Our girls are to be the home makers of the future. They are to become the mothers of the sons and daughters of the coming generation. They are to mould their characters, and instil in them right principles, and lay in them the foundation of good citizenship. If purity of thought and action is to find expression in the lives of the men and women of the future, our girls, as the mothers, must and will be the principal agents to such end. As mothers, as home makers,

they will as a rule, largely prepare the food of the people. Hence I have called them the caterers of the people. Need I take time in this presence, to convince any one, that it is of the first importance that the girls of to-day be thoroughly prepared for this work, or to tell of the baneful effects upon body, spirit and pocket, that follow ignorance at this point? Indeed with all this work to be required at the hands of our girls, when they shall have developed into the women of the future, is it too much to say of every girl that shall be born in the State, that girl must and shall be saved?

While there are so many children in our midst, whose home influences are such as to make them to be in manifest danger of becoming juvenile delinquents, we may not be surprised if our institutions for such unfortunate youth are filled to overflowing.

It is not that a larger percentage of our children are growing up into vicious youth in the present time, more than in the past, that our homes for them are being enlarged and multiplied, nor is it alone that our population has greatly increased. It is because the same spirit of benevolent solicitude for these wayward ones, that at first moved the hearts of the people to provide saving influences for them, is still further moving men and women in every state, to perfect the work, nobly begun, and do all that needs doing, yes, all we can learn how to do, to save those we have allowed, by our ignorance or indifference, to spend their early years in homes of indolence, squalor and vice. The half has not yet been accomplished. Who does not know, if at all conversant with facts, that for every girl, to say nothing of the boys, that we have rescued from the evil environments of earlier years, there are many more who equally need our care? Who will deny, that there are more girls between twelve and sixteen years of age, in any one of the most populous cities of any state, who are in absolute danger of falling into habits of vice and crime, than are cared for in the same state, by all the institutions and agencies for saving delinquent girls?

In other words, there are many more girls, in any state, who need restraint and proper moral and religious training, such as our institutions extend to them, than are ever so fortunate as to be the recipients of such instruction and care.

We wait in so many cases, for definite proof of criminality, before a step is taken to save, while positive proof of manifest danger is by no means wanting. Generally speaking the need is not so much that institutions be multiplied, or enlarged, as that organized, intelligent, tactful Christian work be done to renovate the homes where the children are born. Some one has said, "The time to begin the work of saving some children, is three or four generations before they are born." I am fully in sympathy with this sentiment, but knowing that we have no control of the past, we look to the future, and are fully persuaded that every girl we save to true womanhood will prove a means of salvation, to the generations to come.

A look into the future. The great work to be done. Standing in our places to-day, with hearts gladdened by the achievements of the past, we naturally inquire, what of the future?

In the words of another I would say, "Every movement for the relief of society from the fearful burdens of vice and criminality, has forced upon thoughtful minds the conviction, that the only solution of the problem is to be found in the application of radical remedies in the period of childhood." I would add, early childhood. As surely as enlightened Christian effort is intelligently put forth, according to the measure of our privilege, opportunity and responsibility, in child-saving work, so surely and in like measure, will the numbers in our reformatories for girls, and boys as well, be reduced. This may not come in our day, but it is largely to be realized in the future. It is settled to-day, that a state has a right to decree that every child within her borders shall be educated. It will sooner, or later, be as thoroughly settled, that the state has the right, and it is her duty, to require that every child, from its earliest moments of conscious existence, when first impressions can be made, shall be reared within the environments of virtue. When every mother shall receive the necessary help to teach by example and precept, the principles of right living; or being incapable of this, or unwilling, shall be bereft of her child, that it may receive from other hands, what a mother cannot, or will not bestow.

The work of child saving is scarcely begun. Thousands upon thousands of children of tender years, are being reared in country, town and city, in the atmosphere that ruins, and no

hand is stretched out to save, except extreme poverty, or viciousness, awakens sympathy or concern for the welfare of the child.

I have scarcely lifted the curtain from the picture, and though sad indeed it is to contemplate, it is not more sad, than true. What a mission field for women, who would consecrate their lives to missionary work. There is no need of seeking foreign fields, to find rich harvests of young souls, to be gathered in from godless homes, where Sabbath breaking, profanity, drunkenness, vulgarity, obscenity and every evil work exists in a greater or less degree. Here is child-saving work for thousands of women, and some men, to enter these homes, as true sympathizing friends, and win the hearts of the mothers, to coöperate in the reconstruction of the home, to habits of cleanliness, sobriety and virtue, and teach them how with a mother's love, to rear their children to noble and true manhood and womanhood. A hundred homes should receive such help, where one is so helped to-day.

It is along these lines that our girls and boys should be saved to-day, more than in our reformatories, or institutions of any kind whatever. Wherever this cannot be done, it is the duty of the state and society to interfere, and early take the children from such homes, and place them under saving influences.

Until child-saving work is done on a much larger, grander and more comprehensive scale than it is done to-day, our reformatories for juvenile delinquents will be crowded with inmates.

'Tis a blessed work to save the erring youth, but it is far better to save the child from erring.

May I not say, this conference recognizes with profound solicitude, that the greatest needed effort to be made at present is, to enthuse the public mind with a great resolve, that a much farther reaching policy shall be adopted, in saving the child from becoming a delinquent? When shall we be led forth by an active faith in God's sure word of promise, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it," to achieve the salvation of every child, so far as it is possible, from ruinous homes and environments? And when with obedient hearts shall we more perfectly heed the injunction, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven?" And upon our obedience to this command, depends the stability of our government.

DONATIONS.

October, 1901.—The North Congregational Sunday School, city, lot of papers.
Lot of Christian Heralds.

December, 1901.—Mrs. E. K. Hubbard, city, Christmas gift, \$50.

Clark, Chapin & Bushnell, New York City, \$10.

Stoddard, Gilbert & Co., New Haven, \$10.

The Coles Co., city, \$5.

L. O. & E. S. Davis, city, \$5.

Dale D. Butler, city, 100 lbs. Christmas candy.

Mrs. A. F. Eggleston and Mrs. Edwin Strong, Hartford, 6 volumes,
"Our Little Ones," 1 work basket, 4 boxes stationery, 1 picture, 6
emery balls, 4 pair mittens, 2 fancy baskets, 2 handkerchiefs cases, 1
needle book, 28 yards of ribbon, 2 picture frames, 1 match box, 1 doz.
handkerchiefs, 2 china ornaments, 1 fancy box, 10 lbs. candy, 6 boxes
paper dolls, 1 box dominoes, 1 skein yarn.

Mrs. G. L. Otis and Mrs. Kent Hubbard, city, 8 books, 4 boxes sta-
tionery, 2 bonbonieres, 6 boxes handkerchiefs, 2 cretonne bags, 4 hat
pins, 2 silver thimbles.

J. H. Bunce, city, 12 salters, 17 pin trays, 4 doz. bottles cologne, 15
games, 7 cups and saucers, 1 vase, 6 mugs, 1 fancy saucer, 1 lamp, 5
pictures, 1 towel ring, 1 photo case, 1 cuff box.

South Congregational Society, city, 13 games, 2 boxes stationery, 10
paper dolls, 5 ornaments, 4 pictures, lot of magazines.

L. R. Hazen, city, 21 books, 8 games, 25 Scripture blocks, large lot of
Christmas cards.

January, 1902.—Mrs. E. L. Bailey, city, lot of magazines.

North Congregational Sunday School, city, lot of papers and magazines.

Mattoon, Robinson & Co., lot of calendars.

April, 1902.—Mrs. Clarence E. Bacon, city, lot of magazines and papers.

May, 1902.—Mrs. C. T. Winchester, city, lot of magazines and papers.

Mrs. Edward Payne, city, lot of illustrated papers.

Miss Elsie Reynolds, East Haddam, large box of magazines and papers.

July, 1902.—Edward Payne, city, lot of illustrated papers.

August, 1902.—L. R. Hazen, city, 64 books for younger pupils.

September, 1902.—Clarence Wadsworth, city, 37 baskets peaches.

Henry C. Ward, city, lot of magazines and papers.

William Jamieson, city, lot of magazines and papers.

E. S. Davis, city, lot of magazines and papers.

FARM REPORT.

Farm Products Furnished to the School from October 1, 1901,
to October 1, 1902.

Apples, - - - - -	109	barrels, - - - - -	\$136 25
Apples (crab), - - - - -	24 ½	bushels, - - - - -	14 70
Beets, - - - - -	83	bushels, - - - - -	49 80
Beet greens, - - - - -	5	bushels, - - - - -	2 00
Beans (shell), - - - - -	23 ¼	bushels, - - - - -	29 06
Beans (string), - - - - -	14 ½	bushels, - - - - -	14 50
Blackberries, - - - - -	334 ½	quarts, - - - - -	33 45
Butter, - - - - -	2,307	pounds, - - - - -	576 75
Cherries, - - - - -	257	quarts, - - - - -	20 56
Celery, - - - - -	2,000	bunches, - - - - -	160 00
Citron, - - - - -	100	- - - - -	8 00
Corn (sweet), - - - - -	7,630	ears, - - - - -	76 30
Corn fodder, - - - - -	200	tons, - - - - -	600 00
Cabbages, - - - - -	6,000	heads, - - - - -	360 00
Currants, - - - - -	184	quarts, - - - - -	18 40
Cucumbers, - - - - -	3 ½	bushels, - - - - -	3 50
Carrots, - - - - -	120	bushels, - - - - -	36 00
Eggs, - - - - -	644 ¾	dozen, - - - - -	128 93
Egg plant, - - - - -	4	bushels, - - - - -	3 00
Gooseberries, - - - - -	34	quarts, - - - - -	3 40
Grapes, - - - - -	26 ¼	bushels, - - - - -	52 50
Green fodder, - - - - -	76 ½	tons, - - - - -	229 50
Hay, - - - - -	92 ½	tons, - - - - -	1,295 00
Lettuce, - - - - -	180	dozen heads, - - - - -	54 00
Melons (water), - - - - -	417	- - - - -	62 55
Milk, - - - - -	52,913	quarts, - - - - -	2,116 52
Onions, - - - - -	300	bunches, - - - - -	7 50
Potatoes, - - - - -	540	bushels, - - - - -	270 00
Peas, - - - - -	29 ¾	bushels, - - - - -	29 75
Pears, - - - - -	19 ½	batrels, - - - - -	19 50
Pie plant, - - - - -	1,800	pounds, - - - - -	54 00

Plums, - - - - -	12 bushels,	- - - -	\$15 00
Peppers, - - - - -	11½ bushels,	- - - -	6 90
Peaches, - - - - -	2¼ bushels,	- - - -	3 38
Parsnips, - - - - -	35 bushels,	- - - -	21 00
Pumpkins, - - - - -	1,500 pounds,	- - - -	30 00
Quinces, - - - - -	½ bushel,	- - - -	75
Raspberries (white), - - - - -	19 quarts, - - - - -	- - - -	1 52
Raspberries (red), - - - - -	11 quarts, - - - - -	- - - -	88
Raspberries (black), - - - - -	36 quarts, - - - - -	- - - -	2 88
Radishes, - - - - -	640 bunches, - - - - -	- - - -	16 00
Squashes (summer), - - - - -	100 dozen, - - - - -	- - - -	25 00
Squashes (winter), - - - - -	3½ tons, - - - - -	- - - -	105 00
Turnips, - - - - -	495 bushels, - - - - -	- - - -	123 75
Tomatoes, - - - - -	114¾ bushels, - - - - -	- - - -	68 85
Ice, - - - - -	310 tons, - - - - -	- - - -	930 00

Meat Consumed.

Beef, - - - - -	2,793 pounds,	- - - -	\$195 51
Pork, - - - - -	3,720 pounds,	- - - -	297 60
Poultry, - - - - -	1,230 pounds,	- - - -	196 80

The Live Stock Consists of:

6 Horses, - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - -	\$900 00
20 Cows, - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - -	1,100 00
23 Pigs, - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - -	69 00
28 Hogs, - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - -	560 00
30 Shoats, - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - -	300 00
157 Hens, - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - -	94 20
125 Chickens, - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - -	93 75

TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

RECEIPTS.

Balance September 30, 1901,	-	-	-	-	-	\$234 52
From State for support of girls,	-	-	-	-	-	40,933 89
From sundry sources,	-	-	-	-	-	273 78
						<u>\$41,442 19</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Paid orders of Executive Committee,	-	-	-	-	-	\$41,401 36
Balance September 30, 1902,	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$40 83</u>

NOTE.—The foregoing report covers a period of eleven months. Previous reports have shown the balance as of September 30 after the September bills had been paid by money received from the State subsequent to said date. This change is made in accordance with the suggestion of the State Auditors.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT, 1901-1902.

RECEIPTS.

From the State on account of enlarging steam sub-ways and laying walks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,000 00
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EXPENDITURES.

Paid orders of Executive Committee,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,000 00
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Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE E. BACON, *Treasurer.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., December 17, 1902.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of Clarence E. Bacon, Treasurer of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, for the fiscal year which ended September 30, 1902, including the special appropriation of \$3,000 made by the General Assembly of 1901, compared the same with the vouchers therefor, and found them correct.

The balance in the hands of the Treasurer on said before-mentioned date, was forty dollars and eighty-three cents (\$40.83), the same being on deposit with the First National Bank of Middletown, Conn.

WALTER A. RILEY,	} <i>Auditors of</i>
JAMES P. BREE,	
	} <i>Public Accounts.</i>

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees for the

Connecticut Industrial School for Girls:

GENTLEMEN:—During the period from October 1st, 1900, to October 1st, 1902, the time covered by this biennial report, no contagious or infectious disease other than a few cases of chicken-pox has visited the wards entrusted to your care. There have been no cases of sickness indicating any defective sanitary condition of any of the Homes or other buildings occupied by them. Changes suggested by experience and necessity have in many ways improved their environment, and as time progresses, their personal comfort is steadily advanced. There is a manifest tendency toward an increased number of inmates of weak mentality, for whom there is of course less to be accomplished, many times almost nothing, one producing embarrassment in the best improvement of the brighter pupils and thereby lowering the intellectual standard of the School. The source of supply is very largely influenced by a blight, the product of crime, vice and intemperance of parents and the cerebral qualities are such as every observing general practitioner frequently discovers and is able to trace as a congenital defect, most often to the intemperance of one or both parents. Just where to draw the line and decide which ought to be sent to the School for Imbeciles requires much careful and conscientious study and intimate personal acquaintance with each case of defective intellect. There has been very little long-continued sickness of any kind and comparatively few cases of very serious illness. Only one death occurred among the resident pupils, a girl who had suffered for a long time from Graves'

disease, died of heart disease. 'One girl had long-continued hiccough, after three weeks' treatment she was sent to the Hartford Hospital where she remained for a few weeks returning to the School only slightly improved. It gradually abated but had not entirely disappeared at the time of her discharge. Among other diseases treated were tonsilitis, bronchitis, neuralgia, malaria, influenza, ephemeral fever, costal dermatitis, periostitis of rib, epilepsy, hystero-epilepsy, conjunctivitis ulcer of the cornea, cellulitis about the ankle, recurrent cellulitis about the illium from fall, and necrosis of femur.

My relations to your executive officers in their several duties have been especially pleasant and satisfactory. It gives me pleasure to express here my high appreciation of their kind courtesy and faithful coöperation.

Very respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS D. EDGERTON, M. D.

115 Broad Street, October 1st, 1902.

REPORT OF VISITING AGENT.

To the Directors of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls:

GENTLEMEN:—When our girls have attained a certain conduct grade, they are considered ready for a home outside of the School. When a girl's home, with its environments and influences have warranted it, we have allowed her to return to her parents.

The percentage of girls who return to their own homes has increased from year to year. Parents as a rule have a deeper interest and sense of responsibility than strangers, and are usually willing to work in harmony with the School and keep us apprised of the fact should their daughter prove unmanageable.

The girl at her own home is now more easily restrained than formerly because of her knowledge that the School will recall her if she proves wayward. Returning home under these conditions, they are willing to be helpful and thus prove that their stay with us has been an educator, not only in the management of themselves and in the school of letters, but in a knowledge of all that pertains to the arrangement and management of a home. In some cases it has brought about a renovation of the home and has proved an inspiration to the mother to have all the appointments about the house of a higher order than formerly. The moral tone is also on a better plane.

When accompanying a girl to her home not long since, she said, "I am going to teach my mother how to cook and how to keep house. She did not know how when I came to the School."

In a few instances, extreme circumstances or conditions have entered into the parent's home. We have then allowed a girl, without considering her grade, to give assistance and remain home during good conduct. But as a rule, no girl, unless she ranks among the defectives or deficiently mentally, is considered for a home outside the School until she has attained a certain grade and has had a residence for a time in our Honor, or Smith, Home.

At this Home, girls have greater privileges and are expected very largely to manage themselves. This gives us an opportunity to see the girl as she would be known in an outside home. If, during this period of trial, she conducts herself unworthily, she is suspended from the Smith Home for a time. The length of this suspension depends upon circumstances connected with the case. While suspended, she returns to her former Home. During the past four and one-half years, this method has proved successful.

Before placing a girl outside the School, we strive to be fully acquainted with her; to enter into her individual life and study her strong and weak points of character, then place her where she will have the opportunity for true development. The problem at times is very difficult to solve.

At this time we have a colored girl who is anxious to educate herself for a teacher. She has a clear, methodical mind and tact in the management of others. We believe she would do commendable work in the South. We have interested Rev. Booker T. Washington in her behalf. He has consented to allow her to enter the institute at Tuskegee if we could find some one who would be responsible for her board. A lady in Connecticut has been found who will loan the money to the girl and she will begin her work in a few days.

We have one other colored girl at Taladega College, Alabama. She is boarded by members of a Congregational church in a town of this State where her parents live. She has been in college one year and is doing good work.

We have several girls with aspirations along other lines of work, but a large majority will go into their own or stranger families to do housework and eventually will have homes of their own.

One hundred and fifty-one girls have left the School during the past two years ending September 30, 1902. One of this number has died; five have been placed three times; thirteen have been placed twice, making one hundred and seventy-four placings in all. Twenty-four of the one hundred and fifty-one have been returned to the School. Eight of these for faults; seven from Hartford Hospital; one after death of her mother; two not quite satisfactory in their work; two for illness; one

from Court and was recommitted; two returned by parents as unmanageable, and one who went out for a limited time as nurse girl.

We have at the present time one hundred and six girls in outside homes not yet twenty-one years of age. Eighty of these are with relatives and twenty-six in stranger families.

It is our practice not to allow girls to travel on the cars unattended. In going to outside homes and in their visits to the School, we accompany them. During the two years we have transferred two hundred and sixty-six girls and have made two hundred and thirty-three visits.

We strive to keep in touch with the young women who have graduated from the School. We have been gratified to know that a few who have been wayward after they came to their majority have been reclaimed or righted themselves. It would seem that there is an eleventh hour when a lively conscience asserts itself, and the lessons learned while in the School come to their remembrance and bring about a changed life.

At such times, these erring, misguided or wandering ones are always anxious to have us learn of their reformation which in itself is an encouraging feature.

We have a large number of graduates who are married and are well situated in life. Many whose social standing in the communities in which they reside is on an equal plane with those who were more highly favored in early life.

I planned to write letters to quite a number of girls who have gone from the School, hoping to receive answers that I could read to the girls at my annual birthday tea, May 10, 1902, when all officers and girls come together for a social gathering. The duties of the School prevented my writing many. In answer I received a few just before my birthday, and some have come to me since.

It may be of interest to the friends of the School to read extracts from these. My questions to the girls were: How has the School benefited you? What have you been doing, and how are you situated at the present time? A few of the following letters are from girls still under our care; others, have reached their majority:

MY DEAR MRS. FAIRBANK:—I shall never be sorry, Mrs. Fairbank, for having been one of your girls, and for the instruction received from both you and Mr. Fairbank. A lady was in the other day looking at some of my sewing and Mrs. — was telling her of other work I had done. She told me she would give fifty dollars cash down if she could have had the advantage of learning to sew like that, and many others have said they only wished they knew how to sew if only to make their own plain shirt-waists. Well, I feel a little proud when I hear them say it, to think I know what they don't. I am getting on nicely. This last week I made dresses for two of the little girls in this family. One was pale blue and the other pink, trimmed with white beading and black velvet and other little things. Last Sunday p. m. I was invited to take a ride with the family. But with all the pleasures and many presents Mrs. — has given me, I long for the School. I enjoyed being with you on your birthday. I sincerely trust it will not be long before I can again see you all.

I remain ever yours, B ———.

MY DEAR MRS. FAIRBANK:—Another birthday is here and we wish to send you our heartiest greeting. It is ten years since we left your immediate care. I will tell you the most important happenings in regard to myself. After I had been from the School a few years, I desired to learn a profession. A lady said to me, why not be a trained nurse? I decided to try, and immediately applied for admittance to one of the city hospitals of the State. I was accepted and graduated four years ago. Since then I have been doing private nursing and have been busy most of the time. I can never forget your kind care. May God's best gifts be yours is the wish of your grateful M ———.

Her twin sister writes:

MY DEAR MRS. FAIRBANK:—As M — has written you some of her life, I will try and write you something of myself. After leaving the School I worked in private families for about three years. Then I married and moved to B——, Mass., and was there one year, then came back to my husband's home in Connecticut where we lived four years. During that time I taught school two years. We moved to N—— soon after, where we remained two years. At present, my husband is in the South on account of ill health and I am in H——, with my sister.

May God bless and spare you many years to come. Your life has been to me and all who have been under your care and to those who are still at the School a great blessing from God. Wishing you a happy day I remain one of your many daughters, K ———.

MY DEAR MRS. FAIRBANK:—I am happy to say the School has been a great help to me in moral training and in work. Perhaps I did not always appreciate my privileges at the time, but now I am grateful for every opportunity for improvement that came to me through the School. I hope every girl that is now at the School will not let a day pass by without finding her better.

I am doing general housework and am receiving eight dollars per month. The washing is done out of the house. I get through my work at three o'clock and have the rest of the time to myself. But I do not run the streets as some would.

Yours truly, E ———.

MY DEAR MRS. FAIRBANK :—Your letter came just in time for I had a letter started to you. I have often intended to let you know what a benefit the dress-making department has proved to me. When I first left the School you know I went to doing housework, but I did not stay at that work very long.

I went to my own home and began to work in the shop doing dressmaking at odd times. After a while I thought I could do better away from home. So I went to T——, and got a place at housework again, but I don't suppose I was ever cut out for housework, for I soon left that place and went to learn a milliner's trade, which I liked very much and worked hard and when the six months were up I could trim a hat with any one.

I did not stay over six months as a friend of mine wanted me to spend the summer with her in the country, and not being very strong at the time I went with her. While there I went to take care of a sick person in the home of the man I afterwards married. Just four years from the time I left the School I became a married woman in a home of my own, and in all the four years I have never hired a single dress made, and I have had a number in that time.

Of the very many other benefits I received, which are too numerous to mention, let me say all I have to say in these words. I thank God that he placed me in the Home with so many chances for improvement, if I wished to take them, and that, at a time when I most needed such a home.

In closing let me say a few words for my present home. You know it is a farm and there is lots to do, but not any too much to keep me feeling in the best of health. We are not rich but we have enough.

My husband is so good to me. I would not change places with the queen. When you come, you shall have every comfort I can give you, and now I wish to thank you and Mr. Fairbank for all you have done for me.

Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you both in my home before very long. Good night for now. One of your girls, M ———.

DEAR MRS. FAIRBANK :—Your welcome letter is at hand, and in answer I will say that I have been married and now am a widow, with one dear little boy, who is five years and six months old. I put him in school last October, and he is already to go into room two, and can tell the time of day as well as I can.

I passed a very rigid Civil Service examination and am now Stamp Clerk in the post-office of one of the largest cities in Connecticut, and expect to be promoted to Washington very soon.

I shall have to acknowledge that the training I received at the School helped me to enter the world in better shape than I could otherwise have done, situated as I was, in circumstances over which I had no control, or was in any way to blame for. With love I am Yours sincerely, A ———.

TALADEGA COLLEGE, Taladega, Alabama.

MY DEAR MRS. FAIRBANK :—It was only a short while ago that I was there among you all, but now so far away. I often think of the School, and how it seemed when I entered the gate. It seemed as if a newer and plainer way to become what I often wished to be was before me. God seemed nearer to me and it was His Spirit that prompted me to do what was, and would be for my own good.

The lessons learned while with you in sewing, cooking and laundering and other arts are such a help to me now. Says one writer, "Seek not ambition, for by it, fell the angels." It is not fame I am working for, but to a good and noble end here among the people of my race.

When I left the School I was inspired to be a teacher, not a common every day teacher, but one that would do credit to my race. A gentleman hearing of it, through some unknown channel, was anxious to aid me, and so I left friends and kindred to travel to a strange land. I reached New York in safety. I then went by boat to Savannah. In a few hours I could see only the sea and sky. As I was not a very good sailor I did not feel like even looking at the sea again, but in a short time reached my destination and work began in real earnest. I entered the Junior Preparatory or Freshman Class. The work is taught very thoroughly so that when we learn a study we cannot forget it. I took the State examination for teachers and passed eighty-two per cent. I received a two years' certificate. My work for the summer will be teaching in the rural districts, which is quite difficult, as the people are of an unpleasant nature. I love the work with all its little crosses. May I have your prayers, your sympathies, your future hopes in this cause. And as you are all assembled to celebrate your birthday, think of me.

May your life be long and happy and may you live to see the fruits of the seed sown while there. May God's richest blessing fall upon you all. One more thought says the poet, "Tis not angels we are wanting on this busy, restless earth, but true and noble women, who prize the right of birth."

Yours sincerely, B ———.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET E. FAIRBANK,

Visiting Agent.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., October 1, 1902.

REPORT

OF THE

ACTING SCHOOL VISITOR.

To the Directors of the

Connecticut Industrial School for Girls:

GENTLEMEN:—It has been our privilege during the past two years to labor with many girls whose early training has been greatly, if not wholly, neglected. As some of these scholars enter the School, they possess only a meager knowledge of the essential facts of life.

Eighty-five per cent. of all the girls received enter the primary and intermediate grades, and the average age of these is thirteen and one-half years. It will thus be seen that they are advanced in years, and have lost the best portion of their lives in which to lay the foundation of a well rounded education. We watch with interest as they awaken to lives of activity and note that this period is often followed by a rapid development accompanied by an eager desire for self-improvement.

In the past two years we have received a larger number of weak-minded children than previously. They are unable to perform the work of an average girl of equal age. Their development is slow and rather discouraging. Some of these are capable of industrial training and become fair housekeepers, but are incapable of any material advancement in the school of letters.

In spite of these limitations we are able to accomplish much effective work in our several grades. About sixty-five per cent. of all girls sent out from the School leave the grammar grades.

The average girl in our School does not need so much a high school preparation as a strong mental foundation upon which to build her future life. Given favorable conditions and environment, that life will be strong and useful in proportion to

the effectiveness of our efforts. From such a point of view the daily routine of one's life can not become monotonous, but is vivified by the conscious presence of a call for the best that is within us. Thus we are endeavoring to give to the girls our best thought and effort.

Our methods of instruction are modern and we aim to keep in touch with the best and strongest training as we find it in the schools of the State. Our teachers come to us from the Normal Schools and are thoroughly equipped for efficient service.

The several departments are at present doing good work. No special changes have been made in the course of study, the attention having been devoted to the strengthening of that now in use.

The discipline is strong and the girls coöperate heartily with the teachers. Personal neatness is worthy a word of comment and has been an essential factor in producing self-respect.

The department of physical culture continues to give systematic training. Class drills with the use of the club, dumb-bell and wand form an important part of the work. Various exercises are given which tend to produce a graceful and easy carriage. The general physical development of our girls in the past few years testifies to the value of this work.

We have recently added a new educational influence which will render incalculable service. Through the liberal donation of fifty dollars each by Prof. Edward V. Raynolds and Mr. William H. Burrows, we have been able to purchase twelve appropriate pictures for the School. They are carbon prints and the subjects have been most carefully selected. Works of the following-named artists were chosen: Hoffman, Raphael, Guido Reni, Hobbema, Van Dyke, Millet, Rysdael, Lerolle, Rosa Bonheur, and Turner. In addition to the above we have the Roman Forum and St. Mark's Cathedral. These pictures are much appreciated by the pupils. I desire personally and in behalf of our girls to extend our hearty thanks for these beautiful gifts.

In answer to frequent and repeated questions regarding our schools it has seemed best to again insert the following statements: The school year extends from the first Tuesday of September to the last Friday of June. The fall term consists of

sixteen weeks; the winter term, thirteen; and the spring term, twelve. We have twenty hours each week of school work, two of which are devoted to letter writing. Saturday afternoons are given the girls for recreation. During the months of July and August the girls are in school ten hours a week, the remainder of the time being given them for recreation. The regular routine work is omitted for these summer months and the time is devoted to various exercises which are helpful and instructive. We have eight departments, of which six are graded. The six rooms comprise nine grades which have been carefully established and rank closely with similar grades in the grammar schools about us. The two ungraded departments resemble the common district school.

On page 63 of this report will be found the program of studies for the first grammar department and will give some idea of the number and arrangement of periods in the other departments.

We are again called to mourn the loss of a friend who had endeared himself to the hearts of all. Ex-Governor Lorrin A. Cooke, as chairman of our school committee, became deeply interested in our work. His words of encouragement and wisdom helped many a girl to nobler purposes in life. He held their respect and confidence. To know him was to love him, to come into personal contact with him added richness and strength to our lives. His gain is our loss, and as we bow in humble submission to the Divine will, we feel a deep sense of gratitude for his life among us.

I am greatly indebted to our corps of teachers who have wrought so zealously and well. Their patient labors have made possible the degree of success achieved. The kind consideration shown me has lightened my burden and often transformed the seeming duty into a privilege. I fully appreciate their hearty coöperation and extend to them my sincere gratitude. We begin the new year with larger hopes and a greater faith, looking unto Him without Whom we labor in vain.

The following statistics cover a period of two years, ending September 30, 1902.

NUMBER OF GIRLS IN SCHOOL OCTOBER 1, 1902.

First Grammar Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Second Grammar Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
Intermediate Department, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39

First Primary Department, - - - - -	37
Second Primary Department, - - - - -	20
Third Primary Department, - - - - -	16
Russell No. 1 Department, - - - - -	33
Russell No. 2 Department, - - - - -	29
Total, - - - - -	262

NUMBER OF GIRLS RECEIVED.

Qualified by scholarship to enter:

First Grammar Department, - - - - -	4
Second Grammar Department, - - - - -	11
Intermediate Department, - - - - -	20
First Primary Department, - - - - -	11
Second Primary Department, - - - - -	14
Third Primary Department, - - - - -	12
Russell No. 1 Department, - - - - -	8
Russell No. 2 Department, - - - - -	18
Total, - - - - -	98

GIRLS RETURNED.

First Grammar Department, - - - - -	35
Second Grammar Department, - - - - -	10
Intermediate Department, - - - - -	7
First Primary Department, - - - - -	12
Second Primary Department, - - - - -	—
Third Primary Department, - - - - -	2
Russell No. 1 Department, - - - - -	7
Russell No. 2 Department, - - - - -	5
Total, - - - - -	78

GIRLS SENT OUT.

First Grammar Department, - - - - -	75
Second Grammar Department, - - - - -	27
Intermediate Department, - - - - -	23
First Primary Department, - - - - -	18
Second Primary Department, - - - - -	2
Third Primary Department, - - - - -	7
Russell No. 1 Department, - - - - -	13
Russell No. 2 Department, - - - - -	9
Total, - - - - -	174

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM E. FAIRBANK,

Acting School Visitor.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., October 1, 1902.

FIRST GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
1:20	Spelling.	Spelling.	VIII. History.	Spelling.	Spelling.
1:40	Gymnasium.	IX. Arithmetic.	Gymnasium.	Civil Government.	IX. Arithmetic.
2:10	VIII. Arithmetic.	VIII. Arithmetic.	IX. History.	Science.	VIII. Arithmetic.
2:40	IX. Geography.	Declamation.	VIII. Bookkeeping.	VIII. Geography.	IX. Bookkeeping.
3:00	Writing.	Writing.	Language.	Writing.	Writing.
3:20	Intermission.	Intermission.	Intermission.	Intermission.	Intermission.
3:35	Language.	Physiology.	Letter Writing and Composition.	IX. Reading.	VIII. Reading.
3:55	Language.	IX. Geography.		VIII. Reading.	IX. Reading.
4:15	VIII. Reading.	Language.		Essay Work.	VIII. Geography.
4:35	IX. Reading.	VIII. Geography.		IX. Arithmetic.	Language.
4:55	VIII. Geography.	IX. History.			
5:15	IX. Arithmetic.	VIII. History.			
5:35	Closing Exercise.	Closing Exercise.	Closing Exercise.	Closing Exercise.	Closing Exercise.
5:40	Dismission.	Dismission.	Dismission.	Dismission.	Dismission.

Botany will be substituted for Physiology during the months of September, October, and the spring term; also for Reading on Thursdays during the months of May and June.

APPENDIX A.

BY-LAWS.

CHAPTER I.

DIRECTORS.

1. The government of the School shall be vested in a Board of fifteen Directors, of which the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of State shall be Directors, *ex officio*.

2. The term of office of the twelve Directors chosen shall be three years, except as hereinafter provided. At the close of the third year after their appointment they shall be divided by lots into three classes. The full Board of Directors shall then choose by ballot, three or four Directors to serve in the places of the first class, whose places shall then become vacant. At the close of the fourth year, the Board shall choose three or four in the places of the second class. At the close of the fifth year, three or four in the places of the third class, and annually thereafter in the places of the senior class, whose places shall become vacant upon the appointment and qualification of their successors. The Board may fill all vacancies occurring during the year, and the retiring members shall be eligible for reelection. No Director shall receive compensation for his services as a Director, but shall be allowed for his expenses incurred in the discharge of such services.

3. The Directors shall exercise a general supervision over the Institution, and shall frequently and carefully inspect it in all its departments. They shall have power to make, alter, or amend all by-laws. They shall appoint and regulate the duties and salary of the Superintendent, and remove him at their discretion. They shall be the guardians of the girls during the period of their commitment (unless otherwise provided for); shall procure for them suitable employment and instruction while at the School, and shall transfer them to suitable private families, or other places of abode, at the earliest proper period, and shall see that they receive equitable and kind treatment from those to whom they are committed on leaving the School; and, in general, the Directors shall possess all powers needful in order to the proper discharge of their official duties. Four of their number shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business, but seven shall be required for the purchase and sale of the real estate of the Institution, for the appointment of new Directors and of the Superintendent, and for the change of its by-laws.

4. They shall hold an annual meeting the third Wednesday of November, and quarterly meetings the third Wednesday of February, May and August. At the annual meeting they shall make a full and verified report of their trust, choose a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, and a Visiting Committee of twelve ladies, and transact such other business as the interests of the Institution shall demand.

5. At the quarterly meetings there shall be a careful review of the state and management of the Institution, and of the progress and condition of the inmates.

6. The President shall call extra meetings at the request of any two Directors, and perform all the other duties usually pertaining to his office.

7. The Secretary shall keep a full record of the meetings of the Board, prepare such papers as they shall direct, give notice in writing to each Director of the time and place of meetings, and communicate to the Treasurer the action of the Board in regard to its funds.

8. The Treasurer shall have charge of the trust funds of the School, and give a full report thereof at their annual meeting, and at other meetings when required, and shall give such bonds and receive such compensation as the Executive Committee shall deem proper.

9. The Executive Committee shall, when necessary, act for the Board during the intervals between its meetings, but shall make no change in its plan or discipline without the consent of a majority of the Directors. They shall be the especial advisors of the Superintendent, and report their doings to the next meeting of the Board.

10. Two of the Visiting Committee of ladies shall be requested to visit the Institution at least once in two months, and thoroughly inspect its domestic arrangements, and report thereof to the Secretary of the Board. Their expenses shall be defrayed from the funds of the School.

11. The Directors, or any two of them, may give to the Registrar or Town Clerk their written consent to the marriage of any girl under the guardianship and control of this corporation, when, in their judgment, such consent would be proper, pursuant to the statute law concerning marriage license.

CHAPTER II.

OFFICERS.

1. The officers of the Institution shall consist of a Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, appointed by the Directors; a Matron and Assistant Matron for each Home; a Farmer, and such other instructors and assistants as may be found necessary.

The officers shall be appointed and dismissed, and their salaries regulated by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors at their next subsequent meeting.

2. They shall reside at the Institution. None of the subordinates shall leave it without the permission of the Superintendent. All shall aid in maintaining the rules and discipline, and give such assistance as shall be necessary in order thereto, and be especially careful to sustain each other in the presence of the girls.

CHAPTER III.

SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The Superintendent shall have the general charge of the Institution; shall be the executive of the Directors, and see that all their instructions and the rules of the School are carried out.

2. He shall frequently inspect the Institution in all its departments, and see that the subordinate officers are punctual and faithful in the discharge of their respective duties.

3. He shall keep a journal, and make record of all the occurrences worthy of notice, which record shall be subject to the inspection of any member of the Board.

4. He shall perform the correspondence, keeping files of all letters received and copies of those sent, so far as of importance, for reference. In suitable books he shall keep regular and complete accounts of all receipts and expenditures and of all property entrusted to his care, showing the expense and income of the Institution.

5. He shall make out and present to the Comptroller the bills for weekly board and other necessary expenses of the girls, according to law.

6. Under the advice and direction of the Executive Committee, he shall procure the necessary supplies for the Institution, and purchase all such articles and materials as may be wanted for the support and employment of the girls, and dispose of all articles raised on the farm, or manufactured by them, which are not wanted for use.

7. At the annual meeting he shall make a report to the Board of everything pertaining to the inmates and general state of the School up to the 1st of October, and at each quarterly meeting give such information as the Directors require, and at all times be ready to perform whatever other duties may be required for the good of the Institution.

8. In connection with the Executive Committee, he shall decide upon all applications for the services of the girls. No inmate shall be permitted to perform service in a public house, or in a family where spirituous liquors are used as a beverage, or be indentured to an unmarried man.

9. He shall keep a register of the name and age of each inmate of the Institution, with the date of her admission; a sketch of her life, including her birthplace; a description of her person; the name, residence, nativity and character of her parents; by whom committed; for what cause; when and how discharged; also a record of her conduct while in the Institution, and, as far as possible, after she shall have left it.

10. Whenever a girl is placed out at service, he shall keep a record of the person, residence and employment of the employer, and of the service and terms for which she is employed. In case of his receiving notice of the ill-treatment of any girl, it shall be his duty at once to examine into the case and to take such measures in reference to it as the circumstances require.

11. The Assistant Superintendent may, by direction of the Superintendent, perform any of his duties, and in his absence shall have control and supervision of the School.

CHAPTER IV.

VISITING AGENT.

1. The Visiting Agent, under the direction of the Superintendent, shall perform all the duties in connection with the placing of girls in stranger families, or in their own homes, and shall visit them, when allowed to return to

their own homes, once each year, and when placed in stranger families, twice each year, and in either case oftener, if it is deemed necessary or desirable.

2. She shall, as far as possible, relieve the Superintendent of the requirements of paragraph 10 of the Superintendent's duties.

3. She shall make an annual report to the Board of everything pertaining to the Placing Out System, and at each quarterly meeting of the Board give such information as may be desired.

CHAPTER V.

MATRONS.

1. A Matron shall be placed over each house, who shall have its general superintendence and discipline, and be held responsible for all its officers and inmates and management, under the supervision and with advice and aid of the Superintendent.

2. She shall keep a full record of the entrance and leaving, of the conduct and improvement of the girls in her family, of all work done, and of everything necessary to show the state of the Home; which record shall always be open to the inspection of the Superintendent.

3. She shall see that cleanliness, order and propriety are maintained in all the apartments of her house, and in the person, dress and rooms of the inmates, and that suitable care is given to the sick. She shall personally administer all medicines, except the giving of the same be delegated to some other officer, by the Superintendent.

4. She shall endeavor especially to impress upon her charge the duty and advantage of a moral and religious, and the evils and miseries of a wicked life; and inculcate all the practical virtues that adorn the life and beautify the character.

5. She shall see that her assistants are diligent and faithful in the discharge of their appropriate duties, discreet and regular in their deportment, and strict in their observance of the regulations of the Institution, and report any remissness to the Superintendent.

CHAPTER VI.

ASSISTANT MATRONS.

1. In each family there shall be an Assistant Matron, who shall have charge of the kitchen, dining-room and other domestic concerns.

2. She shall be responsible to the Matron for the cleanliness and order of her department, for the conduct, industry and instruction of the girls employed with her, and, in the absence of the Matron, shall take charge of the Home.

CHAPTER VII.

ACTING SCHOOL VISITOR.

1. The Acting School Visitor shall, with the advice and aid of the School Committee of the Board of Directors and the Superintendent, have a general charge of the schools, the arrangement of the programme of study, and shall determine the methods of instruction to be pursued.

2. He shall see that the teachers are prompt and punctual in their class recitations, and diligent and faithful in the discharge of their duties.

3. Except in the months of July and August, he shall hold a teachers' meeting, as often as once in two weeks, for the mutual benefit of all in the discussion of subjects pertaining to school education.

4. He shall make an annual report to the Directors, to October 1st of each year, giving all desirable information in regard to the progress and results of the school work for the year, and at each quarterly meeting of the Directors give such information as they require.

CHAPTER VIII.

TEACHERS.

1. The teachers shall perform the duties of the schoolrooms in accordance with the programme furnished, and shall carefully heed such suggestions as the Acting School Visitor shall make, relative to methods in teaching, discipline, care of books, furniture, etc.

2. In addition to the duties of the schoolroom, they shall perform, under the Matron, such duties as shall be assigned them in the Homes in which they reside.

CHAPTER IX.

FARMER.

The Farmer shall attend to the stock and take proper care of the farm and outbuildings; shall be held responsible for the proper use and care of all farm tools and implements, and have general charge of work connected with the farm and gardens, the teaming for the School, etc., under the direction of the Superintendent.

CHAPTER X.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The hours of labor, study, rest, and recreation shall be arranged from time to time by the Superintendent.

2. All persons employed in the Institution, in whatever capacity, are required to devote their whole attention to the performance of their duties. Each officer shall see that the rules and regulations are fully observed.

3. No inmate will be permitted to leave the premises, except by permission of the Superintendent.

4. The Institution will be open for visitors each Wednesday, from half past two till five o'clock P. M.; but visitors cannot be admitted to any part of the premises, at this or other times, without the express permission of the Superintendent or of his assistant.

5. Punishment may be inflicted by the deprivation of amusement and recreation, by withholding some favorite article of food, or some privilege or indulgence, by loss of rank and standing in the class, by imposing some irksome duty, by close or solitary confinement for a limited period, and, when it becomes absolutely necessary to maintain good order and enforce the rules and regulations of the Institution, by corporal infliction by the Superintendent, or under his direction, a record of the time, manner, and circumstances of which punishment shall be made.

6. These By-Laws may be altered, amended or repealed at any regular meeting of the Directors.

APPENDIX B.

L A W S

Relating to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.

AN ACT INCORPORATING THE CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Resolved by this Assembly:—SECTION 1. That James E. English, William A. Buckingham, Esther Pratt, Timothy M. Allyn, Edmund G. Howe, Roland Mather, Alfred Smith, Henry A. Perkins, Francis B. Cooley, George Beach, Richard S. Ely, John B. Eldridge, John H. Goodwin, James Root, C. C. Lyman, Caroline A. Street, Mary Hillhouse, Mary L. Skinner, Jane Hubbard, Hervey Sanford, William W. Boardman, Ezra C. Reed, Richard S. Fellowes, Nathan Peck, Charles Fabrique, Cornelius S. Bushnell, Moses Y. Beach, H. D. Smith, Thomas K. Fessenden, and their associate subscribers, be, and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of "THE CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, may plead and be impleaded, in the courts of this State and elsewhere, may have, use, or change a common seal, may receive, hold, or convey any estate, real or personal, that may be committed to it, may act as a guardian to the person of any girl who, between the ages of eight and *fifteen years shall be committed to its charge, according to law, for the physical, mental, and moral training of such girl, which guardianship of such girl shall supersede any other guardianship of parents or guardians during the time that such girl is under the charge of this corporation, and no longer; and may make such by-laws and appoint such officers and agents as shall be specified in such by-laws, or as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the corporation; but it shall be provided by such laws that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of State shall be *ex officio* of the principal officers of the corporation.

SEC. 2. The said corporators shall meet for the first time at the call of three of the corporators to organize this corporation, adopt by-laws, and do whatever else may be necessary and proper.

SEC. 3. The funds, property, and estate which may be granted to or held by said corporation for the uses hereinbefore expressed, shall, with the income thereof, be exempted from taxation.

SEC. 4. This resolution may be amended, altered, or repealed, at the pleasure of the General Assembly.

Approved, July 27th, 1868.

* See Sec. 1, p. 70.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, MAY SESSION, 1873.

AN ACT AMENDING THE ACT INCORPORATING THE CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The age of girls committed to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls shall be between eight and sixteen years.

SEC. 2. In addition to the Directors now existing, two other Directors shall be annually chosen in the manner provided by law.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved July 1st, 1873.

REVISED STATUTES OF 1888.

CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

SEC.

3638. Made a school district.
 { School committee; acting school visitor. Public Money. (See Act 1893, p. 81.)
 3641. Who may be sent to it.
 3642. When officers may arrest and procure commitment of girls.
 3643. Costs on mittimus.
 3644. Directors may discharge from School. (Amended. See Public Acts of 1899, Chap. 138.)
 3645. Age, etc., to be endorsed on mittimus.
 3646. Industrial School to be guardian, etc.
 488. Courts of Probate shall have concurrent jurisdiction in commitments.
 2110. Cities and Towns may make By-laws concerning Truants.
 2111. Truant Officers.
 2112. Truants, arrest of, etc.
 2113. Truants may be committed to the Reform School or to the Industrial School. (See Sec. 2117.)
 2114. Fees of Officers Arresting Truants.
 2115. Warrant and Hearing.
 2116. Suspending Judgment.
 2117. Truants and Vagrant Girls may be Committed to the School.
 3659. Certain children not to be sentenced to the School, unless, etc.
 3660. Transfer of Children from the School to the County Home.
 3661. Guardianship not affected.
 1497. Aiding Escape from School.
 3676. Religious Instruction.
 3677. Binding out to Service.

SEC.

3678. Parent or Guardian may indenture child to the School.
 3679. Privileges of Indentured Child.
 3680. Sentence of Girl may be in the alternative.
 3681. Court may make order as to children during pendency of proceedings for commitment. Expense to be taxed as part of the costs. Restriction in cases of contagious diseases or where charged with crime.
 1740. Apprentices may be indentured by Selectmen.
 1743. Apprentices may be released from service if neglected by Master.
 1885. Inspection of Institution by State Board of Charities.
 1886. School to be visited once a month by members of State Board of Charities.
 1567. Unlawful taking of fees and commissions by public officers, trustees, etc.
 1568. Furnishing supplies by officer or trustee when prohibited.
 3719. Justices of the Peace.—Fees.
 3709. Judge of Police or City Court.—Fees.
 3729. Sheriffs' and other Officers' Fees.
 105. Death; notice of, to be given by Superintendent.
 379. Estimates of State expenses to be made biennially.
 380. By whom to be made.
 331. Number of annual reports to be printed.

PUBLIC ACTS OF 1893.

[See page 80.]

CHAP.

- CXXII. Appeals from commitments.
 Appeals, by whom taken.
 Appeals tried by jury.

CHAP.

- CLXIV. School Committee.
 CLXIV. Acting School Visitor.
 Public Money.

PUBLIC ACTS OF 1895.

[See page 81.]

CHAP.

- LXXI. Fees in cases of commitment.

PUBLIC ACTS OF 1899.

[See page 81.]

CHAP.

188. Concerning discharges by directors, and transfers to the Connecticut School for Imbeciles.

CHAP.

142. Support of girls committed to the School.

Made a School District.

Section 3638. The Connecticut Industrial School for Girls shall, so long as it remains an incorporated institution of this State and maintains a school for the benefit of children connected therewith, be a separate school district, with a territorial limit including the grounds and buildings occupied by the inmates of said institution as homes. All other territory belonging to said institution shall be a part of the district to which the same territory belonged before the Industrial School for Girls was established.—1886, Chap. 96, Sec. 1.

Who May be Sent to It.

Sec. 3641. The parent or guardian of any girl between the ages of eight and sixteen years, or a selectman or grand juror, or other informing officer, of the town where she may be found, may present a written complaint to the judge of the Court of Probate for the district in which such town is, or to the judge of the Police Court of any city, sitting in chambers, where she may be found, or to any justice of the peace of such town, alleging that she has committed any offence within the final jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, or belongs to the class specified in sections 2109, 2110, and 1740, or that she is leading an idle, vagrant or vicious life, or is in manifest danger of falling into habits of vice, praying that she may be sent to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, and such judge or justice of the peace shall thereupon, after notice to her and such other notice as he may deem proper, inquire into said complaint, and on being satisfied of the truth of the allegations therein, may order her to be committed to the guardianship and control of such School until she shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, unless sooner lawfully discharged; and if he finds that she has committed an offence punishable by imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, she may be sentenced to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, or judgment may be suspended, on such terms, and for such time, as he may prescribe; and said authority may issue a warrant for the execution of such sentence; but this chapter shall not be construed to deprive any girl of fourteen years of age and upwards from the privilege of choosing her own guardian, with the approval of the Court of Probate, as provided by law.—G. S. 1875, Chap. 94, Sec. 1; 1875, Chap. 97; 1878, Chap. 122.

When Officers may Arrest and Proceed Against Girls.

Sec. 3642. Any proper officer may arrest within his precincts any girl whom he shall judge to be between the ages of eight and sixteen years, whom he shall find in any improper place or situation, and who is, in his judgment, liable to be arrested for any of the offences specified in the preceding section, and make complaint and proceed in the same manner as a parent could do under the provisions of the preceding section.—G. S. 1875, Chap. 94, Sec. 2; 1876, Chap. 52.

Costs on Commitment.

Sec. 3643. The authority committing any girl to said School shall transmit a certified copy of the items of the costs on the complaint to the clerk of the Superior Court for the County in which the trial was had, within thirty days after the trial, and said costs shall be taxed and paid as costs are taxed and paid in criminal causes coming to the Superior Court from an inferior court.—1883, Chap. 11.

Discharge by Directors.

Sec. 3644. The Directors, or any two of them, may discharge from said School and return to her parent or guardian, or to the selectmen of the town, any girl who, in their judgment, ought not to be retained.—*G. S. 1875, Chap. 94, Sec. 4.*

Age, etc., to be Endorsed on Mittimus.

Sec. 3645. The authority committing any girl to said School shall ascertain as nearly as possible, and endorse on the mittimus, her age, parentage, birthplace, offence, and such other facts relative to her as may aid in her proper care and instruction in the School; and the age thus ascertained shall be taken as the true age of said girl with reference to the term of her commitment.—*G. S. 1875, Chap. 94, Sec. 5.*

Industrial School to be Guardian.

Sec. 3646. In addition to the guardianship of the person, the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls shall be the guardian of any estate that may be acquired by the personal services of any girl while under its guardianship and control.—*1885, Chap. 5.*

Selectmen may Bind out Children Negligently Cared for at Home.

Sec. 2109. The selectmen in every town, shall inspect the conduct of the heads of families, and if they find any who neglect the education of the children under their care, may admonish them to attend to their duty, and if they continue negligent, whereby the children grow rude, stubborn and unruly, they shall, with the advice of a justice of the peace, take such children from those who have the charge of them, and bind them out to some proper master, or to some charitable institution or society incorporated in this State for the care and instruction of such children, males till twenty-one and females till eighteen years of age, that they may be properly educated and brought up in some lawful calling.—*G. S. 1875, 127, Sec. 7.*

Cities and Towns may make By-Laws Concerning Truants.

Sec. 2110. Each city and town may make regulations concerning habitual truants from school, and children between the ages of seven and sixteen years, wandering about its streets or public places, having no lawful occupation, nor attending school, and growing up in ignorance; and such by-laws, also, respecting such children, as shall conduce to their welfare and to public order, imposing suitable penalties, not exceeding twenty dollars for any one breach thereof; but no such town by-laws shall be valid, until approved by the Superior Court in any county.—*G. S. 1875, 127, Sec. 8.*

Truant Officers.

Sec. 2111. Every town, and the mayor and aldermen of every city, having such by-laws, shall annually appoint three or more persons, who alone shall be authorized to prosecute for violations thereof. All warrants issued upon such prosecutions shall be returnable before any justice of the peace, or judge of the city or police court of the town or city.—*G. S. 1875, 127, Sec. 9.*

Truants, Arrest of, etc.

Sec. 2112. The police in any city, and bailiffs, constables, sheriffs, and deputy sheriffs in their respective precincts, shall arrest all boys between eight and sixteen years of age, who habitually wander or loiter about the streets or public places, or anywhere beyond the proper control of their parents or guardians, during the usual school hours of the school term; and may stop any boy under sixteen years of age, during such hours, and ascertain whether he is a truant from school, and if he be, shall send him to such school.—1877, *Chap. 98*.

Truants may be Committed to Reform School (or to the Industrial School. See Sec. 2117).

Sec. 2113. Any boy arrested a third time under the provisions of the preceding section, if not immediately returned to school, shall be taken before the judge of the criminal or police court, or any justice of the peace in the city, borough or town where such arrest is made; and if it shall appear that such boy has no lawful occupation, or is not attending school, or is growing up in habits of idleness or immorality, or is an habitual truant, he may be committed to any institution of instruction or correction, or house of reformation in said city, borough, or town, for not more than three years, or, with the approval of the selectmen, to the State Reform School.—1877, *Chap. 98*.

Fees of Officers Arresting Truants.

Sec. 2114. Officers other than policemen of cities shall receive for making the arrests required by the two preceding sections, such fees, not exceeding the fees allowed by law for making other arrests, as may be allowed by the selectmen of the town in which such arrests are made; but unless a warrant was issued by a judge of the criminal or police court, or by a justice of the peace, the officer shall, before receiving his fees, present to the selectmen of the town a written statement showing the name of each boy arrested, the day on which the arrest was made, and if the boy was returned to school, the name or number of the school to which he was so returned.—1877, *Chap. 98*.

Warrant and Hearing.

Sec. 2115. In all cases arising under the provisions of the three preceding sections, a proper warrant shall be issued by the judge of the criminal court of the city, or by a justice of the peace in the borough or town, where such arrest is made; and the father, if living, or if not, the mother or guardian of such boy, shall be notified, if such parent or guardian can be found, of the day and time of hearing. The fees of the judge or justice shall be two dollars for such hearing; and all expenses shall be paid by the city, borough, or town in and for which he exercises such jurisdiction.—*G. S. 1875, 128, Sec. 12*.

Suspending Judgment.

Sec. 2116. After the hearing in any such case, such judge or justice of the peace may, at his discretion, indefinitely suspend the rendition of judgment.—*G. S. 1875, 128, Sec. 13*.

Truant and Vagrant Girls may be Committed to the School.

Sec. 2117. Upon the request of the parent or guardian of any girl between eight and sixteen years of age, a warrant may be issued for her arrest in the same manner and on the same conditions as is provided in the preceding sections with respect to boys; and thereupon the same proceedings may be had as are above provided, except that said girl may be committed to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.—*G. S. 1875, 128, Sec. 14; 1876, Chap. 52.*

Certain Children not to be Sentenced to the School, Unless, etc.

Sec. 3659. No child belonging to either of the classes specified in section 3655 shall be sentenced or committed by any court or justice of the peace to the State Reform School, or the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, unless such child is found to have committed an offence punishable by law, or is leading an idle, vagrant, or vicious life, or the court or magistrate is of opinion that the child's previous circumstances and life have been such as to make it desirable that such child should be placed under the restraint, care and guardianship of one of said schools.—*1886, Chap. 92.*

Transfer of Children from the School to the County Home.

Sec. 3660. The Directors of either of said schools may at their discretion transfer any child belonging to either of the classes specified in section 3655, sentenced or committed to such school, to the county home of the county from which such child was sentenced or committed, after reasonable notice to the board of managers thereof. The superintendent of such school shall immediately notify the comptroller of such transfer, and the expense of supporting the child in such home shall be paid by the State, as provided in case of children committed to temporary homes by process of law.—*1886, Chap. 92.*

Guardianship Not Affected.

Sec. 3661. Such transfer shall not divest the school from which the child is transferred of its guardianship and control over such child, unless the same be relinquished by the board of directors of such school.—*1886, Chap. 92.*

Death; Notice of to be Given by Superintendent.

Sec. 105. Whenever any boy committed to the State Reform School, or any girl committed to the Industrial School for Girls, shall die, the Superintendent shall cause immediate notice thereof to be sent by mail to the registrar of births, marriages and deaths of the town from which said boy or girl was so committed.—*1884, Chap. 94, p. 372.*

Aiding Escape from School.

Sec. 1497. Every person who shall aid or abet any girl in escaping from the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, or any boy from the State Reform School for Boys, or who shall knowingly harbor such boy or girl, or aid in abducting them from persons to whose care and service they have been properly committed, shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than sixty days.—*1876, Chap. 52.*

CHAPTER CCXXX.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Religious Instruction.

Sec. 3676. Equal privileges shall be granted to clergymen of all religious denominations to impart religious instruction to the inmates of the Schools mentioned in Chapters ccxxv. and ccxxvi.; and every opportunity shall be allowed such clergyman to give such inmates, belonging to their respective denominations, such religious and moral instruction as they may desire; and the trustees of each of said institutions shall prescribe reasonable times and places, not inconsistent with its proper management, when and where such instructions may be given, which shall be open to all who may choose to attend.—*G. S. 1875, Chap. 98, Sec. 1.*

Binding Out to Service.

Sec. 3677. The Trustees of the State Reform School may bind out as apprentices, and the Directors of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls may bind out to service, persons committed to such schools, respectively, for a term not exceeding the term for their commitment.—*G. S. 1875, Chap. 98, Sec. 2.*

Parent or Guardian may Indenture Child to the School.

Sec. 3678. Any parent or guardian may indenture a child or ward to the State Reform School, or to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, on such uniform terms as may be agreed upon between such parent or guardian and the trustees or directors of said schools, the expense to be paid quarterly in advance; and in case of any failure on the part of such parent or guardian so to pay said expense, the Superintendent of said State Reform School, or Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, as the case may be, may sue on such agreement.—*G. S. 1875, Chap. 98, Sec. 3.*

Privileges of Indentured Child.

Sec. 3679. Every child indentured or admitted to the State Reform School, or the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, shall be entitled to the same supervision, medical treatment, support and education, and subject to the same regulations, employment, and restraint as all its other inmates.—*G. S. 1875, Chap. 98, Sec. 4.*

Sentence of Girl may be in the Alternative.

Sec. 3680. The sentence of any girl to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls may be in the alternative, as in the case of sentence to the State Reform School.—*G. S. 1875, Chap. 98, Sec. 5.*

Court may make Order as to Children during pendency of Proceedings for Commitment.—Expense to be Taxed as Part of the Costs.—Restriction in Cases of Contagious Diseases or where Charged with Crime.

Sec. 3681. When in any proceedings for the commitment of any child under sixteen years of age to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, or to the State Reform School, or to any temporary home for dependent and neglected children, a continuance of such cause is allowed, the court or justice of

the peace before whom such proceedings are pending may make such order for the care and custody of such child during such continuance, and until the final disposition of the cause, as said authority shall judge to be for the welfare of said child; and the fees and expenses incurred in such commitment, care, and custody shall be taxed and paid as part of the costs in such proceedings, in the same manner as in cases of commitment to said institutions. But during the adjournment of the case of any child suffering from any contagious disease, or charged with any crime or vice, such child shall not be committed to the custody of a county temporary home or of any orphan asylum.—1887, Chap. 71.

Inspection of Institution by State Board of Charities.

Sec. 1885. The board may inspect all almshouses, homes for neglected or dependent children, asylums, hospitals, and all provisions or institutions for the care or support of the dependent or criminal classes; and they shall inspect all institutions in which persons are detained by compulsion, to ascertain whether their inmates are properly treated, and, except in cases of detention upon legal process, to ascertain whether any have been unjustly placed, or are improperly held, therein, and may examine witnesses, and send for persons and papers, and correct any abuses found to exist, in such manner as not to conflict with any personal, corporate, or statutory rights, acting, so far as practicable, through the persons in charge of such institutions, and with a view to sustain and strengthen their rightful authority; and no measures shall be adopted without the assent of the persons so in charge, except at a meeting of the board, at which at least four members shall be present, or by a written order, signed by a majority of the board. An appeal may be taken to the Governor from any action of the board, by the persons in charge of such institutions.—1884, Chap. 77, p. 360, Sec. 2.

School to be Visited Once a Month by Members of State Board of Charities.

Sec. 1886. The State Prison, the State Reformatory and Industrial Schools and State Insane Asylum shall be visited as often as once a month, and by at least one member of each sex; no previous notice of such visits shall be given to the person in charge of the institution visited, and at every such visit an opportunity shall be offered to each inmate for private conversation with some member of the board. Any communication directed to said board, or to any member thereof, by any inmate of said institutions, shall be immediately forwarded, postpaid, to the post-office by the person in charge, without inspection; and any inmate of said institutions may personally deliver to any member of said board, and any member of said board may receive, any communication, without interference or inspection of the person or persons in charge. The inmates of said institution shall be informed of their rights under this section by the persons in charge, to the satisfaction of said board, or any visiting member thereof.—1884, Chap. 77, p. 361, Sec. 3.

Apprentices may be Indentured by Selectmen.

Sec. 1740. If any person who has had relief from any town, shall suffer his children to misspend their time, and shall neglect to employ them in some honest calling, or if any person does not provide competently for his children, whereby they are exposed to want, or if any poor children in any town live idly

or exposed to want, and there are none to take care of them, the selectmen of such town, with the assent of a justice of the peace, shall indenture such children, to be apprentices to some proper trade for said term, and may indenture them in like manner, to any society, incorporated for the purpose of educating and relieving orphans, or destitute children, whose place of business is in this State, and may contract with such society to defray, wholly or in part, the expenses of such child while in the institution, to an amount not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents a week; and such society shall have the same authority, with regard to such children, as over those surrendered to them by their parents.—*G. S. 1875, 193, Sec. 3.*

Apprentice may be Released from Service if Neglected by Master.

Sec. 1743. Parents, guardians, selectmen, Trustees of the State Reform School, and Directors of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, shall inquire into the treatment of apprentices indentured by them respectively, and, if after the making of such indenture, any masters and apprentices shall remove from the town where such indenture was made, to any other town in this State, or if the guardians of such apprentices are absent, refuse, or are unable to act, then the selectmen of the town where such masters and apprentices reside at the time, shall make such inquiry, and if they, the parents, guardians, selectmen, trustees, or directors, aforesaid, find that the masters do not perform their part of the indenture, they shall complain to a justice of the peace in the town where such masters and apprentices reside, who shall cause such masters and apprentices to come before him, and reconcile them if he can, and if he can not, may bind the master to appear at the next term of the court of common pleas, or district court, if there be such courts in the county in which such masters and apprentices reside, and if there are no such courts in said county, then he shall bind him to appear at the next Superior Court in said county having civil jurisdiction, and also the apprentice, or give order for his custody in the meantime and for his appearance at said court, and if it finds that the master has failed to perform his part of the indenture, it may discharge the apprentice from the service of the master, and cancel the indenture, with costs against the master, and award execution accordingly; but if the complaint shall be found untrue, and without probable cause, it shall award costs to the master against the complainant.—*1875, Chap. 73.*

Unlawful Taking of Fees and Commissions by Public Officers, Trustees, etc.

Sec. 1567. Every person being a public officer, trustee or agent, or a member of the board of management of any public or private institution, or corporation, who shall receive for his own use, directly, or indirectly, from any person with whom he makes a contract, or transacts any business, as such public officer, trustee, or agent, or with whom the board of management of which he is a member, makes a contract or transacts any business, any payment, commission, or compensation, whether direct or under the form of some profitable sale, purchase, or contract, or gratuity of any kind, by reason of, or in acknowledgment for, or in connection with, the making of such contract, or the transacting such business, shall be imprisoned not less than thirty-one days nor more than one year, or fined not more than three hundred dollars, or both.—*1886, Chap. 53.*

Furnishing Supplies by Officer or Trustee When Prohibited.

Sec. 1568. Every person who, being a trustee, or officer, of any institution receiving aid from the State, shall furnish supplies, or be interested in any contract for furnishing supplies to such institution, unless he be the lowest bidder for such supplies, or for such contract, after open competition, shall be fined fifty dollars.—1886, *Chap. 144*.

Justice of the Peace—Fees.

Sec. 3719. Justices of the Peace shall receive * * * for a hearing upon a complaint for commitment to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, to the State Reform School, or the temporary home for any county, two dollars; for the trial of forcible entry and detainer, two dollars a day; each order of notice, mittimus, taxation of costs and certificate of the same in proceedings for commitment to said schools or homes, appointing and administering the oath to appraisers of land to be set off on execution, or of personal property attached and ordered to be sold, taking bond on the dissolution of an attachment or a judgment and record on default, confession, or nonsuit, fifty cents; each continuance twenty-five cents; for copies of records, the same as clerks of the Superior Court.—1885, *Chap. 63*.

Courts of Probate Shall Have Concurrent Jurisdiction in Commitments.

Sec. 488. Courts of Probate shall have concurrent jurisdiction with judges of city and police courts, and justices of the peace, in hearing and determining applications for commitments to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, and the temporary homes for dependent and neglected children, in the manner provided by law.—1885, *Chap. 110, Sec. 57*.

Judge of Police or City Court—Fees.

Sec. 3709. * * * The judge of a police or city court shall receive in proceedings to commit and commitment to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, the same fees as justices of the peace for like services. * *

Sheriffs and Other Officers—Fees.

Sec. 3729. * * * For service of a mittimus to commit to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, necessary expenses, and a reasonable compensation.

Estimates of State Expenses to be made Biennially.

Sec. 379. It shall be the duty of the persons mentioned in the next session, on or before the first day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight and biennially thereafter, to make and transmit to the Treasurer, estimates of the amount of money required in their respective departments and offices of the State government, for the two fiscal years commencing on the first day of the following July. Such estimates shall be itemized to such an extent and in such manner as may be required by law, and by any rules, instructions, or regulations adopted by the Treasurer and Secretary.—1884, *Chap. 108; 1887, Chap. 5, Sec. 11*.

By Whom to be Made.

Sec. 380. The estimates for the different classes of expenditures shall be made as follows, to wit: * * * For the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, by the superintendent and president of the board of directors of that institution.—1884, Chap. 108.

Number of Annual Reports to be Printed.

Sec. 331. The Comptroller shall annually cause to be printed, at the expense of the State, such number of copies of each of the following annual reports as hereinafter stated: * * * of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, one thousand * * *

PUBLIC ACTS OF 1893.

CHAPTER CXXII.

An Act Concerning Appeals from Commitments of Children to Public Institutions.

Section 1. Chapter clxxi. of the public acts of 1889 is hereby amended to read as follows: An appeal shall lie from any judgment, order, or decree of a court of probate, judge of a city or police court, or justice of the peace committing any child to the Connecticut School for Boys, to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, or to any county home for dependent or neglected children, to the next criminal term of the court of common pleas to be held within and for the county where such judgment is rendered, but in towns of which the district court of Waterbury has appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases, such appeal shall be taken to the next criminal term of said district court, and in cases not in the jurisdiction of such court of common pleas or district court to the next criminal term of the superior court.

Sec. 2. Such appeal may be taken by any parent or guardian of the child so committed, or by the selectmen of the town in which such judgment is rendered, within twenty days thereafter; and the appellant shall enter into a recognizance, with surety, to the State, conditioned to answer to the complaint and abide the order and judgment of the court thereon.

Sec. 3. Complaints under sections 3628, 3641, and 3658 of the general statutes shall, on appeal, be tried by a jury, and such child shall be produced in court during trial and to receive final judgment, by the appellant or by the person or persons having such child in their possession or control; and the jury shall render a verdict of guilty or not guilty, or of proven or not proven, as the facts proved may warrant; and on a verdict of guilty or proven, sentence of commitment may follow as provided in said sections of the general statutes.

Approved, May 18, 1893.

CHAPTER CLXIV.

School Committee—Acting School Visitor—Public Money.

Section 1. Section 3639 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The directors of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls shall be the school committee of said district, and shall possess all the powers and be subject to all the duties within said district that are possessed by the school visitors in the several towns. They may appoint an acting school visitor in said district, who shall possess within said district all the powers and be subject to all the duties of similar officers appointed by school visitors. The authority of the board of school visitors of the town in which said district is situated shall extend only to the remaining portion of said town, and their returns and certificates shall include only the children of such remaining portion.

Sec. 2. Section 3640 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The treasurer of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls shall draw an order each year in favor of said district on the treasurer of said town for the proportionate amount to which said district may be entitled of all moneys appropriated by law for the benefit, support, and encouragement of public schools, as is provided in respect to towns.

Approved, June 1, 1893.

PUBLIC ACTS OF 1895.

CHAPTER LXXI.

An Act Concerning Fees in Cases of Commitment to the Connecticut School for Boys, Temporary Homes, and the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.

There shall be allowed in each case of commitment to the Connecticut School for Boys, temporary homes, or the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls the same fees for complaint and warrant, or order, that are now allowed by law for complaints and warrants in criminal cases; and there shall be allowed to the grand jurors or prosecuting officers attending such cases the same fees for travel and attendance as are now allowed by law to grand jurors in criminal cases.

Approved, April 11, 1895.

PUBLIC ACTS OF 1899.

CHAPTER 138.

An Act amending an Act concerning Discharges from the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.

Section 3644 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The directors, or any two of them, may discharge from said school and return to her parent or guardian, or to the selectmen of the town, any girl who in their

judgment ought not to be retained. And the directors, with the advice and approval of the governor, may discharge from said school and transfer to the Connecticut School for Imbeciles any girl who in their judgment is a proper subject for said school; and the superintendent thereof shall receive and care for such girl the same as though she had been regularly committed. There shall be taxed by the comptroller two dollars and fifty cents a week for each week such girl shall remain at said school for imbeciles, and the principal of said school for imbeciles shall make his bill therefor quarterly, and present it to the governor, upon whose approval it shall be paid by the state treasurer, and the balance shall be paid by the parents or friends of said girl, or, if the girl is a pauper, by the town in which said girl belongs.

Approved, May 31, 1899.

CHAPTER 142.

An Act amending an Act relating to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.

Section 1. There shall be taxed monthly in each year by the comptroller not to exceed three dollars a week for the necessary expenses of each girl committed to said school while such girl is under the guardianship and control of said school, either at the school home or at an outside hospital, or other proper place necessarily provided for any girl who after being placed out becomes an unfit subject for said school; and in order to provide for the extra expenses caused by transferring to and visiting girls in outside homes, said sum of three dollars per week shall be taxed for thirteen weeks after each girl is placed in an outside home, and the superintendent shall make his bill therefor and present it to the comptroller, who, upon finding the same to be just, shall allow it, and it shall be paid from the state treasury.

Sec. 2. Section 3647 of the general statutes and Chapter clxxxviii. of the public acts of 1893 are hereby repealed.

Approved, May 31, 1899.



HATCHING HOUSE, WINDSOR LOCKS.

State of Connecticut—Public Document No. 19.

FOURTH
BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE COMMISSIONERS
OF
FISHERIES AND GAME
FOR THE YEARS
1901—1902
TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, AND THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY



HARTFORD, CONN.:
Press of THE HARTFORD PRINTING COMPANY,
(ELIHU GEER SONS.)
1902.

COMMISSIONERS.

GEORGE T. MATHEWSON, *President*, Thompsonville, Conn.

ROBERT G. PIKE, - - Middletown, Conn.

E. HART GEER, *Secretary*, - Hadlyme, Conn.

REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor, and the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut:

Fish can be artificially propagated in unlimited numbers, while nothing can be done for game, except to protect it while there is some to protect.

In a large measure, the success of fish culture depends upon the magnitude of the operations—that is, if it is conducted upon a large scale, the results will be far more satisfactory to the public, than if carried on upon a limited basis—that its effects cannot be readily appreciated. For this reason, it has been considered advisable to keep a large stock of brood fish at the State hatchery in Windsor Locks, and it is expected that the yield of eggs this fall will furnish all the hatching house can accommodate, and we can confidently expect in this way to increase the output of the State hatchery to such an extent, that the cost of producing young fish to the fingerling size, will compare favorably with the best results obtained in other states, or by commercial fish culturists.

With the continued efforts to have the hatchery increase the output of fingerlings, comes the question of expense. The principal item entering into the cost of producing this size of fish, and keeping the large number of brood fish necessary to produce the eggs to raise them from, is the food.

If a brook or a suitable pond could be found, where a part of the large brood fish could be placed to care for themselves—the conditions being favorable for securing the fish again, to take the eggs at the proper time, and protection given against poachers—the question of a large part of the expense would be solved. A stronger and healthier egg would be the result, and consequently a larger percentage of fish would be raised from eggs that are taken from fish whose haunts and habits are of the wild and natural conditions.

The operations in fish culture were on the same general lines as in the past, and your Commission is pleased to say that the fish at the State hatchery at Windsor Locks, have been singularly free from all disease during the past year.

All the fish are reared to fingerlings before being planted in the public waters of the State, and in doing this, it necessarily makes the percentage of the output look small. These small fish, during the early part of spring and summer, have a great many natural enemies, as well as being subjected to attacks of various diseases, thereby causing a great loss among them. However, the final results of stocking the streams with fingerling fish, are far more satisfactory.

Your Commissioners of Fisheries and Game, in presenting to the Governor and your Honorable Body this fourth biennial report, are confident that the State of Connecticut is possessed of valuable property for the artificial propagation of fish, and is in every point second to none in the whole country.

The State hatchery at Windsor Locks, consisting of sixteen acres of land, was first operated in 1899, and it is ideally located, for Kettle brook supplies the water for a portion of the pools in which some of the trout are kept, while great bubbling springs, send a large supply of clear, cool, almost absolutely pure water into the others.

The hatchery is in a little wooded valley, through which Kettle brook rambles, and the hatching house is on its northern banks, with the pools in its front and rear. There are in all twenty-three of these pools; some are forty by eighteen feet, and about two feet deep, while others are smaller. The old pools on Kettle brook below the hatching house have been removed, the ground graded, and three deep pools built for the brood fish, one being fifty-six feet long and eighteen feet wide.

The dam on Kettle brook has been rebuilt in a permanent manner, with a wasteway on the south end, where surplus water is carried through a ditch, away from the hatchery and pools.

On the back and sides of the four main springs, which supply the hatching house during the incubation period, and the balance of the time a large number of the rearing pools, we have had a protection constructed by driving posts in the

ground, plank nailed on to the proper height and banked up with dirt, forming a ditch graded to carry all surface water away from the springs, thus removing all danger of a possible contamination by surface water entering from off the high hills.

Six small nursery pools were built during the fall of 1901, and they are in line with the large pools which take the supply from the best springs on the plant.

The practice is followed during the hot weather of giving shade to all of the pools where the small fry are kept, by placing boards a few feet from the surface of the water, and it is wonderful in its results, the way the fry congregate under the boards to escape the scorching effects of the hot sun.

A commodious, well arranged house has been built for the superintendent of the hatchery. It stands near the main entrance to the hatchery grounds, on the highway, from which a view is to be had of the whole plant. Water is supplied to the house by a hydraulic ram, forcing a continuous stream of pure, cold water from one of the bountiful and excellent springs of the hatchery.

The practical usefulness of the State hatchery, is not confined to the hatching and rearing of trout only.

We have planted in the tributary waters of the Farmington, Scantic and Salmon rivers, 60,200 Atlantic salmon, and in many of the inland lakes of the State, there has been distributed and planted 4,100 land-locked salmon. These fish were raised from eggs that were assigned the Connecticut Commission by the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries. They were placed in the hatching troughs in January and February, where they were hatched, and at the proper time transferred to the rearing pools, where they were fed on ground liver the same as brook trout, until they attained the fingerling size, and were planted during the month of November.

The lake trout hatched nicely, and we were anticipating 40,000 fingerlings to plant the past fall. They thrived and grew satisfactorily until soon after being transferred to rearing pools, when they began to disappear very mysteriously. No dead fish were to be found any where, and the superintendent was unable to account for the loss. However the

cause of the trouble was finally located, after drawing the water out of the pool several times, in the side where there was found a cavity made by a hidden spring, of dimensions large enough to hold a dozen or more yearling trout.

The stock of brood fish, now at the State hatchery, consists of two thousand five hundred, two and three year brook trout, one thousand five hundred yearling, two thousand fingerling brook trout, and seven hundred rainbow trout.

The importance of artificial propagation of fish can not be gainsaid. A plentitude of shad means the purchase at a low figure by the people of the State, and the consequent revival of the fishing industry and the employment of many people.

Connecticut is the only State where shad fry are retained in ponds five or six months before being released into the rivers. The success of the Joshuatown retaining ponds on the Connecticut river has been demonstrated and proved beyond a question of a doubt by the steady increase in the catch of shad from year to year.

Prior to the establishment of these ponds millions of shad fry were hatched and planted in the coves and tributaries of the rivers by the Fish Commissioners, notwithstanding, the yearly catch of the great food fish of this State grew less and less each year. The smallest catch of shad on record was in the year 1892, there being only 18,965 returned by the fishermen, while the catch for the year 1901 is recorded as 124,947.

Your Commission are steadfast in the belief, and are confident that had it not been for these ponds the Connecticut river shad would now be such a luxury—if not wholly extinct—that only the very wealthy people could possibly afford to buy them, and our fishermen would keenly feel the loss of the thousands of dollars which they now get for their season's catch of shad.

We procured from the United State Commission, in 1901 and planted in the Joshuatown ponds, 5,978,000 shad fry and again in May 1902, only 3,000,000 fry could be obtained for the ponds on the Connecticut river. These shad when they have attained to the fingerling size about the last of October or first of November, are driven out into the river, there to follow

their natural instincts—to seek their own welfare—and the survivors to return to the river, full grown shad, in three years' time.

The, heretofore unheard of, extra large shad weighing from seven to eight and nine pounds apiece and which has long been the hope and ambition of the fishermen to catch, has been realized, and their extra size is rightfully attributed to the artificial propagation.

Of Peck's Pond in the Town of Stratford, on the Housatonic river, we have great expectations in the near future, but at the present time we cannot give such a favorable account, from the fact the pond was first put in operation in 1899. Since that time, your Commission has personally supervised the planting of about 8,500,000 shad fry in this pond, all of which were procured from the United States Commission.

This pond also, has been drawn off annually in October, and the young shad driven out into the Housatonic river. Three years have now passed since the first shad fry were planted in Peck's Pond, and we are confident that according to the natural habits and instincts of this fish, they will be found returning to the Housatonic river which had become entirely barren of shad.

The State leased the pond of Mr. Frederick J. Wheeler for a term of ninety nine years, and while he is bound by the lease for that length of time, the State has the option of terminating the contract upon six months notice at any time.

Peck's Pond is an ideal location for a retaining pond for young fry, to replenish the Housatonic river as in days gone by, with our great food fish. Were it possible to remove all the foul fish from the pond, and the entire length of the brook, we are confident that better results would be obtained toward the increase of shad in the Housatonic river to justify the continuance of the expense of planting fry each year.

The United States Commission in a letter of May 30th says in part—"That the work of this (U. S.) Commission has been very disappointing this year, but they are very anxious to be especially liberal to the Connecticut Commission, because they are making special efforts to raise shad to the fingerling stage before distributing them."

That the introduction and artificial propagation of shad is successful, we have only to look to the Pacific coast to see it

thoroughly demonstrated. Fry from the Atlantic coast were transported across the continent and planted in rivers that had never before contained a shad. The result now is, that, shad have multiplied and increased to such an extent from this one plant, that they sell for five cents a piece.

The California Commission in their report of 1899-1900 say "the delicious and abundant shad . . . which are the food of the wealthy of other States, comes cheaply to the humblest of our citizens. If this Commission in thirty years has accomplished nothing further than the introduction and propagation of these species, it has justified all the expenditure that the State has made in its support . . . they are increasing year by year."

Your Commission would respectfully submit for your worthy consideration that a retaining pond for young shad be established on the Farmington river, which has every natural advantage for rearing shad. We feel that the economic results of the propagation of shad so far accomplished and the lines of work that are at present being developed, fully justify this recommendation.

We would renew the recommendation as set fourth in the Third Biennial Report which said, "as an auxiliary help to the work of the Windsor Locks hatchery and the retaining ponds leased by the State, your Commission would recommend a close season on some of the tributaries of the large streams. There are no doubt, various streams throughout Connecticut particularly adapted to putting such a measure to a practical test. A law of this character, if enforced with the same degree of efficiency with which our fish and game laws are enforced, would work wonders in the rivers where fish abound. These tributaries as is well known, are haunts of the small trout, where they live till they become more pretentious fish when they take to deeper and wider waters."

There can be propagated, to a good advantage and at a comparatively small cost, many of our native food fish for inland waters, and more promptly supply our inhabitants with both food and sport, by building a system of pools or small ponds at either the State hatchery or the retaining ponds, where black bass could be reared to supply the many demands made on your Commission during the past two years.

Black bass have never been artificially hatched like trout, shad, pike perch and white fish. The usual way is to confine

the brood bass in artificial pools where the bass can deposit their eggs naturally, and the young bass can be collected for distribution. The ponds should be so constructed, that after the eggs are hatched and the fry old enough, the adult bass can be driven out of the pond, the fry collected and fed until they attain the fingerling stage for distribution. Until some such system is inaugurated, it will be impossible to secure a sufficient quantity of black bass to meet the requisitions made by our citizens. In the past, all the fingerling bass distributed by the Commission, have been obtained from the United States Commission.

Several instances where it has been asked, permission has been granted by your Commission to individuals to obtain the bass by netting, where the bass were supposed to be numerous. This has always resulted in opposition from people living in the vicinity where the netting was done.

During the last fall, your Commission made an exhibition of fish at the Danbury fair, and it proved so interesting and attractive to the large number of visitors, that we believe it would be advisable to enlarge the exhibit another year, provided the space can be obtained.

The law requiring the owners of nets to make written report of all fish caught by them in Connecticut waters, only requires that they shall give the kind and number of fish, and as it is of no statistical value, we would therefore suggest, that the law may be so changed, that the reports would include the number of individuals employed, the number and value of boats and apparatus used and the quantity and value of product. Thus forming a basis for intelligent conclusions regarding the importance of our coast and inland fisheries.

The United States Commission at a large expense, gathers and publishes statistics, but only once in a number of years, which shows the actual value and amount of the Connecticut fisheries on our coast.

The last statistics were gathered and published in 1898, showing that 2,473 persons found employment in the fishery business, and the capital invested in vessels, apparatus, etc., amounted to \$1,241,291. the product amounted to 31,920,599 pounds, for which the fishermen received \$1,559,417.

Of our pounds and weirs on the shore, there were 106 numbers assigned in the year 1901, and 111 numbers were assigned in 1902.

For seines and nets having a mesh less than two and one-half inches square, we granted sixty-nine permits in 1901, and seventy-eight permits were granted in 1902, and it is impossible to more than guess at the value of even the product from all these nets as the reports are now made.

The Legislature of 1901 enacted a law, authorizing the Commission of Fisheries and Game, to lease in the name of the State, tracts of land throughout the State for the purpose of establishing game preserves. One application has been made under this law, but as no money was appropriated for carrying this law into effect, we have not been able to take advantage of the first step toward providing the game birds a State home, where they may live and breed unmolested.

As has been said before, the only way to propagate game, is to protect it while there is some to protect. With the increase of population, game has disappeared as human occupation advances, and the natural passion of mankind for hunting makes the subject of game protection one of almost general interest. There was once a time when our supply of game seemed inexhaustable, but we have lived to realize that bountiful as nature has been, we must not abuse her generosity, or we shall forfeit one of her kindest gifts.

It is early yet to expect a marked change in the condition of our game as the result of the enactment of the new law for the protection of game.

Nevertheless reports from all sections of the State, indicate there has been material increase as far as partridge and quail are concerned. It is admitted on all sides, that the partridge is the king of all game birds, and if they once become extinct, they are gone forever. Hunting and snaring for the markets had been so persistently carried on, that there was great danger of their total extermination in a short time. The Legislature came to their rescue, as if in answer to the voice of nature appealing to us to spare wisely, and in moderation a few, and preserve them before it was too late, in the enactment of the law prohibiting the sale of partridge, quail and woodcock for two years. The fact should not be lost sight of, that the tendency of all modern legislation everywhere is against the sale and marketing of game birds. Those who have given the subject a moment's serious consideration can not fail to see that the non-sale of game means that less will be killed, and they will

increase and multiply. Thirty-eight States of the Union have passed laws prohibiting the sale of game. If the sale of partidges is to be allowed under any circumstances, it should be permitted only under the closest scrutiny possible, and persons dealing in them should be subject to the supervision of State authority, and the number of birds that may be lawfully killed and sold by any one person during a season should be limited to a small number.

Game laws are made primarily for the preservation of the game and they must limit the killing both as to the bag and the season so that no more will be killed in any one season than that which is left can reproduce in the following season. The principle of game protection is, in the abstract, popular to-day with the whole people, except those whose selfish interests is to profit by the rapid and unreasonable slaughter.

Bird protection appeals to all persons and its importance is becoming more generally appreciated by the farmer who regards them as an inestimable benefit to agriculture, the sportsman who values birds for the pleasure derived from their pursuit as game, and to many people of every class who derive enjoyment from their presence, are all interested in the question of their preservation, and they all have long realized the necessity for stringent measures of protection.

The Audubon society and the American Ornithologist union, all over the United States, are doing noble work toward securing better and more protection for non-game birds. These societies are unlike most organizations formed solely to protect game in order that the shooting harvest may be increased. The Audubon society looks only to the saving of birds for the general good of mankind. The society is aggressive, and it is doing particular good and efficient service among the children of the State.

A uniform definition of game birds, as proposed by the American Ornithologists union, which restricts the term to four easily recognized groups, has been accepted by ten States and the District of Columbia, Connecticut being one of the ten States. The law reads as follows:

"No person shall kill or catch or have in his possession, living or dead, any wild bird other than a game bird; nor shall purchase, offer or expose for sale any such wild bird after it has been killed or caught. No part of the plumage, skin, or

body of any bird protected by this section shall be sold or had in possession for sale. For the purpose of this chapter the following only shall be considered game birds: The Anatidae, commonly known as swan, geese, brant, and river and sea ducks; The Rallidae, commonly known as rail, coot, mud hens, and gallinules; The Linicolae, commonly known as shore birds, plover, surf birds, snipe, woodcock, sandpipers, tattlers, and curlews; The Gallinae, commonly known as wild turkey, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, partridge and quail. No person shall take or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any wild bird, nor shall have such nest or eggs in his possession. English sparrows, crows, great horned owls, and hawks, other than fish hawks or osprey, are not included among the birds protected by this chapter."

This simple and yet effective law has proved of great value in dividing the birds into two classes, game and non-game birds. This section only refers to non-game birds, as all others are fully protected by special laws.

The Biological Survey, a division of the United States Department of Agriculture, is actively engaged in the protection of the North American birds.

It is evident that deer are increasing in the State to a satisfactory degree, as frequent press reports show that they are distributed all over the State. Several complaints of killing deer have been investigated, and in two instances arrests were made, tried and in the higher court failed of conviction.

We are convinced that our fish and game laws will be of more force when an adequate system is provided and some method found to pay the fish and game wardens sufficient to warrant their continued interest in the enforcement of the laws.

In order to secure, with the least trouble, adequate observation of the new fish and game law it was considered, by your Commission, necessary that they should be generally known and be supported by public sentiment; otherwise they would fail to accomplish the object for which they were enacted. Therefore we had two thousand copies printed, in a pocket edition form, and distributed to the wardens as soon as practical after the acts of the legislature were available.

This diffusion of information has proven to yield most satisfactory results in the aid of the enforcement of the fish and game laws.

The demand on the Commission for copies of them was phenomenal.

In another part of this report will be found a list of the fish and game wardens and seine inspectors appointed by this Commission, a list of the special protectors, the financial report, tables showing the distribution of fish, areas of ponds and lakes, catch of fish for the years 1901 and 1902, list of persons licensed to take birds and eggs for scientific purposes, violations of the fish and game laws, and a list of Commissioners of other States, also an abstract of fish and game laws.

We have been privileged to extend permission to the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries to collect lobster eggs, for the purpose of propagation, along our coast.

In closing this part of the report, we desire to acknowledge our indebtedness to the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, and express our hearty appreciation of the uniform, courteous and liberal treatment that has been accorded us, and for the lake, rainbow, land-locked and Atlantic salmon eggs, for young black bass, and various publications. We are under obligations to our Senators and Congressmen in Washington for their labors in behalf of the Commission, also to the New York New Haven and Hartford Railroad Co., for transporting fish throughout the State and returning cans free of charge, also to the Central New England Railroad Co. We wish to express sincere thanks to the press of the State for uniform courtesies extended.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE T. MATHEWSON,	} <i>Commissioners of Fisheries and Game.</i>
ROBERT G. PIKE,	
E. HART GEER	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

FOR THE BUILDING OF THE RETAINING POND ON THE HOUSATONIC RIVER.

Amount in treasury September 30, 1901..... \$1.09

FOR BUILDING THE NEW HATCHERY.

Amount in treasury September 30, 1900..... \$ 776.45

By Board of Control..... 1,700.00

\$2,476.45

Orders drawn to September 30, 1901..... 2,456.61

In treasury..... \$19.84

FOR THE PROPAGATION OF FISH, APPROPRIATION ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

Amount in treasury September 30, 1900..... \$3,189.16

By Board of Control..... 1,910.00

\$5,099.16

Orders drawn to September 30, 1901..... 5,089.60

In treasury..... \$9.56

FOR THE CARE AND REPAIRS OF STATE FISH PROPERTY APPROPRIATION ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

Amount in treasury September 30, 1900..... \$1,151.99

Orders drawn to September 30, 1901..... 1,106.08

In treasury..... \$45.91

FOR COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES AND GAME, APPROPRIATION ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1901,

Salaries.

Amount in treasury September 30, 1900..... \$1,323.00

Orders drawn to September 30, 1901..... 1,203.00

\$120.00

Transferred to expense account.... 108.01

In treasury..... \$11.99

Expenses.

Amount in treasury September 30, 1900..... \$861.72

Transferred from salary account..... 108.01

\$969.73

Orders drawn to September 30, 1901..... 969.73

Clerical,

Amount in treasury September 30, 1900.....	\$250.00
Orders drawn to September 30, 1901.....	250.00

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES ON ACCOUNT OF DELIVERING FISH, FALL OF 1902,
AS REPORTED BY GEORGE C. FINCH, MESSENGER.

Cash received by messenger, for delivery of fish, fall of 1901.....	\$130.00	
Cash paid by messenger, personal expenses, transfer, cartage, etc.....	95.70	
Balance.....		\$34.30
Cash received by messenger for delivery of fish, fall of 1902.....	\$219.00	
Cash paid by messenger, personal expenses, transfer, cartage, etc.....	182.30	
Balance...		\$36.70

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES AND GAME, APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE TWO
YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1903.

Salaries.

Appropriation.....	\$1,800.00
Orders drawn to September 30, 1902.....	840.00

Expenses.

Appropriation.....	\$1,200.00
Orders drawn to September 30, 1902.....	629.82

Clerical.

Appropriation.....	\$400.00
Orders drawn to September 30, 1902.....	200.00

FOR THE PROPAGATION ON FISH FOR THE TWO YEARS, APPROPRIATION
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1903.

Appropriation.....	\$7,000.00
Orders drawn to September 30, 1902.....	1,883.73

FOR THE CARE AND REPAIRS OF STATE FISH PROPERTY FOR THE TWO YEARS
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1903.

Appropriation.....	\$3,000.00
Orders drawn to September 30, 1902.....	1,038.58

SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE STATE FISHERIES STATIONS.

EDWIN H. WHITING,	.	.	.	Windsor Locks.
GEORGE C. FINCH,	.	.	.	Windsor Locks.
LODOWICK B. BROCKWAY,	.	.	.	Joshuatown.

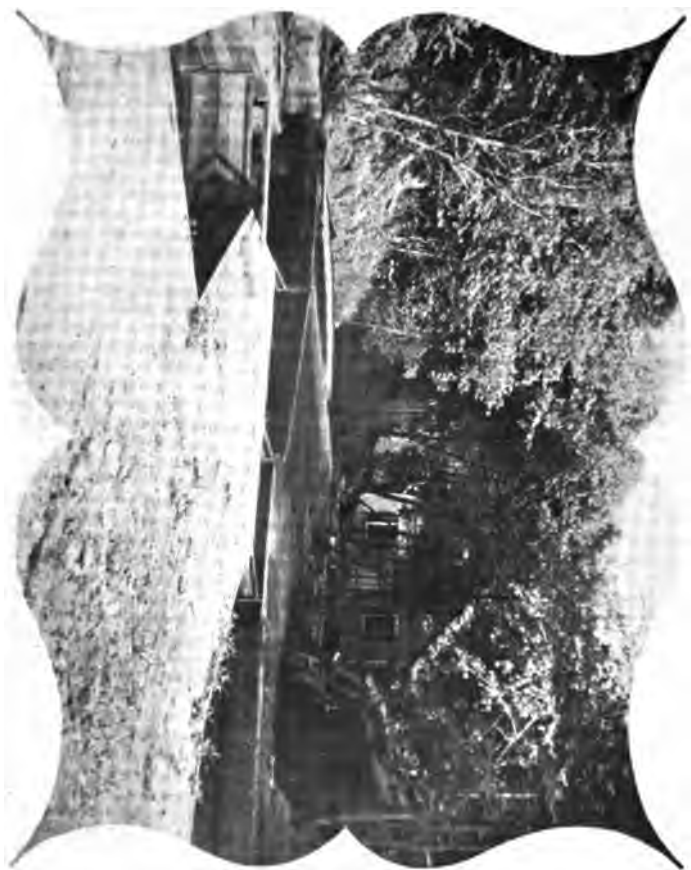
SEINE INSPECTORS.

Holcomb R. Jones,	.	.	.	.	Clinton.
George E. Stevens,	.	.	.	.	Saybrook.
David P. Huntley,	.	.	.	.	Lyme.
Nathan Reynolds,	.	.	.	.	Brockways.
A. W. Turlow,	.	.	.	.	Deep River.
Ernest V. Kirtland,	.	.	.	.	Chester.
William Balvin,	.	.	.	.	East Haddam.
Otto F. Carlson,	.	.	.	.	Higganum.
John W. Tyron,	.	.	.	.	East Hampton.
Oscar B. Stevens,	.	.	.	.	Middletown.
Joseph W. Bennet,	.	.	.	.	Portland.
Charles E. Blake,	.	.	.	.	Cromwell.
Captain Hollister,	.	.	.	.	Glastonbury.
Henry R. Hayden, jr.,	.	.	.	.	East Hartford.
Arthur Glover,	.	.	.	.	Windsor Locks.
Charles R. Heath,	.	.	.	.	Warehouse Point.
T. C. Holmes,	.	.	.	.	Rocky Hill.
Frederick Hale,	.	.	.	.	Wethersfield.
Sanford A. Griswold,	.	.	.	.	Hartford.
A. E. Phelps,	.	.	.	.	Windsor.
Henry Porter,	.	.	.	.	East Berlin.

FISH AND GAME WARDENS.

Hartford County,—JOHN M. FOOTE, West Hartford.
 New Haven County,—WILBUR E. BEACH, North Haven, (Montowese P. O.)
 New London County,—FRANK E. OLDS, Lisbon, (Jewett City P. O.)
 Fairfield County,—vacant.
 Windham County,—HERMAN G. CARVER, Putnam.
 Litchfield County,—DR. H. L. ROSS, Canaan.
 Middlesex County,—CHARLES E. BLAKE, Cromwell.
 Tolland County,—GEORGE EATON, Stafford Springs.

HATCHERY AND POOLS, WINDSCR LOCKS.



LIST OF PERSONS HOLDING PERMITS TO TAKE BIRDS, ETC., FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

HENRY M. BEERS,	.	.	.	.	.	Bridgeport.
JESSE C. A. WHEELER,	.	.	.	.	.	Bridgeport.
J. B. CANFIELD,	.	.	.	.	.	Bridgeport.
J. BURROLL NEWTON,	.	.	.	.	.	Unionville.
JOHN H. SAGE,	.	.	.	.	.	Portland.
HARRY W. FLINT,	.	.	.	.	.	New Haven.
REV. C. M. JONES,	.	.	.	.	.	Eastford.
SAMUEL ROBBINS,	.	.	.	.	.	Portland.
L. D. BISHOP,	.	.	.	.	.	New Haven.
JAS. H. HILL,	.	.	.	.	.	New London.
HENRY C. MILLS,	.	.	.	.	.	Unionville.
BASSETT & REAVES,	.	.	.	.	.	New Haven.
JOHN J. SEINSOTH,,	.	.	.	.	.	Hartford.
GEORGE V. SMITH,	.	.	.	.	.	New Haven.
EDMOND C. FRANCIS,	.	.	.	.	.	Madison.
WILLIAM F. AXELBY,	.	.	.	.	.	Waterville.
HOWARD L. WOOD, M. D.,	.	.	.	.	.	Groton.
GEORGE D. FRENCH,	.	.	.	.	.	Ivoryton.

SPECIAL PROTECTORS.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Otto Lehmann,	Hartford.
Joseph H. Strong,	West Hartford.
Brainard L. Alderman,	Suffield.
Edward Bromage,	Enfield.
William E. Smith,	Avon.
Gustavus Cowles,	Farmington.
Samuel Scott,	Farmington.
James McCabe,	Southington.
Frank Winchell,	Southington.
John R. Beebe,	East Hartford.
Joseph H. White,	East Windsor.
James L. Sheffield,	Glastonbury.
Albert L. Morse,	Bristol.
Leroy M. Cowles,	New Britain.
Duncan Ross,	New Britain.
William H. Gibney,	Berlin.
George H. Hall,	Manchester.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Walter C. Daley,	Cheshire.
William H. Tompkins,	Woodbridge.
George E. Mallory,	Milford.
Frank M. Sperry,	East Haven.
Reuben E. Harrison,	North Haven.
George E. Butz,	Bacon Falls.
Henry E. Bradley,	Branford.
William H. Wakeley,	Southbury.
Theodore D. Adams,	Seymour.
James C. Russell,	Waterbury.
Richard W. Starr,	Guilford.
Adolph T. Davis,	Meriden.
Walter E. Tate,	New Haven.
Charles Furgenson,	North Branford.
Robert B. McDonald,	Orange.
Noble F. Ingraham,	Wallingford.
Frank F. Ramitti,	Waterbury.
Thomas F. Hayes,	Woodbridge.
Frank J. Bartlett,	Madison.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Sanford H. Holmes,	.	.	.	.	Griswold.
Arthur L. Briggs,	.	.	.	.	Voluntown.
J. H. Tubbs,	.	.	.	.	Niantic.
Paul Giest,	.	.	.	.	Lisbon.
James E. Franklier,	.	.	.	.	Preston.
Jacob Slate,	.	.	.	.	South Lyme.
Jesse H. Wilcox,	.	.	.	.	Mystic.
Lodowick B. Brockway,	.	.	.	.	Lyme.
G. B. Hempstead,	.	.	.	.	Groton.
Alfred H. Bennett,	.	.	.	.	Sprague.
James F. Brown, jr.,	.	.	.	.	North Stonington.
F. G. Maynard,	.	.	.	.	Ledyard.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Arthur E. Randell,	.	.	.	.	Bridgeport.
James W. Roodruff,	.	.	.	.	Bridgeport.
William C. Gregory,	.	.	.	.	Danbury.
Howard M. Judd,	.	.	.	.	Bethel.
F. E. Pratt,	.	.	.	.	Fairfield.
Charles N. Johnson,	.	.	.	.	Newtown.
E. H. Pearce,	.	.	.	.	New Fairfield.
John N. Nickerson,	.	.	.	.	Redding.
Albert S. Benjamin,	.	.	.	.	Redding.
D. S. Mead,	.	.	.	.	Ridgefield.
E. M. Wakeley,	.	.	.	.	Huntington.
L. O. Osborn,	.	.	.	.	Monroe.
Irving Lockwood,	.	.	.	.	New Canaan.
F. E. Lockwood,	.	.	.	.	Norwalk.
George A. Ferris,	.	.	.	.	Stamford.
Albert W. Allen,	.	.	.	.	Westport.
Ernest E. Ruscoe.	.	.	.	.	Wilton.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Charles O. Thompson,	.	.	.	.	Pomfret.
Alonzo Crocket,	.	.	.	.	North Grosvenordale.
Charles L. Sheldon,	.	.	.	.	South Woodstock.
Harry E. Batty,	.	.	.	.	East Killingly.
Hezekiah F. Ramcadle,	.	.	.	.	North Thompson.
Henry Holbrooke,	.	.	.	.	Abbingdon.
Dewitt C. Park,	.	.	.	.	Putnam.
W. Grimshaw,	.	.	.	.	Killingly.
Thomas Hewling,	.	.	.	.	Clarks Corners.
F. H. Demning,	.	.	.	.	Hampton.
James L. Seaton,	.	.	.	.	Ashford.
Ariel W. Green,	.	.	.	.	Eastford.
Christopher R. Johnson,	.	.	.	.	Moosup.
George B. Blivin,	.	.	.	.	Central Village.
John May,	.	.	.	.	East Woodstock.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

A. W. Sanford,	Roxbury.
Albert Kaufman,	Thomaston.
James Wilbur,	Sharon.
S. M. Jones,	Watertown.
Frank C. Barnes,	Plymouth.
John O. Connor,	Torrington.
A. B. Hide,	Gaylordsville.
William S. Isbell,	Hotchkissville.
Elton Warren,	New Hartford.
Russell Pierce,	Cornwall Bridge.
Frederick J. Turrill,	New Milford.
Chesterfield C. Middlebrook,	Winsted.
Charles Goddard,	Barkhamsted.
George E. Alvord,	East Morris,

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Oscar B. Stevens,	Middletown.
Abner H. Tiboler,	Middletown.
Frank L. Baisden,	Cromwell.
Gilbert B. Hayden,	Essex.
Asa W. Thurlough,	Deep River.
Eldon W. Hubbard,	Durham.
A. S. Bugbee,	East Haddam.
John W. Tryon,	East Hampton.
George N. Rich,	East Hampton.
Fred H. Stancliff,	Portland.
Joseph W. Bement,	Portland.
Otto F. Garlson,	Higganum.
Lavilla Gladwin,	Higganum.
Samuel S. Webb,	Chester.
Alvin F. Taylor,	Chester.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

James M. Musch,	Andover.
W. H. Hall,	South Willington.
G. C. Ripley,	South Coventry.
Frank V. Kibbe,	Somers.
M. J. Worthington,	Stafford.
R. H. Eaton,	Stafford.
Fred Prentice,	Hebron.
J. W. Winch,	Union.
John Lynch,	Ellington.
Charles Wyllys,	Mansfield.
Gilbert Babcock,	Tolland.
Grant H. King,	Vernon.
L. A. Abron,	Ellington.



SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE, WINDSOR LOCKS HATCHERY.

CONNECTICUT SHAD CATCH 1901.

Henry P. Diehl, East Windsor.....	300
Henry F. Moran, Windsor Locks.....	53
Owen E. Goslee, Windsor.....	100
William H. Goff, Windsor.....	73
Thomas J. O'Neill, et. el., Windsor.....	525
L. W. Hudson and P. Gilligan, Windsor.....	925
Robert J. Turner, Windsor.....	85
Walter Roberts, East Hartford.....	8
Albert J. Phelps, East Hartford.....	299
William McCabe, Hartford.....	5,150
Arthur Thresher, Hartford.....	4
John Townsend, Wethersfield.....	95
Edmund W. Buck, Wethersfield.....	24
F. W. Hale, Wethersfield.....	1,963
Edmund A. Fox, Hockanum.....	3
G. F. & E. E. Talcott, Naubuc.....	2
John G. Cornwall, Rocky Hill.....	2,200
Leroy N. Chapman, Rocky Hill.....	547
Henry E. Spencer, Rocky Hill.....	2,505
Edward F. Belden, Rocky Hill.....	2,225
David S. Miner, et. el., East Berlin.....	85
L. O. Taylor, Cromwell.....	1,900
L. H. Taylor, Cromwell.....	2,200
Charles P. Smith, Cromwell.....	234
James H. Frazier, Cromwell.....	1,614
Clark Smith, Cromwell.....	2,744
William L. Frazier, Cromwell.....	984
William H. Cotton, Cromwell.....	649
Seth Paddock, Middletown.....	15
Geo. H. Miller, Middletown.....	476
Edwin C. Spencer, Middletown.....	486
Charles H. Miller, Middletown.....	467
John F. Walker, Portland.....	715
Charles Ohlson, Portland.....	200
Henry B. Evans, Middle Haddam.....	778
Chauncey H. Selden, Middle Haddam.....	500
John W. Tryon, East Hampton.....	1,881
James Critland, Haddam Neck.....	574

22 REPORT OF FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS.

D. E. Dingwell, Higganum.....	1,665
C. G. Brainard, Higganum.....	550
A. F. Graves, Shailerville.....	2,040
D. C. Brainerd, Shailerville.....	2,202
Geo. E. Turrell, Tylerville.....	354
Frank D. Waterhouse, Tylerville.....	4,600
R. R. Tyler, Tylerville.....	45
Daniel R. Arnold, East Haddam.....	740
Nelson B. Rich, East Haddam.....	102
Geo. W. Thompson, East Haddam.....	1,356
Elliott W. Ely, Hadlyme.....	2,799
Charles C. Tooker, Hadlyme.....	1,680
C. H. Hall and H. Bartman, Hadlyme.....	1,837
Eugene H. Phelps, Hadlyme.....	767
Edward W. Simpson, Hadlyme.....	909
F. J. Moshier, Hadlyme.....	2,482
John Bartman, Hadlyme.....	2,361
Joseph N. Ely, Hadlyme.....	1,176
William C. Rose, Hadlyme.....	945
Alvin F. Taylor, Hadlyme.....	476
George C. Francis, Chester.....	2,332
John Mosley, Chester.....	1,390
Frederick W. Watrous, Chester.....	1,385
Frank E. Parker, Chester.....	50
H. L. Buckingham, jr., Deep River.....	1,600
H. L. Buckingham, Deep River.....	1,390
A. P. Watrous, Deep River.....	1,500
O. S. Comstock, Essex.....	1,655
Erastus B. Huntley, Essex.....	2,065
Nathan B. Damon, Brockways.....	800
Herbert E. Banning, Brockways.....	6,000
Willis M. Hall, Hamburg.....	1,132
Oscar A. Ely, Hamburg.....	1,618
Henry Huntley, Hamburg.....	152
Andrew Daniels, Hamburg.....	945
James Daniels, Hamburg.....	1,137
Charles F. Hall, Hamburg.....	1,550
Irving M. Beckwith, Hamburg.....	1,120
O. N. Hall, Hamburg.....	23
Charles A. Morgan, Hamburg.....	575
Lewis Powers, Lyme.....	2,027
Charles V. Miller, Lyme.....	1,946
Wallace Murray, Lyme.....	1,009
Elmer C. Clark, Lyme.....	1,500
Samuel Sizer, Saybrook.....	1,800
Levi P. Miller, Saybrook.....	525
Newton Stokes, Saybrook.....	2,137
B. C. Clark, Saybrook.....	2,271
Charles Williams, Saybrook Point.....	1,430

REPORT OF FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS.

23

Charles E. Pease, Saybrook Point.....	1,448
Geo. A. Bushnell, Westbrook.....	927
M. R. Howland, Saybrook.....	360
Spencer & Ingham, Saybrook.....	5,136
G. S. Stokes, Westbrook.....	13,999
C. H. Hurd & Co., Clinton.....	175
O. A. Spencer, Guilford.....	15
F. W. Williams, Madison.....	89
J. P. Clark, Niantic.....	300
A. L. Sherman, Niantic.....	19
C. M. Raymond, Niantic.....	19
E. H. Story, Poquonock Bridge.....	29
M. H. Wilcox, Mystic.....	5
Byron Billings, Mystic.....	60
Dowd & Redfield, Madison ...	106
Total.....	124,947

CONNECTICUT SHAD CATCH 1902.

Edwin L. Vibbert, Windsor.....	20
William McCabe, Windsor.....	2,300
R. J. Turner and H. Moore, Windsor.....	207
Owen E. Goslee, Windsor.....	179
Wm. H. Keehner, Hartford.....	150
Albert J. Phelps, Hartford.....	103
Arthur Thresher, Hartford.....	2
Henry J. Moran, Windsor Locks.....	52
David S. Miner, East Berlin.....	31
Edmund A. Fox, Hockanum.....	3
Eugene Warring, Wethersfield.....	1,608
John H. Connery, Wethersfield.....	87
F. W. Hale, Wethersfield.....	1,582
Charles H. Hamner, Wethersfield.....	6
C. E. Hooper and C. E. Eccleston, Wethersfield.....	198
Albert Garvin, Wethersfield.....	3
Daniel L. Tallcott, Glastonbury.....	1
Edward F. Belden, Rocky Hill.....	5,000
John G. Cornwell, Rocky Hill.....	4,801
W. Bennett and H. Spencer, Rocky Hill.....	124
W. H. Hale, Rocky Hill.....	500
W. H. Cotton, Cromwell.....	445
L. H. Taylor, Cromwell.....	500
Charles P. Smith, Cromwell.....	106
W. L. Frazier, Cromwell.....	2,260
J. H. Frazier, Cromwell.....	1,069
L. O. Taylor, Cromwell.....	850
Samuel Hartman, Middletown.....	84
E. C. Spencer, Middletown.....	97
W. H. Paddock, Middletown.....	21
Charles Ohlson, Portland.....	2,293
A. J. Walker, Portland.....	2,751
Walter Button, Portland.....	570
C. G. Brainerd, Higganum.....	690
F. Chalker and L. Butler, Higganum.....	149
C. G. Bloom and I. Johnson, Higganum.....	418
D. E. Dingwell, Higganum.....	1,300
W. H. Goff, Higganum.....	501
A. Quinstrom and O. Johnson, Higganum.....	605
A. W. Bailey, Higganum.....	410

H. C. Bailey, Middle Haddam.....	1,702
H. B. Evans, Middle Haddam.....	896
William W. Smith, Haddam.....	198
Crosby S. Cooke, East Hampton.....	851
Edmund W. Buck, Wethersfield.....	2
W. H. Lyman, Moodus.....	360
John C. Hicks, Moodus.....	1,621
F. O. Tyler, Shailerville.....	1,664
A. F. Graves, Shailerville.....	541
R. R. Tyler, Tylerville.....	94
A. S. Cone and S. M. Paine, Tylerville.....	1,800
Frank D. Waterhouse, Tylerville.....	1,574
A. M. Hubbard, Tylerville.....	85
Geo. E. Turrell, East Haddam.....	503
Geo. W. Thompson, East Haddam.....	608
Arthur W. Spencer, East Haddam.....	1,250
Dan. H. Lane, East Haddam.....	375
Edward F. Belden, Rocky Hill.....	300
C. H. Hall and H. Bartman, Hadlyme.....	1,445
A. F. Taylor, Hadlyme.....	1,174
John Bartman, Hadlyme.....	1,570
William C. Rose, Hadlyme.....	831
Fred J. Moshier, Hadlyme.....	1,696
Edward J. Simpson, Hadlyme.....	950
Joseph N. Ely, Hadlyme.....	1,419
Elliott W. Ely, Hadlyme.....	2,007
C. C. & J. Tooker Hadlyme.....	1,197
G. C. Francis and F. P. Waterous, Chester.....	1,511
Frank E. Parker, Chester.....	223
James R. Wood, Chester.....	500
John Mosley, Chester.....	30
H. S. Buckingham, jr., Deep River.....	1,800
H. S. Buckingham, Deep River.....	1,200
Harvey G. Hurd, Deep River.....	719
Jerry S. Walden, Deep River.....	750
Joseph Mitchell, Brockways.....	165
H. E. Banning, Brockways.....	4,485
James Daniels, Hamburg.....	1,420
Oscar A. Ely, Hamburg.....	1,569
B. H. Tooker, Hamburg.....	1,350
Andrew Daniels, Hamburg.....	700
Charles F. Hall, Hamburg.....	1,545
Willis M. Hall, Hamburg.....	1,138
O. S. Comstock, Essex.....	1,248
Sylvester S. Comstock, Essex.....	2
Erastus B. Huntley, Essex.....	1,443
Coit P. Gladding, Essex.....	120
George Churchill, Essex.....	750
Charles M. Burt, Lyme.....	850

Charles V. Miller, Lyme.....	1,612
L. E. Rand, Lyme.....	908
Lewis Powers, Lyme.....	1,531
Samuel Sizer, Saybrook.....	1,444
Levi P. Miller, Saybrook.....	1,471
Leonard A. Champion, Saybrook.....	1,140
Mewton Stokes, Saybrook.....	1,600
Nathan Phelps, Saybrook.....	530
Charles E. Pease, Saybrook Point.....	1,450
Stewart Williams, Saybrook Point.....	1,250
John Smith, Saybrook Point.....	1,700
Charles Williams, Saybrook Point.....	900
Charles Reed, Saybrook Point.....	24
David L. Phelps, Saybrook Point.....	303
W. H. Banta, Saybrook Point.....	6
Oscar Morley, Saybrook Point.....	2
Spencer & Ingham, Saybrook Point.....	4,087
Gilbert Stokes, Westbrook.....	6,619
Edwin R. Kelsey, Short Beach.....	25
Charles H. Hurd, Clinton.....	201
Oscar & Robert Spencer, Guilford.....	15
James P. Clark & Son, Niantic.....	161
C. M. Raymond, Niantic.....	22
A. S. Sherman, Niantic.....	25
W. E. Bassett, East River.....	24
Moses H. Wilcox, Mystic.....	5
Newton L. Botsford, Milford.....	5
Frederick W. Williams, Madison.....	76
Dowd & Redfield, Madison.....	116
E. H. Story, Poquonock Bridge.....	21
Edwin Hewlitt, Poquonock Bridge.....	30
Moses H. Chapman, Poquonock Bridge.....	2
J. McLean, Stony Creek.....	56
Total.....	107,208

SHAD CAUGHT IN CONNECTICUT FROM
1890 TO 1902 INCLUSIVE.

Years.		Numbers.
1890		34,318
1891		22,462
1892		18,965
1893		41,253
1894		31,145
1895		62,597
1896		57,318
1897		73,367
1898		93,450
1899		94,615
1900		114,182
1901		124,947
1902		107,208

RETURNS OF POUNDS AND WEIRS FOR THE YEAR 1901.

James P. Clark, Niantic.

No.	2	East Waller Island.
"	20	" " "
"	21	South end Goose Island.
"	22	North " " "
"	41	West side Goshen Point.
"	42	Off Boardinghouse Millstone.
"	157	West end Millstone Point.
"	136	Powers Point.
"	137	Off big rock Robert Paynes shore.
"	148	" " " " "
"	149	" " " " "
"	150	" " " " "

Fish caught—300 shad, 9 salmon, 2,015 striped bass, 3,675 black, 6,000 weak, 355 blue, 4,700 butter, 8 sturgeon, 5,450 flukes and flounders, 135 eels, 625 porgies, 300 whiting, 27,220 mackerel, 4,000 squids, 250,000 menhaden, 75 frost, 5,400 alewives, 3,000 flat.

Charles H. Hurd & Co., Clinton.

No. 4 West side of harbor, off Hammock Point.

Fish caught—175 shad, 1 salmon, 5 striped bass, 1,075 black, 1,310 weak, 16 blue, 400 butter, 1 sturgeon, 500 flukes and flounders, 1 cod, 124,300 menhaden, 5,000 alewives, 7,000 flat.

Edwin Hewlitt, Groton.

No. 9 Thames river.

Fish caught—104 striped bass, 38 black, 52 weak, 67 butter, 111 flukes and flounders, 75 menhaden, 15 flat.

Russell W. Gavett, Waterford.

No. 38 Millstone Point.

" 40 75 rods from No. 38.

Fish caught—90 striped bass, 450 weak, 1,000 flukes and flounders, 300 flat.

E. W. Champion, Black Hall.

No. 102 Off Guard House Point or Griswold's Beach.

" 103 Off Stony Point or Howard's Beach.

Did not fish.

Ellery Barber, Westerly, R. I.

No. 72 West end of east breakwater.

Fish caught—3,000 mackerel, 9,000 weak, 2,500 flounders, 1,000 porgies.

Charles M. Raymond, Niantic.

No. 22 North side Niantic river.

" 23 Off Blood Point.

" 33 Off Champion Point.

" 34 " " "

" 51 Black Point.

" 54 Crescent Beach.

" 100 Off Bloody Point.

" 191 Off Wigwam rock.

Fish caught—19 shad, 705 striped bass, 4,500 weak, 250 blue, 1,775 flounders, 2,800 alewives, 2,200 flat.

A. L. Sherman, Niantic.

No. 24 Off stone heap, Black Point Bay.

" 28 West side Black Point.

" 30 Off Beckwith Neck.

" 31 Off Hatchett's Point.

Fish caught—19 shad, 8 black, 730 weak, 11 butter, 5,200 flounders, 21,000 menhaden, 10 alewives, 8 flat.

Burnes & Clark, Milford.

Fish caught—200 striped bass, 2,725 blue, 406 weak, 980 black, 50 mackerel, 570 eels, 968 flounders, 1,953 frost, 13,346 flat, 174 lobsters.

Frederick N. Burdick, Westerly, R. I.

No. 47 West of Osbrook Point, in the bay.

" 48 South end of breakwater, off Stonington.

" 89 Barnes Island Point, in the bay.

" 121 West end of southeast breakwater, Stonington.

Fish caught—20 striped bass, 350 black, 2,400 weak, 1,900 butter, 2 sturgeon, 780 smelts, 1,050 flukes and flounders, 4,000 eels, 700 porgies, 4,600 mackerel, 2,800 squids, 7,500 frost, 1,000 alewives, 9,800 flat.

John R. Tyler, Branford.

No. 15.

Fish caught—212 striped bass, 479 black, 1,215 weak, 672 flounders, 2,750 frost, 575 alewives, 3,354 flat.

Fish & Doughty, Noank.

No. 12 Groton Long Point.

" 83 West of Mystic Island.

" 86 Bluff Point.

Fish caught—1 shad, 75 striped bass, 900 black, 25 sea bass, 8,550 weak, 50 blue, 2,700 butter, 2 sturgeon, 3,250 flukes and flounders, 100 cod, 2,000 porgies, 2,000 whiting, 2,000 mackerel, 3,000 squids, 2,000 alewives, 3,100 flat.

Edwin R. Kelsey, Short Beach.

No. 25 Off Cow and Calf, Branford.

" 26 Off Darrow's Island, "

" 27 Off Pierson reef, "

Fish caught—5,000 weak, 25,000 menhaden.

(Pounds Nos. 26 and 27 not fished.)

Reuben T. Chapman, West Mystic.

No. 55 Southwest Point, Andrews Island.

" 56 East side Mason's Island.

" 139 East side Mason's Island, close to Deep Point.

Fish caught—300 black, 7,000 weak, 4,500 flukes, 1,500 porgies, 800 whiting, 450 squids, 750 frost, 6,000 flat.

Arthur C. Saunders, Niantic.

No. 79 West side Goose Island, Niantic Bay.

Fish caught—60 striped bass, 250 black, 1,550 weak, 350 butter, 1,600 flukes and flounders, 2,000 menhaden, 75 frost, 600 alewives, 400 flat.

Jesse H. Willcox, Mystic.

No. 10 Off Cedar Point.

" 11 Off Calf Point or Noyes rock.

" 155 Extension of Pond No. 11.

Fish caught—190 black, 6 sea bass, 1,200 weak, 225 butter, 2,750 flukes and flounders, 107 eels, 60 porgies, 5,390 whiting, 275 mackerel, 1,121 menhaden, 26 frost, 420 alewives, 17,039 flat.

(Pound No. 155 not fished.)

Abel Babcock, Westerly, R. I.

No. 108 East side Osbrook Point.

Fish caught—2,000 smelts, 75 eels, 100 alewives.

Aaron G. Stevens, Rowayton.

No. 93.

Fish caught—1,500 striped bass, 2,100 menhaden.

Denison E. & George W. Wilcox, Mystic.

No. 13 Off Lydia Point.

“ 14 Outside of pound No. 13.

“ 76 Southwest point Mason's Island.

“ 77 East side Whamphassac Point.

“ 78 East side Mason's Island.

“ 132 Off Screecher's rock.

Fish caught—1,500 black, 8,300 weak, 6,600 butter, 13,025 flukes and flounders, 6,000 porgies, 9,750 whiting, 2,500 squids, 2,000 menhaden, 2,800 alewives, 60,470 flat.

Theodore N. Church, Norwich.

No. 123 Poquonock rock.

“ 131 East end Pine Island.

“ 135 Sand beach east side Pine Island.

“ 141 One half mile east Sand Beach.

“ 153 South side Pine Island.

Fish caught—300 striped bass, 2,300 black, 4,300 weak, 1,400 butter, 3,200 flukes and flounders, 80 eels, 3,500 porgies, 400 whiting, 6,300 menhaden, 500 alewives, 700 flat.

Frederick W. Williams, Madison.

No. 133 East end of wharf

“ 134 Inside of wharf.

Fish caught—89 shad, 120 black, 2,740 weak, 15 blue, 900 butter, 3 sturgeon, 590 flukes and flounders, 15 eels, 10 mackerel, 630 flat, 385,000 menhaden.

James N. Thompson, Westerly, R. I.

No. 67 West end Osbrook Point.

“ 68 Southeast Edward's Island.

Fish caught—300 black, 2,000 weak, 300 butter, 550 smelts, 250 flukes and flounders, 4,000 eels, 800 porgies, 325 mackerel, 250 squids, 1,500 frost, 1,800 flat.

Charles H. Noyes, Mystic.

No. 17 Northeast Dodge ledge.

" 52 Southwest " "

" 117 Northeast Mystic Island.

" 119 West of Andrews' Island.

Fish caught—1,400 weak, 3,840 flukes and flounders, 5,500 porgies, 3,250 whiting, 15,750 flat.

(Pounds Nos. 17 and 119 were not fished.)

Henry C. Cutville, Rowayton.

No. 58.

Fish caught—1,750 striped bass, 200 flukes and flounders, 2,000 frost, 450 flat.

Elbert H. Stevens, Westbrook.

No. 92.

Fish caught—150 weak, 3,550 menhaden.

Edward P. Clark, Stonington.

No. 87 Willow Point.

Fish caught—550 smelts, 600 eels, 600 alewives.

Spencer & Ingham, Saybrook.

No. 71 Guard House Point.

Fish caught—5,136 shad, 25 black, 6 sturgeon, 1,200 flukes and flounders, 30 cod, 15 alewives, 1,500 flat.

Silas W. Way, Black Hall.

No. 80 Off Griswold's flats.

" 81 Off Stony Point.

Fish caught—10 flukes and flounders, 15 flat.

(Pound No. 81 was not fished.)

Ebenezer H. Story, Poquonock Bridge.

No. 88 Allen Point.

" 89 Fish House Point.

Fish caught—29 shad, 102 striped bass, 444 black, 2,442 weak, 16 blue, 1,475 butter, 2,072 flukes and flounders, 637 eels, 2,800 porgies, 9,100 menhaden, 1,070 alewives, 1,075 flat.

Gilbert G. Stokes, Westbrook.

No. 73 West of Lighthouse, Saybrook.

" 74 " " "

Fish caught—13,991 shad, 2 salmon, 18 striped bass, 3 weak, 443 flukes and flounders, 14 cod, 4,173 flat.

Oscar A. Spencer, Guilford.

No. 115 South of Guilford Point.

Fish caught—15 shad, 200 black, 700 weak, 1 blue, 500 butter, 1 sturgeon, 400 flukes and flounders, 3 eels, 7 porgies, 10 whiting, 20 squids, 75,000 menhaden, 4 frost, 600 alewives, 1,000 flat.

T. C. Mitchell, Black Hall.

No. 104 Off Griswold's Beach.

Fish caught—15 flukes and flounders, 400 alewives, 400 flat.

Charles H. Chapman, Groton.

No. 127 Bitts Cove, Eastern Point.

Fish caught—394 striped bass, 441 black, 2,435 weak, 551 butter, 1,345 flukes and flounders, 1,350 menhaden, 450 alewives, 1,691 flat.

Moses H. Wilcox, Mystic.

No. 53 South Woodbridge Island.

" 60 East Lydia Island.

" 63 Corment Rock.

" 160 East of White Rock.

Fish caught—5 shad, 1,300 black, 8,955 weak, 25 blue, 8,975 butter, 8,600 flounders, 7,810 porgies, 3,100 whiting, 8,600 mackerel, 3,105 squids, 13,150 alewives, 21,600 flat.

Fred Ostman, Stonington.

No. 3 Off Southwest Rip rap.

" 6 West side Stonington Point.

" 7 East " " "

" 45 Little Narragansett Bay.

" 65 Southwest Whamphamock Point.

" 66 East side " "

" 84 Off Noyes' Point, east side Stonington harbor.

" 140 Hall's Island.

Fish caught—6,200 striped bass, 3,200 black, 41,700 weak, 40,350 flounders, 14,700 mackerel, 7,000 squids, 10,000 mackerel, 8,000 alewives.

Edwin W. Morgan, Poquonock Bridge.

No. 50 Off Spicer's or Avery's Point.

Fish caught—64 striped bass, 24 black, 1,320 weak, 12 blue, 31 butter, 1,106 flounders, 500 porgies, 800 mackerel, 53 flat.

James Matthews, Niantic.

No. 1 Bay northwest of Goose Rock.

" 5 Niantic river.

(Did not fish.)

Dowd & Redfield, Madison.

No. 36 In bay off west wharf.

" 37 " " "

Fish caught—106 shad, 228 black, 1,225 weak, 6 blue, 1,000 butter, 3 sturgeon, 400 flounders, 275,000 menhaden, 300 flat.

L. A. Avery, Mystic.

No. 109 North of Bluff Point.

(Did not fish.)

James M. Brotherton, Southport.

No. 159.

Fish caught—1,000 frost.

Byron Billings, Mystic.

No. 143 West of Pine Island.

" 144 South " "

" 145 West of Bluff Point.

Fish caught—60 shad, 260 striped bass, 600 black, 2,400 weak, 1,500 butter, 2 sturgeon, 3,000 flounders, 3 cod, 3,400 porgies, 100 mackerel, 75 squids, 2,500 menhaden, 1,000 alewives, 1,200 flat.

Moses H. Chapman, Poquonock Bridge.

No. 152 Off Bushy Point, east side New London harbor.

Fish caught—200 striped bass, 1,800 black, 3,000 weak, 2 blue, 2,000 butter, 2,400 flounders, 5 eels, 100 porgies, 150 mackerel, 1,000 squids, 4,500 menhaden, 3,600 alewives, 650 flat.

RETURNS OF POUNDS AND WEIRS FOR THE YEAR 1902.

James P. Clark & Son, Niantic.

No.	2	East Waller Island, Long Island Sound.
"	21	South end Goose Island, Black Point Bay.
"	22	North " " " " "
"	41	West side Goshen Point, Long Island Sound.
"	42	Boardinghouse, Black Point Bay.
"	43	Magonk Landing, Long Island Sound.
"	44	White Beach, Black Point Bay.
"	57	Millstone Point, " "
"	136	Powers' Point, " "
"	137	Robert Payne's bar " "
"	148	Big Rock, " "
"	149	" " " "

Fish caught—161 shad, 465 striped bass, 21,650 black, 18,500 weak, 4,400 butter, 1 sturgeon, 12,500 flounders, 102 eels, 600 porgies, 1,500 whiting, 4,075 squids, 76,500 menhaden, 42,000 alewives, 1,000 flat.

Burnes & Clark, Milford.

No. 155.

Fish caught—260 striped bass, 1,174 black, 1,302 weak, 1,887 blue, 964 eels, 1,224 frost, 19,749 flat, 3,636 hake.

J. McLean, A. B. Dowd, and A. P. Foote, Stony Creek.

No. 97 Pumpkin Island, Long Island Sound.

Fish caught—56 shad, 350 black, 2 sea bass, 1,537 weak, 2 blue, 1,144 butter, 550 flounders, 8 eels, 9 whiting, 1,500 alewives, 317 flat.

Dowd & Redfield, Madison,

No. 36 West wharf, Long Island Sound.

Fish caught—116 shad, 86 black, 1,360 weak, 3 blue, 2 sturgeon, 2 flounders, 667,800 menhaden, 1,920 alewives, 1,200 flat.

Frederick W. Williams, Madison.

No. 133 East wharf, Long Island Sound.

" 134 " " " "

Fish caught—76 shad, 75 black, 2,065 weak, 1,385 butter, 5 sturgeon, 1,570 flounders, 25 eels, 791,000 menhaden, 826 butter.

Edwin R. Kelsey, Short Beach.

No. 25 Half Acre Rock, Long Island Sound.

Fish caught—25 shad, 100 black, 606 weak, 227,000 menhaden.

Manton L. Botsford, Milford.

No. 5 Cedar Point, Pond Point Bay.

Fish caught—5 shad, 181 black, 1,210 weak, 4,450 butter, 200 flounders, 1 porgie, 6 whiting, 120 mackerel, 181,800 menhaden, 75 flat.

William E. Bassett, East River.

No. 94 1 mile west of Turk Island, Long Island Sound.

Fish caught—24 shad, 1 salmon, 193 black, 604 weak, 808 butter, 162 flounders, 287,818 menhaden, 7,010 alewives, 2,220 flat.

Oscar and Robert Spencer, Guilford.

No. 26 Riding Rock, Long Island Sound.

Fish caught—15 shad, 300 black, 600 weak, 1,500 butter, 3 sturgeon, 75 flounders, 7 whiting, 126,000 menhaden, 900 alewives, 1,500 flat.

Charles H. Hurd, Clinton.

No. 4 Harbor, Long Island Sound.

Fish caught—201 shad, 563 black, 1,200 weak, 2,000 butter, 5 sturgeon, 318 flounders, 304,600 menhaden, 4,000 alewives, 4,000 flat.

A. L. Sherman, Niantic.

No. 24 East side trap, Black Point Bay.

" 28 West side Black Point, Giant Neck Bay.

" 29 Off new factory, " " "

" 31 Fisher's Hill trap, " " "

Fish caught—25 shad, 4,800 black, 15,700 weak, 1,000 blue, 6,000 butter, 3 sturgeon, 10,000 menhaden, 9,000 flounders, 2,400 alewives, 1,500 flat.

Moses H. Chapman, Poquonock Bridge.

No. 152 Bushy Point, Fisher's Island Sound.

Fish caught—2 shad, 1 salmon, 175 striped bass, 800 black, 4,800 weak, 2,400 butter, 6,500 flounders, 492 eels, 300 porgies, 1,500 squids, 250 menhaden, 3 frost, 900 alewives, 1,500 flat.

Spencer & Ingham, Saybrook.

No. 71 Guard House, Long Island Sound.

Fish caught—4,087 shad, 25 striped bass, 3,000 flounders, 1 cod, 3,500 flat.

Leon A. Beebe, Waterford.

No. 27.

Fish caught—25 black, 630 weak, 15 flounders, 50 frost, 7,500 flat.

Gilbert G. Stokes, Westbrook.

No. 73 Lighthouse, Long Island Sound.

" 74 " " " "

Fish caught—6,619 shad, 2 striped bass, 11 black, 6 weak, 2,500 flounders, 2 cod, 1,600 flat.

James Mathews, Niantic.

No. 1 Round Rock, Niantic river.

" 20 Cedar bush, " "

Fish caught—79 black, 696 weak, 503 flounders, 317 frost, 565 alewives, 1,094 flat.

Thaddeus C. Mitchell, Black Hall.

No. 104 East of Conn. river.

Fish caught—200 striped bass, 30 weak, 25 flounders, 600 alewives, 500 flat.

Russell W. Gavitt, Waterford.

No. 37 Pleasure Beach, Jordon river.

" 39 Island of Rock, " "

Fish caught—518 striped bass, 701 weak, 6,557 flounders, 2,000 whiting, 1,000 alewives, 450 flat.

Silas W. Way, Black Hall.

No. 80 Poverty Beach, Long Island Sound.

Fish caught—2 shad, 210 black, 6 weak, 507 flounders, 557 eels, 2,843 flat.

James V. Luce, Niantic.

No. 106 J. V. Duce trap, Long Island Sound.

" 107 Off Griswold's Point, " "

Fish caught—310,000 alewives.

Thomas A. Payne, Mystic.

No. 58 Mussell bed, Fisher's Island Sound.

" 59 Swimming rock, " " "

" 61 Turner's reef " " "

Fish caught—350 black, 12,000 weak, 1,230 butter, 5 sturgeon, 675 flounders, 75 porgies, 1,250 squids, 10 menhaden, 425 flat.

Joseph M. Brotherton, Southport.

No. 62.

Fish caught—213 frost,

Charles J. Phillips, Noank.

No. 32 Groton Long Point, Palmer's Cove.

Fish caught—445 black, 475 eels, 1,100 frost, 3,200 flat.

Moses A. Fish, Noank.

No. 83 Long Point Bay, Fisher's Island Sound.

" 84 Mystic Island, " " "

Fish caught—10 striped bass, 300 black, 8,000 weak, 20 blue, 5,000 flounders, 400 porgies, 3,000 squids, 6,000 menhaden, 2,000 flat.

Charles Geheber, Norwalk.

No. 159 Norwalk river.

Fish caught—1,000 frost.

James N. Thompson, Westerly, R. I.

No. 67 Thompsons, Little Narragansett Bay.

" 68 " " " "

Fish caught—600 black, 2,400 butter, 100,000 smelts, 400 flounders, 500 porgies, 1,500 whiting, 3,600 mackerel, 2,500 squids, 1,000 frost, 4,000 flat.

Edwin Hewlitt, Poquonock Bridge.

No. 9 Hewlitts, Fisher's Island Sound.

Fish caught—30 shad, 22 striped bass, 85 black, 1,779 weak, 104 butter, 1,697 flounders, 6 eels, 10 porgies, 2 mackerel, 100 squids, 540 menhaden, 230 alewives, 275 flat.

Henry Thurber, Poquonock Bridge.

No. 16 Hewlitts, Fisher's Island Sound.

Fish caught—400 black, 875 weak, 555 butter, 2,400 flounders, 400 mackerel, 1,875 menhaden.

Ebenezer H. Story, Poquonock Bridge.

No. 88 Fish House Point, Fisher's Island Sound.

" 99 " " " " " "

Fish caught—21 shad, 14 striped bass, 8 sea bass, 2,592 weak, 18 blue, 1,460 butter, 2,204 flounders, 1,400 porgies, 1,870 mackerel, 11,760 squids, 2,000 menhaden, 80 frost, 2,070 alewives, 2,080 flat.

Ira J. Baker, Noank.

No. 15 Fyke.

Fish caught—4 striped bass, 560 black, 110 flounders, 25 eels, 585 frost, 12,765 flat.

Doughty & Barber, Noank.

No. 12 Long Point, mouth Palmer's Cove.

" 86 Bluff Point, Fisher's Island Sound.

Fish caught—410 black, 1 sea bass, 2,640 weak, 1,640 butter, 1,690 flounders, 200 porgies, 150 whiting, 75 mackerel, 230 squids, 4,500 menhaden, 2,000 alewives, 975 flat.

Theodore N. Church, Norwich.

No. 123 Poquonock Rock, Fisher's Island Sound.

" 131 Pine Island, " " "

" 135 Sand Beach, " " "

" 141 Split Rock, " " "

" 153 Pine Island set, " " "

Fish caught—1,800 weak, 250 butter, 1,000 flounders, 800 porgies.

(Only No. 153 was set.)

D. C. Dibble, Westbrook.

No. 125 East side Lewis Bay.

(Did not fish.)

Moses H. Wilcox, Stonington.

No. 53 Woodbridge Island, Fisher's Island Sound.

" 60 Lydia Island, " " "

" 64 Connant's Rock, " " "

" 130 White Rock, " " "

Fish caught—5 shad, 1,600 black, 40 sea bass, 3,665 weak, 25 blue, 8,620 butter, 3 sturgeon, 9,370 flounders, 645 porgies, 4,575 whiting, 8,400 mackerel, 3,850 squids, 6,900 menhaden, 13,290 alewives, 23,250 weak.

Jesse and J. Eugene Wilcox, Mystic.

No. 10 Cedar Point, Fisher's Island Sound.

" 11 Noyes Rock, " " "

Fish caught—345 black, 22 sea bass, 361 weak, 1,180 butter, 1,329 flounders, 23 eels, 202 porgies, 2,875 whiting, 27 mackerel, 500 squids, 1 whiting, 673 menhaden, 7,461 flat.

Charles H. Noyes, Mystic.

No. 52 Dodge Island, Fisher's Island Sound.

" 117 Mystic Island, " " "

Fish caught—175 black, 880 weak, 4,165 flounders, 1,500 porgies, 3,500 whiting, 500 squids, 16,500 flat.

Reuben T. Chapman, Mystic.

No. 52 Dodge Island, Fisher's Island Sound.

" 56 Outside Dodge Island, Fisher's Island Sound.

" 139 Mason Island, " " "

Fish caught—7 striped bass, 15 black, 3,000 weak, 4,500 flounders, 1,300 whiting, 1,000 squids, 4,000 frost, 13,000 flat.

Ellery Barber, Westerly, R. I.

No. 8 Barbers, Pawcatuck River.

" 72 " Stonington Harbor.

Fish caught—8,000 weak, 34,000 smelts, 1,500 flounders, 3,000 whiting, 10,000 mackerel, 1,000 squids.

C. M. Raymond, Niantic.

No. 19 Bar Trap, Black Point Bay.

" 23 " " " " "

" 51 Black Point, " " "

" 54 Beach, " " "

" 91 Wigwam, " " "

" 100 Upper and lower Point Gear, Black Point Bay.

" 101 " " " " " "

Fish caught—22 shad, 100 striped bass, 91,800 weak, 250 blue, 50,000 butter, 16,200 flounders, 200 mackerel, 500 squids, 32,500 flat.

Frank E. Thompson, Mystic.

No. 18 Williams' Neck, Fisher's Island Sound.

Fish caught—2,433 flat.

Abel Babcock, Westerly, R. I.

No. 108 Babcocks, Pawcatuck River.

Fish caught—4,600 smelts, 200 eels, 75 alewives.

John R. Tyler, Branford.

No. 35.

Fish caught—215 striped bass, 177 black, 500 butter, 2,306 weak, 476 flounders, 582 alewives, 1,158 flat, 2,927 hake.

Edwin W. Morgan, Poquonock Bridge.

No. 50 Morgan's Pound, Avery Bay.

Fish caught—7 striped bass, 38 black, 700 weak, 188 butter, 1 sturgeon, 1,209 flounders, 6 eels, 37 porgies, 50 mackerel, 300 menhaden, 68 flat.

Manuel Clay, Stonington.

No. 17 Wamphasunk, Fisher's Island Sound.

Fish caught—75 striped bass, 450 black, 2,000 weak, 500 flounders, 400 squids, 1,500 menhaden.

Henry C. Cutbill, Rowayton.

No. 156 Little Passage Set, Norwalk Harbor.

" 157 The Knod Set, " "

" 158 Keyser's Set, " "

Fish caught—2,200 striped bass, 900 black, 200 weak, 100 butter, 300 flounders, 5 eels, 600 frost.

Fred Ostman, Stonington.

No. 3 Southwest Rip-rap, Fisher's Island Sound.

" 9 No. 6, " " "

" 7 No. 7, " " "

" 65 No. 65, " " "

" 66 No. 66, " " "

Fish caught—4,000 black, 10,500 weak, 2,400 butter, 2 sturgeon, 54,000 flounders, 900 porgies, 55,600 mackerel, 500 squids, 24,000 menhaden, 9,000 alewives, 7,200 flat.

Charles H. Chapman, Groton.

No. 127 Chapman's, Long Island Sound.

Fish caught—85 striped bass, 3,675 weak, 1,430 butter, 2,537 flounders, 184 eels, 885 whiting, 2,491 menhaden, 2,890 flat.

Frederick N. Burdick, Westerly, R. I.

- No. 47 Back of Osbrook Point, Little Narragansett Bay.
 " 48 East Pound, Fisher's Island Sound.
 " 89 East of Ram Island, Little Narragansett Bay.
 " 121 West Pound, Fisher's Island Sound.

Fish caught—18 striped bass, 1,000 black, 14,700 weak, 30 blue, 4,000 butter, 6,500 smelts, 43,000 flounders, 45,000 eels, 36,000 porgies, 6,000 mackerel, 2,500 squids, 9,000 menhaden, 2,900 frost, 1,200 alewives, 8,400 flat.

Denison E. & G. W. Wilcox, Mystic.

- No. 13 South Lydia Island, Fisher's Island Sound.
 " 14 Second " " " "
 " 76 South Mason Island, " " "
 " 77 Wampnassac, Stonington Harbor.
 " 78 East Mason Island, Fisher's Island Sound.
 " 132 Screechers Rock, " " " (double)

Fish caught—1,100 black, 9,500 weak, 4,000 butter, 14,700 flounders, 4,000 porgies, 4,700 whiting, 1,700 squids, 4,400 menhaden, 8,000 alewives, 24,300 flat.

Clarence B. Mitchell, Mystic.

- No. 143 West of Pine Island, mouth of Pog. River.
 " 144 South of Pine Island, Fisher's Island Sound.
 " 145 Bluff Point, " " " "
 (Did not fish.)

W. H. Dwyer, Waterford.

- No. 38 Island of Rock, Bay off Jordon River.
 " 40 Fox Island, " " "
 (No report.)

**NUMBER OF FISH TAKEN IN POUNDS, WEIRS, AND
OTHER FIXED CONTRIVANCES, FOR THE
TWO YEARS ENDING OCTOBER, 1, 1902.**

KIND OF FISH.	1901.	1902.	TOTAL.
Salmon	12	2	14
Shad.....	19,886	11,490	31,376
Striped Bass.....	13,145	4,402	17,547
Black Fish.....	18,267	43,547	61,814
Sea Bass.....	31	73	104
Weak Fish.....	129,717	248,777	378,494
Blue Fish.....	3,471	4,735	8,206
Butter Fish.....	33,249	102,499	135,748
Sturgeon.....	26	28	54
Smelts.....	3,880	145,100	148,980
Flukes and Flounders.....	107,741	212,921	320,662
Eels.....	9,224	48,374	57,598
Cod Fish.....	145	3	148
Porgies.....	32,802	115,170	147,972
Whiting.....	25,000	25,807	50,807
Mackerel.....	4,780	86,344	91,124
Squids.....	25,225	42,040	67,265
Menhaden	1,268,606	2,664,921	3,933,527
Frost Fish.....	17,633	15,072	32,705
Alewives.....	708,450	441,740	1,150,190
Flat Fish	178,490	165,509	343,999
Tom Cod.....		25	25
Hake		6,563	6,563
Totals	2,599,980	4,285,142	6,984,922

PERMITS GRANTED

FOR TWO AND ONE-HALF INCH MESH NETS AND CATCH OF 1901.

No. 1. William Cotton, Cromwell.

Fish caught. 62,706 alewives, 60 pickerel, 802 perch, 4,325 suckers, 255 bullheads, 2 sturgeon, 4 German carp.

No. 2. James H. Frazier, Cromwell.

Fish caught. 41,500 alewives, 59 pickerel, 1,027 perch, 2,625 suckers, 56 bullheads, 300 roach, 2 sturgeon, 17 German carp.

No. 3. William L. Frzier, Cromwell.

Fish caught. 984 shad, 64,700 alewives, 2 striped bass, 57 pickerel, 1,691 perch, 4,300 suckers, 287 bullheads, 2 German carp.

No. 4. A. Clark Smith, Cromwell.

Fish caught. 56,000 alewives, 76 pickerel, 760 perch, 2,632 suckers.

No. 5. Charles P. Smith, Cromwell.

Fish caught. 10,000 alewives, 17 pickerel, 706 perch, 1,800 suckers, 54 roach.

No. 6. Alvin F. Taylor, Hadlyme.

Fish caught. 476 shad, 12 pickerel, 200 perch, 1,560 suckers.

No. 6a. Leander H. Taylor, Cromwell.

Fish caught. 9,000 alewives, 100 pickerel, 4,000 perch, 1,000 suckers, 100 roach, 1 sturgeon, 10 German carp.

No. 7. Edmund A. Fox, Hockanum.

Fish caught. 3 shad, 330 alewives, 2 German carp.

No. 8. Charles H. Hamner, Wethersfield.

Fish caught. 17,860 alewives, 2 striped bass, 500 perch, 1,700 suckers.

No. 9. Seth Paddock, Middletown.

Fish caught. 1,350 alewives, 15 perch, 200 suckers.

No. 10. Daniel L. Tallcott.

Fish caught. 2,000 alewives, 3 pickerel, 24 perch, 400 suckers, 8 roach, 2 German carp.

No. 11. John G. Cornwall, Rocky Hill.

Fish caught. 200 shad, 150,000 alewives, 20 pickerel, 500 perch, 3,000 suckers.

No. 12. Newton Stokes, Saybrook.

Fish caught. 2,031 striped bass, 2,600 perch.

No. 13. John F. Walker, Portland.

See No. 23.

No. 14. G. B. Hayden, Essex.

Did not fish.

No. 15. Arthur Thresher, Hartford.

Fish caught. 4 shad, 2,500 alewives, 1,800 perch, 402 suckers, 30 bullheads, 10 German carp.

No. 16. Frederic W. Waterous, Chester.

Fish caught. 160 shad, 3,500 alewives, 5 striped bass.

No. 17. Aaron Smith, Warehouse Point.

Fish caught. 20,000 alewives, 20 pickerel, 100 perch, 150 suckers, 3 German carp.

No. 18. T. C. Mitchell, Black Hall.

Report in pounds and weirs.

No. 19. D. E. Dingwell, Higganum.

Fish caught. 12,000 alewives, 28 pickerel, 1,279 perch, 1,060 suckers.

No. 20. William McCabe, Hartford.

Fish caught. 7,200 alewives, 9 pickerel, 500 perch, 4,800 suckers, 375 bullheads, 50 roach, 14 German carp.

No. 21. Elmer C. Clark, Lyme.

Fish caught. 500 striped bass.

No. 22. William H. Keehner, Hartford.

Fish caught. 67,500 alewives, 10 pickerel, 550 perch, 900 suckers, 75 bullheads, 8 German carp, 5 mnskalonge, 15 rock bass, 200 lbs. eels.

No. 23. Thomas Walker, Portland.

Fish caught. 715 shad, 92,000 alewives.

No. 24. Martin R. Howland, Saybrook.

Fish caught. 360 shad, 10,000 alewives, 800 striped bass.

No. 25. A. F. Graves, Shailerville.

Fish caught. 2,900 alewives, 12 pickerel, 20 perch, 357 suckers.

No. 26. Nelson B. Rich, Moodus.

Did not fish.

No. 27. Edmund W. Buck, Wethersfield.

Fish caught. 24 shad, 244,536 alewives, 100 pickerel, 500 perch, 600 suckers, 25 bullheads, 25 roach, 3 German carp.

No. 28. William H. Dickenson, Middletown.

Fish caught. 77 alewives, 4 pickerel, 42 perch, 190 suckers.

No. 29. Elliott W. Ely, Hadlyme.

Fish caught. 2,000 alewives.

No. 30. Charles Ohlson, Portland.

Fish caught. 10,095 alewives, 16 pickerel, 105 perch, 53, suckers.

No. 31. D. F. Brown et al, East Berlin.

Fish caught. 85 shad, 790 alewives, 230 perch, 600 suckers.

No. 32. Leon F. Tayloy, Cromwell.

Fish caught. 65,000 alewives, 34 pickerel, 2,600 perch, 1,500 suckers, 100 bullheads, 3 sturgeon, 3 German carp.

No. 33. Coit P. Gladding, Essex.

Fish caught. 200 alewives, 20 perch, 300 suckers, 40 bullheads, 70 roach.

No. 34. C. G. Brainerd, Haddam.

Fish caught. 1,500 alewives, 2 striped bass, 182 pickerel, 200 perch, 250 suckers, 20 lamprey eels.

No. 35. Silas W. Way, Black Hall.

Fish caught. 500 alewives, 5 weak, 2,000 eels, 854 black, 52 menhaden.

No. 36. Frank D. Waterhouse, Tylerville.

Fish caught. 1,000 alewives, 100 pickerel, 1,200 perch, 12 suckers.

No. 37. E. F. Belden, Rocky Hill.

Fish caught. 225 shad, 225,000 alewives.

No. 38. Wm. H. Hill, Black Hall.

Fish caught. 100 alewives, 50 black, 200 flat, 150 flounders, 20 chequet.

No. 39. C. E. Pease, Saybrook Point.

Fish caught. 1,000 alewives, 3 striped bass.

No. 40. D. R. Arnold, Jr., East Haddam.

Fish caught. 740 shad, 3,000 alewives.

No. 41. Walter Roberts, Silver Lane.

Fish caught. 8 shad, 6,100 alewives, 3 pickerel, 180 perch, 98 suckers, 1 bullhead, 6 German carp.

No. 42. George W. Thompson, East Haddam.

Fish caught. 106 shad, 2,975 alewives, 25 pickerel, 150 perch, 250 suckers, 45 bullheads, 90 roach.

No. 43. Charles W. Vibbert, South Windsor.

Fish caught, 200 alewives, 10 perch, 85 suckers.

No. 44. Daniel B. Hurlburt, Wethersfield.

Fish caught. 3,000 alewives, 10 pickerel, 300 perch, 1,500 suckers, 25 bullheads, 10 German carp.

No. 45. Albert Garvin, Wethersfield.

Fish caught. 13,840 alewives.

No. 46. Geo. A. Kashefsky, East Hartford Meadow.

Fish caught. 1,200 alewives, 24 pickerel, 144 perch, 1,000 suckers.

No. 47. James P Miller, South Glastonbury.

Fish caught. 500 alewives.

No. 48. Geo. F. & Elmer E. Twillcott, Naubuc.

Fish caught. 2 shad, 240,000 alewives, 50 bullheads, 3 German carp.

No. 49. Edwin F. Markham, Portland.

Fish caught. No report.

No. 50. A. F. Olin, Hartford.

Fish caught. 150 alewives.

No. 51. J. H. Connery, Wethersfield.

Fish caught. 4,080 alewives, 29 pickerel, 1,725 perch, 6,100 suckers, 69 bullheads, 1,140 roach, 70 German carp.

48 **REPORT OF FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS.**

- No. 52. Frank S. Goodrich, Meriden.
Fish caught. 1,500 alewives, 5 perch, 33 suckers, 3 roach.
- No. 53. Henry Huntley, Hamburgh.
Fish caught. 2 shad, 400 alewives, 75 pickerel, 150 perch,
500 suckers, 1,800 roach.
- No. 54. D. C. Brainerd, Shailerville.
Did not fish.
- No. 55. W. E. McCullough, East Hartford Meadow.
Fish caught. 185 alewives, 3 German carp.
- No. 56. John C. Hicks, Moodus.
Fish caught. 93 shad, 1,600 alewives, 4 suckers.
- No. 57. Henry J. Moran, Windsor Locks.
Fish caught. 53 shad, 1 German carp.
- No. 58. John & Robert Bartman, Hadlyme.
Did not fish.
- No. 59. Edwin C. Spencer, Middletown.
No report.
- No. 60. P. F. Carroll & L. H. Warren, Silver Lane.
Fish caught. 850 alewives, 475 suckers, 75 bullheads,
6 German carp.
- No. 61. Fred N. Burdick, Westerly, R. I.
See report of pounds and weirs.
- No. 62. Edward P. Clark, Stonington.
See report of pounds and weirs.
- No. 63. Frank D. Waterhouse, Tylerville.
See report of fish caught under No. 36.
- No. 64. Frank D. Waterhouse, Tylerville.
See report of fish caught under No. 36.
- No. 65. Allen F. Graves, Shailerville.
Fish caught. 280 alewives, 14 pickerel, 160 perch, 120
suckers.
- No. 66. John Champion, Jr., Lyme.
Did not fish.

No. 67. Joseph Lashaway, Hartford.

Did not fish.

No. 68. Geo. W. Taylor, Middletown.

Fish caught. 115 alewives.

No. 69. Henry Deihl, East Windsor.

Fish caught. 300 shad, 1 alewives, 50 pickerel, 35 perch,
425 suckers, 50 bullheads, 25 roach, 1,835 lamprey eels.

FYKE AND COVE NETS, 1901-1902.

C. V. Miller, Lyme.

Fish caught. 600 suckers, 300 eels, 75 flat, 50 perch, 500 frost, 45 striped bass.

James Daniels, Hamburgh.

Fish caught. 545 pickerel, 1,700 perch, 590 suckers, 185 bullheads, 1,925 roach.

Gilbert Johnson, Essex.

Fish caught. 1,500 alewives, 42 striped bass, 145 pickerel, 290 perch, 3,600 suckers, 55 bullheads, 295 roach, 3,250 eels, 1 German carp.

Elliott W. Ely, Hadlyme,

Fish caught. 40 shad, 800 pickerel, 900 perch, 2,000 suckers, 1,200 bullheads, 2,400 roach, 300 eels.

PERMITS GRANTED.

FOR TWO AND ONE-HALF INCH MESH NETS AND CATCH OF 1902.

No. 1. W. H. Cotton, Cromwell.

Fish caught. 445 shad, 47,834 alewives, 88 pickerel, 1,726 perch, 4,745 suckers, 111 bullheads, 550 roach, 3 sturgeon, 14 German carp.

No. 2. James H. Frazier, Cromwell.

Fish caught. 66,700 alewives, 72 pickerel, 1,988 perch, 6,789 suckers, 928 roach, 27 German carp.

No. 3. William L. Frazier, Cromwell.

Fish caught. 44,774 alewives, 71 pickerel, 1,337 perch, 4,062 suckers, 31 bullheads, 523 roach, 3 German carp, 1 muskalonge.

No. 4. Leander H. Taylor, Cromwell.

Fish caught. 4,500 alewives, 610 striped bass, 1,000 pickerel, 11,040 perch, 11,000 suckers, 650 bullheads, 275 roach.

No. 5. Charles P. Smith, Cromwell.

Fish caught. 1,800 alewives, 2,018 perch, 2,820 suckers, 222 bullheads, 214 roach.

No. 6. A. F. Taylor, Hadlyme.

Fish caught. 8,000 alewives, 50 pickerel, 300 perch, 1,200 suckers,

Nos. 7 & 8. P. F. Carroll, Silver Lane.

Fish caught. 2,050 alewives, 475 perch, 1,800 suckers, 350 bullheads, 16 German carp.

No. 9. W. H. Hill, Black Hall.

Fish caught, 300 striped bass, 400 flat, 100 alewives, 25 chequet.

No. 10. John Champion, Jr., Lyme.

Fish caught. 300 striped bass.

No. 11. Alven F. Graves, Shailerville.

Fish caught. 2,000 alewives, 14 pickerel, 74 perch, 800 suckers.

No. 12. W. E. Champion, Black Hall.

Fish caught. 500 striped bass, 500 chequet, 200 flounders, 500 eels.

Nos. 13 & 17. D. E. Dingwell, Higganum.

Fish caught. 8,500 alewives, 32 pickerel, 2,350 perch, 515 suckers, 350 bullheads.

No. 14. William H. Keehngr, Hartford.

Fish caught. 72,000 alewives, 700 perch, 1,600 suckers, 150 bullheads, 200 roach, 25 German carp.

No. 15. James V. Luce, Niantic.

See report under pounds.

No. 16. W. H. Arnold, Shailerville.

Fish caught. 500 alewives.

No. 18. John Townsend, Hartford.

Fish caught. 500 suckers, 60 perch, 450 eels, 10 bullheads,

No. 19. Charles Ohlson, Portland.

Fish caught. 1,465 alewives, 3 pickerel, 53 perch, 31 suckers.

No. 20. Leon Taylor, Cromwell.

Fish caught. 4,300 alewives, 65 pickerel, 2,300 perch, 2,400 suckers.

No. 21. E. F. Belden, Rocky Hill.

Fish caught. 250,000 alewives.

No. 22. William Hall, Shailerville.

Fish caught. 15,980 alewives, 1 striped bass, 15 pickerel, 130 perch, 300 suckers, 25 bullheads.

No. 23. Martin Howland, Saybrook.

Did not fish.

No. 24. Henry Huntley, Hamburgh.

Did not fish.

No. 25. Leon A. Beebe, Waterford.

See report of fish caught in pounds.

No. 26. Eugene Warring, Wethersfield.

Fish caught. 2,400 alewives, 2 striped bass, 25 pickerel, 700 perch, 5,600 suckers, 200 bullheads, 100 roach, 1 sturgeon, 15 German carp, 1 muskalonge.

No. 27. Levi P. Miller, Saybrook.

Fish caught. 35 alewives, 350 striped bass, 10 pickerel, 100 suckers.

No. 28. Edward W. Buck, Wethersfield.

Fish caught. 450,000 alewives, 125 pickerel, 600 perch, 600 suckers, 40 bullheads, 2 German carp, 1 muskalonge.

No. 29. Coit P. Gladding, Essex.

Fish caught. 400 suckers, 400 alewives, 100 roach.

No. 30. Charles H. Hamner, Wethersfield.

Fish caught. 52,920 alewives, 103 perch, 212 suckers.

No. 31. William McCabe, Hartford.

Fish caught. 900 alewives, 16 pickerel, 1,200 perch, 140 bullheads, 20 German carp, 1 sturgeon.

No. 32. David S. Miner, East Berlin.

Fish caught. 1,512 alewives, 312 perch, 1,219 suckers.

No. 33. Franklyn O. Tyler, Shailerville.

Fish caught. 12,250 alewives, 23 perch, 78 suckers.

No. 34. A. S. Cone, Tylerville.

Fish caught. 6,600 alewives.

No. 35. Silas W. Way, Black Hall.

Fish caught. 5 alewives, 567 striped bass.

No. 36. Newton Stokes, Saybrook.

Fish caught. 1,125 striped bass.

No. 37. Charles G. Brainerd, Higganum.

Fish caught. 15,000 alewives, 42 perch, 93 suckers, 5 bullheads, 8 lamprey eels.

No. 38. E. F. Markham, Portland.

Fish caught. 1 shad, 6,200 alewives, 30 pickerel, 440 perch, 1,100 suckers.

No. 39. John H. Cornwall, Rocky Hill.

Fish Caught. 155,000 alewives, 5,000 suckers.

No. 40. J. F. Walker, Portland.

Fish caught. 60,975 alewives.

No. 41. Thomas J. Walker, Portland.

See report No. 40.

No. 42. W. E. McCollough, East Hartford Meadow.

Fish caught. 185 alewives, 59 perch, 27 suckers, 4 bullheads.

No. 43. Arthur Thresher, Hartford.

Fish caught. 137,276 alewives, 20 pickerel, 350 perch, 500 suckers, 100 bullheads, 35 German carp.

No. 44. Daniel Tallcott, Glastonbury.

Fish caught. 4,860, 2 pickerel, 24 perch, 186 suckers.

No. 45. Elliott W. Ely, Hadlyme.

Fish caught. 20,000 alewives, 1,800 pickerel, 2,700 perch, 5,000 suckers, 2,400 bullheads, 2,700 roach.

No. 46. Aaron Smith, Warehouse Point.

Fish caught. 35,000 alewives, 150 suckers, 12 German carp.

No. 47. Frank D. Waterhouse, Tylerville.

Fish caught. 7,500 alewives, 45 pickerel, 160 perch, 276 suckers.

No. 48. August Lebaram, Deep River.

Fish Caught. 414 alewives, 95 pickerel, 30 perch, 208 bullheads, 15 roach.

No. 49. Albert Garvin, Wethersfield.

Fish caught. 29,500 alewives, 2 pickerel.

No. 50. Leonerd E. Rand, Lyme.

Did not fish.

No. 51. John H. Connery, Wethersfield.

Fish caught. 72,000 alewives, 127 pickerel, 1,980 perch, 17,300 suckers, 230 bullheads, 360 roach, 610 German carp.

No. 52. William McCabe, Hartford.

Fish caught. 500 alewives, 5 pickerel, 600 perch, 900 suckers, 70 bullheads, 50 roach, 9 German carp.

- No. 53. John C. Hicks, Moodus.
Fish caught. 900 alewives, 60 perch, 105 suckers, 10 bullheads.
- No. 54. William H. Dickinson, Middletown.
Fish caught. 60 alewives, 38 perch, 149 suckers, 58 bullheads, 10 roach.
- No. 55. Walter W. Paddock, Middletown.
Fish caught. 642 alewives, 26 perch, 21 suckers.
- No. 56. Twillcott Bros., Naubuc.
Fish caught. 250,000 alewives, 3 German carp.
- No. 57. Samuel T. Littlefield, South Lyme.
Fish caught. 1,920 alewives.
- No. 58. Oscar M. Morley, Lyme.
Fish caught. 400 alewives, 60 striped bass, 2 perch, 5 suckers, 25 tom cod, 50 flat.
- No. 59. William H. Banta, Lyme.
Fish caught. 5,000 alewives, 406 striped bass, 160 pickerel, 100 suckers.
- No. 60. Edmund A. Fox, Hockanum.
Fish caught. 193,920 alewives.
- No. 61. Eugene S. Munroe, Lyme.
Fish caught. 150 alewives, 450 striped bass, 1 pickerel.
- No. 62. Herbert W. Bancroft, Warehouse Point.
Fish caught. 1,100 alewives, 3 perch, 72 suckers, 9 bullheads, 2 muskalonge.
- No. 63. Edward F. Rowland, Lyme.
Fish caught. 2,400 alewives, 200 striped bass, 480 suckers.
- No. 64. C. G. Bloom, Higganum.
Fish caught. 1,312 alewives.
- No. 65. Edwin C. Spencer, Middletown.
Fish caught. 1,168 alewives, 15 pickerel, 53 perch, 37 suckers.
- No. 66. John B. Pratt, Essex.
Did not fish.
- No. 67. Cope Bros., Hartford.
Did not fish.

No. 68. Charles E. Curtis, East Haddam.

Fish caught. 250 alewives, 45 pickerel, 48 perch, 90 suckers, 125 bullheads.

No. 69. A. A. McLeod, Hartford.

Did not fish.

No. 70. F. G. Waterous, Chester.

Did not fish.

No. 71. Charles E. Hooper and C. P. Eccleston, Wethersfield,

Did not fish.

No. 72. F. S. Goodrich, Meriden.

Did not fish.

No. 73. O. H. Porter, East Windsor Hill.

Fish caught. 600 alewives, 700 suckers, 3 German carp.

No. 74. Henry J. Moran, Windsor Locks.

Fish caught. 700 alewives, 30 suckers.

No. 75. L. A. Champion, Saybrook.

Did not fish.

No. 76. W. E. McCullough, East Hartford Meadow.

See permit No. 42 for fish caught.

No. 77. James Daniels, Hamburg.

Fish caught. 375 pickerel, 950 perch, 5,700 suckers, 280 bullheads, 2,200 roach.

No. 78. Charles V. Miller, Lyme.

Fish caught. 125 striped bass, 1,000 suckers, 300 silver eels, 12 pickerel, 30 perch; 75 weak, 50 roach, 55 flounders, 200 frost.

**ESTIMATE
OF AREAS OF PONDS AND LAKES AND LENGTHS
OF BROOKS AND RIVERS IN THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT.**

*Computed from the State Atlas for the Fish and Game
Commissioners, by H. F. Keith, C. E.*

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Towns.	No.	Total area of ponds under 20 A	No.	Area be- tween 20 and 100 A.	No.	Area over 100 A.	Total Acres.	Total length of rivers and brooks in miles.
Avon.....	2	6					6	37
Berlin.....	5	24	4	160	1	120	304	47
Bloomfield.....	2	14	1	45			59	54
Bristol.....	8	52	3	161			213	52
Burlington.....	3	11					11	63
Canton.....	2	8	1	22			30	53
East Granby....	2	10					10	32
East Hartford..	1	15	1	35	1	R. 332	382	29
East Windsor...	2	20	1	24	1	R. 266	310	42
Enfield.....	4	27	2	84	1	R. 575	686	56
Farmington.....	2	10			1	160	170	53
Glastonbury....	13	67	1	50	1	R. 576	693	81
Granby.....	2	9	1	50			59	63
Hartford.....						R. 340	340	24
Hartland.....	1	35					35	55
Manchester.....	15	75					75	40
Marlborough....	4	22	1	52			74	42
New Britain....	3	12					12	32
Newington.....	1	7					7	19
Plainville.....	3	24	1	50			74	10
Rocky Hill.....	1	5					5	22
Simsbury.....	1	5	1	36			41	58
Southington....	8	52	1	25	1	140	217	49
South Windsor..	1	10			1	R. 585	595	42
Suffield.....	1	3			1	R. 525	528	39
West Hartford ..	4	17	5	180	1	R. 345	542	38
Wethersfield....	3	10	1	28	1	R. 339	377	13
Windsor.....					1	R. 590	590	54
Windsor Locks..	3	5			1	R. 192	197	10
	97	555	25	1,002	13	5,085	6,642	1,206

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Towns.	No.	Area of ponds under 20A	No.	Area between 20 and 100 A.	No.	Area over 100 A.	Total acres of ponds.	Total length of rivers and brooks in miles.
Ansonia.....	4	15			1	R. 100	115	10
Beacon Falls....	3	9			1	R. 140	149	11
Bethany.....	3	18	1	35			53	38
Branford.....	1	8			1	165	173	28
Cheshire.....	1	9					9	45
Derby.....	2	24	1	R. 40			64	8
East Haven....	1	4			1	230	234	9
Guilford.....	1	6	1	65	1	104	175	73
Hamden.....	5	34	1	37	1	215	286	38
Madison.....	4	16					16	49
Meriden.....	6	38	1	93	1	134	265	33
Middlebury.....	2	7	1	78	1	280	365	30
Milford.....	7	23	2	S. 165	1	R. 260	448	29
Naugatuck.....	1	5			1	R. 130	135	35
New Haven.....	1	3	1	28			31	9
North Branford..	3	23	1	28			51	41
North Haven....	2	5					5	32
Orange.....	8	48	1	25	1	R. 100	173	55
Oxford.....	8	45			1	R. 132	177	52
Prospect.....			1	23			23	24
Seymour.....	3	3			1	R. 130	133	34
Southbury.....	3	10			1	R. 110	120	79
Wallingford.....	3	14	2	82	1	134	230	66
Waterbury.....	7	40	2	75			115	58
Wolcott.....	5	29	3	215			244	50
Woodbridge.....	5	11	1	35			46	37
	80	447	20	1,024	15	2,364	3,835	973

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Towns.	No.	Total area of ponds under 20A	No.	Area be- tween 20 and 100 A.	No.	Area over 100 A.	Total area of ponds.	Total length of rivers and brooks in miles.
Bozrah.....	1	12	1	60			72	36
Colchester.....	8	28	2	105	1	128 S.&F.	261	76
East Lyme.....	8	39	3	120	3	716	875	40
Franklin.....	3	18					18	20
Griswold.....	4	10	3	326	1	890	1,226	51
Groton.....	10	65	2	79	3	S. 822	966	40
Lebanon.....	9	34	1	74	2	233	341	74
Ledyard.....	8	53			2	R. 310	363	45
Lisbon.....	2	17					17	29
Lyme.....	5	35	3	127	1	R. 900	1,062	43
Montville.....	9	67	3	148	2	R. 653 116	984	71
New London....								1
No. Stonington..	6	17	4	240			257	87
Norwich.....	3	14	1	76	1	R. 813	903	41
Old Lyme.....	3	28			2	130 R. 355	813	30
Preston.....	8	25	4	195	1		220	56
Salem.....	1	3	1	25	1	348	376	37
Sprague.....	1	11	2	98	1	205	314	16
Stonington.....	7	45			1	S. 180	225	28
Voluntown.....	10	48	3	119	1	250	417	63
Waterford.....	1	2	3	140	2	S. 416 R. 832	1,390	33
	107	571	36	1,932	25	8,297	10,900	917

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Towns.	No.	Total area of ponds under 20A	No.	Area be- tween 20 and 100.	No.	Area over 100.	Total Acres.	Total length of rivers and brooks in miles.
Bethel	2	6					6	23
Bridgeport....	6	42	2	72	2	S. 292	406	16
Brookfield.....								34
Danbury.....	10	55	5	197	1	130	382	80
Darien.....								19
Easton.....	4	16	2	57			73	43
Fairfield.....	4	17					17	38
Greenwich.....	3	7	1	68	1	S. 125	200	71
Huntington.....	7	25			1	R. 540	565	45
Monroe.....	5	8	1	65			73	39
New Canaan....	3	8	1	24			32	30
New Fairfield...			3	106			106	35
Newton.....	8	27			2	R. 175 112	314	90
Norwalk.....	5	42	1	S. 32			75	27
Redding.....	1	16	1	20			36	52
Ridgefield.....	8	47	1	32	1	104	183	66
Sherman.....	2	16	1	32			48	40
Stamford.....	2	24					24	57
Stratford.....	4	19			1	R. 590	609	18
Trumbull.....	3	12	1	24			36	37
Weston.....	3	6					6	38
Westport.....	2	12			1	S. 180	192	27
Wilton.....	3	15	1	84			99	48
	85	420	20	813	10	2,248	3,481	967

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Towns.	No.	Total area of ponds under 20A	No.	Area be- tween 20 and 100 A.	No.	Area over 100 A.	Total Acres.	Total length of rivers and brooks in miles.
Barkhamsted....	2	18					18	76
Bethlehem.....	1	4			1	153	157	44
Bridgewater.....								26
Canaan.....	1	3			1	102	105	40
Colebrook.....	4	13					13	64
Cornwall.....	3	20					20	70
Goshen.....	2	16	2	62	1	135	213	109
Harwinton.....	2	6	2	48			54	70
Kent.....	4	19	3	177	1	165	361	63
Litchfield.....	5	40	2	64	1	270	374	121
Morris.....	2	26			1	840	866	41
New Hartford...					2	252	252	85
New Milford....								106
Norfolk.....	5	38	2	89	1	192	319	73
North Canaan...								24
Plymouth.....	9	29	1	30			59	47
Roxbury.....								45
Salisbury.....	3	24	2	71	6	1,625	1,720	68
Sharon.....	2	26	2	73	1	190	289	85
Thomaston.....	1	8					8	24
Torrington.....	2	14	2	112			126	76
Warren.....			1	50	1	285	335	32
Washington. ...					1	320	320	62
Watertown.....	7	48	3	83			131	52
Winchester.....	1	1	2	84	1	428	513	84
Woodbury.....	6	41					41	76
	62	394	24	943	19	4,957	6,294	1,631

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Towns.	No.	Total area of ponds under 20 A.	No.	Area be- tween 20 and 100 A.	No.	Area over 100 A.	Total acres of ponds.	Total length of rivers and brooks in miles.
Chatham.....					2	508 R. 260	768	43
Chester.....	2	5	3	124	1	R. 250	379	17
Clinton.....	3	11					11	16
Cromwell.....	3	6			1	R. 396	402	15
Durham.....	2	8	2	70			78	42
East Haddam...	6	34	1	20	3	R. 425 665	1,144	72
Essex.....	8	33			1	R. 600	633	14
Haddam.....					1	R. 1,240	1,240	45
Killingworth....	5	51					51	53
Middiefield.....	2	11	2	78	1	125	214	17
Middletown.....	7	76	1	22			98	68
Old Saybrook...	3	26			1	R. 340	366	18
Portland.....	5	27	3	127	1	R. 768	922	27
Saybrook.....	4	39			2	R. 320 110	469	16
Westbrook.....	1	13					13	22
	51	340	12	441	14	6,007	6,788	495

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Towns.	No.	Total area of ponds under 20 A.	No.	Area be- tween 20 and 100 A.	No.	Area over 100 A.	Total area of ponds.	Total length of rivers and brooks in miles.
Andover.....								36
Bolton.....	1	2	1	25	1	180	207	26
Columbia.....			1	28	1	275	303	24
Coventry.....					1	395	395	58
Ellington.....	1	4			1	192	196	56
Hebron.....	3	11	2	142			153	55
Mansfield.....	6	29	2	192			221	80
Somers.....	4	40			1	40	80	46
Stafford.....	14	74	4	172	1	164	410	100
Tolland.....	3	18			1	377	395	82
Union.....	8	41	1	32	1	300	373	48
Vernon.....	5	52	1	45	1	115	212	28
Willington.....	5	18					18	55
	50	289	12	636	9	2,038	2,963	694

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Towns.	No.	Total area of ponds under 20A	No.	Area be- tween 20 and 100 A	No.	Area over 100 A	Total area of ponds.	Total length of rivers in miles.
Ashford	3	16	2	116			132	61
Brooklyn	3	5					5	35
Canterbury	6	23					23	69
Chaplin	2	12					12	27
Eastford	3	12	1	50	1	140	202	48
Hampton	2	13					13	34
Killingly	19	61	8	325	2	350	736	60
Plainfield	4	29	1	45	1	120	194	68
Pomfret	3	23					23	53
Putnam	6	28	1	30			58	32
Scotland	2	5					5	16
Sterling	5	48					48	43
Thompson	6	38	3	75	2	493	606	76
Windham	5	16					16	36
Woodstock	25	122	5	227	2	272	621	78
	94	451	21	868	8	1,375	2,694	736

R in the foregoing tables means Rivers.

S in the foregoing tables means Salt.

SUMMARY.

Counties.	No.	Total area of ponds under 20A	No.	Area be- tween 20 and 100 A	No.	Area over 100 A.	Total acres.	Total length of rivers and brooks in miles.
Fairfield	85	420	20	813	10	2,248	3,481	967
Hartford	97	555	25	1,002	13	5,085	6,642	1,206
Litchfield	62	394	24	943	19	4,957	6,294	1,631
Middlesex	51	340	12	441	14	6,007	6,788	495
New Haven	89	447	20	1,024	15	2,364	3,835	973
New London	107	571	36	1,932	25	8,297	10,900	917
Tolland	50	289	12	636	9	2,038	2,963	694
Windham	94	451	21	868	8	1,375	2,694	736
	635	3,467	170	7,659	113	32,371	43,597	7,619



REARING PONDS, WINDSOR LOCKS HATCHERY.

APPLICANT'S

FOR

FINGERLING BROOK TROUT,

RAINBOW TROUT, LAND-LOCKED SALMON,

BLACK BASS,

AND

ATLANTIC SALMON PLANTS.

FINGERLING BROOK TROUT PLANTS, 1901.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
Eugene L. Boyer.....	Norwalk,	Stevens Brook,	New Canaan,	250
James M. Oerth.....	So. Norwalk,	"	"	250
Fred S. Taylor.....	"	"	"	250
Chas. L. Trowbridge.....	"	"	"	250
Benard B. Newman.....	"	"	"	250
William S. Hatfield.....	"	Branch Noroton,	"	250
F. E. Quintard.....	"	Trib. Noroton River,	"	250
C. A. Quintard.....	"	"	"	250
Geo. R. Byington.....	"	"	"	250
F. H. Quintard.....	"	"	"	250
Fred. Q. Boyer.....	"	Smaller Branch,	"	250
L. B. Switzer.....	Sourthport,	Cricker Brook,	Fairfield,	250
J. H. Hetzel.....	"	Aspetuck "	Easton,	250
F. P. Sherwood.....	"	"	"	250
William Elder.....	Stamford,	Poorhouse "	Stamford,	250
Hezekiah Weed.....	"	"	"	250
Geo. B. Bliss.....	"	"	"	250
R. G. Lockwood.....	"	"	"	250
F. T. Lockwood.....	"	"	"	250
Geo. E. Whiting.....	"	"	"	250
N. R. Hart.....	"	Mill River,	"	250
Thomas Hoyt.....	"	"	"	250

Fred. C. Taylor.....	Stamford,	Mill River,	Stamford,	250
S. M. Young.....	"	"	"	250
Graham R. Holly.....	"	"	"	250
Fred A. Taft.....	"	"	"	250
Romer J. Bishop.....	"	"	"	250
Fitch A. Hoyt.....	"	"	"	250
William Elder.....	"	"	"	250
John G. Way.....	"	"	"	250
R. S. Gladwin.....	Hartford,	Eagle Brook,	Glastonbury,	250
Charles E. Jones.....	"	Hillstown Brook,	East Hartford,	250
C. C. Goodrich.....	"	No name,	Wethersfield,	250
R. M. Goodrich.....	"	"	"	250
Joseph G. Lane.....	"	"	"	250
Monroe Griswold.....	"	Swamp Brook,	Windsor,	250
F. D. Clark.....	"	West	"	250
Francis M. Beach.....	Stamford,	Roton River,	Stamford,	250
G. F. Rockwell.....	"	"	"	250
Dwight E. Potter.....	Willimantic,	Hop	Columbia,	250
Austin D. Ross.....	"	Susquitoscat,	Lebanon,	250
D. G. Andrews.....	"	Skunkwaumk,	Coventry,	250
John E. Brick.....	"	Natchough River,	Windham,	250
Henry A. Bugbee.....	"	Harris Brook,	Mansfield,	250
Jerome B. Baldwin.....	"	"	"	250
John H. Griggs.....	"	"	"	250
C. B. Pomeroy.....	"	"	"	250
W. J. Andrews.....	"	Fenton River,	"	250

FINGERLING BROOK TROUT PLANTS, 1901, Continued.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
W. S. Bradbury.....	Willimantic,	Fenton River,	Mansfield,	250
W. S. Crane.....	"	"	"	250
Edward W. Ellison.....	"	"	"	250
Geo. H. Andrews.....	"	"	"	250
M. C. Andrews.....	"	"	"	250
Edgar W. Jacobs.....	"	Pease Brook,	Lebanon,	250
Frank S. Martin.....	"	"	"	250
John W. Martin.....	"	"	"	250
E. P. Atkinson.....	Melrose,	Styles	East Windsor,	250
George C. McKee.....	"	"	"	250
Martin P. Delaney.....	"	"	"	250
Edson W. Lindsley.....	Thompsonville,	Thompson Brook,	Ellington,	250
B. H. Thornton.....	"	Martin's	West Suffield,	250
Charles H. Furdy.....	"	"	"	250
Herbert M. Marks.....	"	"	"	250
S. H. Bodly.....	"	Terry's	Enfield,	250
Henry R. Cooper.....	"	"	"	250
Howard A. Pease.....	"	"	"	250
Fred J. Parsons.....	"	Buckhorn	"	250
Fred O. Dutton.....	"	"	"	250
William H. Henry.....	"	"	"	250
A. E. Farnum.....	"	"	"	250

John Davidson.....	Thompsonville,	Buckhorn Brook,	Enfield,	250
William H. Keeler.....	"	Pierce	"	250
Charles E. Patlis.....	"	"	"	250
John K. Bisland.....	"	"	"	250
John H. Frew.....	"	"	"	250
Charles D. Noyes.....	Norwich,	Mt. Misery	Voluntown,	250
Steven B. Meech.....	"	"	"	250
A. W. Lilly.....	"	Leyden	"	250
A. W. Nichol.....	Jewett City,	Billings	Griswold,	250
James H. Pierce.....	"	Mill	"	250
Arthur M. Brown.....	"	Noar Willcox	"	250
Frank E. Olds.....	"	Norman	"	250
D. P. Chabot.....	"	Palmer	"	250
Arthur J. Ladd.....	"	Hibberd	"	250
Edwin B. Searle.....	Noank,	Brook St.	Groton,	250
C. D. Boss.....	New London,	Fire St.	Montville,	250
Edwin L. DeSilva.....	"	"	"	250
Geo. B. Priest.....	"	Sandyhill	New London,	250
J. F. Barber.....	"	Gigat	East Lyme,	250
Albert A. Bishop.....	"	Formey River,	"	250
John H. Brown.....	"	Sandhill Brook,	Waterford,	250
Henry B. Keeney.....	"	Knowls	Groton,	250
Charles L. Ockford.....	"	Great	"	250
C. Royce Boss.....	"	Latimer's	East Lyme,	250
Arthur B. Calkins.....	"	"	"	250
Francis G. Way.....	"	"	"	250

FINGERLING BROOK TROUT PLANTS, 1901, Continued.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
James R. Way.....	New London,	Latimer's Brook,	East Lyme,	250
L. M. Clift.....	Mystic,	Haley's "	Groton,	250
R. S. Ketchum, Jr.....	"	McGrew's "	"	250
R. C. Robinson.....	"	Binloss "	"	250
Charles K. Silliman.....	"	Wheller "	Stonington,	250
Robert R. Reed.....	"	Copps' "	"	250
Mason Manning.....	"	"	"	250
William Ketchum.....	"	Haley's "	"	250
W. S. Smith.....	"	Williams' "	Ledyard,	250
Frank N. Banning.....	Hadlyme,	Roaring "	East Haddam,	250
W. F. LaPlace.....	"	Banning "	"	250
W. J. Holmes.....	"	"	"	250
N. E. Roselle.....	"	"	"	250
Allen Willey.....	"	Simpson's "	"	250
Fred J. Moshier.....	"	"	"	250
Edward J. Simpson.....	"	"	"	250
William C. Rose.....	"	"	"	250
Fred J. Brooks.....	"	"	"	250
Edmund H. Austin.....	Gaylordsville,	Willow "	New Milford,	250
David H. Clark.....	New Haven,	Dayley's "	East Haven,	250
Edward W. Zsiner.....	Roxbury,	Battle Swamp Brook,	Roxbury,	250
C. W. Hodge.....	"	Miller Brook,	"	250

FINGERLING BROOK TROUT PLANTS, 1901, Continued.

APPLICANT.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
David A. Fisk.....	Branford,	Don't know,	Branford,	250
Ransom T. Hewitt.....	S. Wethersfield,	Dlackledge Brook,	Hebron,	250
Otto Birk.....	Silver Lane,	No name,	East Hartford,	250
Robert A. Griffin.....	Hartford,	Brewer's Brook,	" "	250
Everett S. Geer.....	"	Hemlock	East Haddam,	250
Curtis P. Cook.....	"	Farmington River,	Tariffville,	250
Walton C. Bunce.....	"	No name Brook,	Norfolk,	250
Everett P. Curtiss.....	"	Porter	"	250
Clarkson N. Fowler.....	"	Salmon River,	So. Manchester,	250
F. C. Bissell.....	Turnerville,	"	Hebron,	250
Frederick P. Bissell.....	"	"	"	250
E. J. Wilcox.....	"	"	"	250
Addison E. Frink.....	"	"	"	250
Patrick Farrell.....	Suffield,	Granger Brook,	Suffield,	250
Eugene H. Austin.....	"	Hoskins	"	250
John L. Wilson.....	"	Copely	"	250
M. L. Rhodes.....	New Britain,	Bell School	Newington,	250
Lewis W. Dorman.....	"	"	"	250
R. Newton Barney.....	Farmington,	Farmington River,	Tariffville,	250
F. A. Isleib.....	So. Manchester,	"	"	250
Elijah Manross.....	Forestville,	Todd's Brook,	Bristol,	250
James F. Holden.....	"	West	"	250

William H. Reed.....	Forestville,	Kerny Brook,	Bristol,	250
George A. Carver.....	"	Poland	"	250
Fred N. Manross.....	"	Center	"	250
Ralph M. Wilcox	Middletown,	Wilcox	Portland,	250
Henry S. Miner.....	Vernon,	Guage	Ellington,	250
Alexander Shannon.....	"	"	"	250
William J. Hayes.....	Tariffville,	Griffin	Bloomfield,	250
Joseph A. Mitchelson.....	"	"	"	250
Ariel Mitchelson.....	"	"	"	250
Edwin Hill.....	"	"	"	250
Samuel H. Melous.....	Melrose,	Buckhorn,	Enfield,	250
Robert J. Melous.....	"	"	"	250
Hall of Natural History....	Hartford,	Trinity College,	Aquarium,	100

FINGERLING BROOK TROUT PLANTS, 1902.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
George H. Andrews.....	Willimantic,	Harris Brook,	Mansfield,	200
W. S. Crane.....	"	"	"	200
Everett W. Ellison.....	"	Southard	"	200
W. J. Andrews.....	"	"	"	200
C. G. Pomeroy.....	"	Fenton	"	200
John H. Griggs.....	"	"	"	200
Jerome B. Baldwin.....	"	"	"	200
Fred N. Bidwell.....	"	"	"	200
Everett B. Clark.....	Milford,	Beaver	Milford,	200
David J. Green.....	"	"	"	200
Moses Jay.....	"	"	"	200
J. Carver Green.....	"	"	"	200
Alfred H. Gardner.....	"	"	"	200
C. M. Bryan.....	Woodmont,	"	"	200
A. B. Clark.....	"	"	"	200
W. S. Teed.....	"	"	"	200
Peter Sampson.....	"	"	"	200
Nathen E. Smith.....	"	"	"	200
Clifford R. Smith.....	"	"	"	200
Charlotte M. Clark.....	Milford,	"	"	200
Frederick M. Clark.....	"	"	"	200
Herbert A. Clark.....	"	"	"	200

Erastus C. Geer.....	East Hartford,	Hemlock Brook,	East Haddam,	200
Frank N. Banning.....	Hadlyme,	Roaring "	Lyne,	200
E. N. Hubbard.....	Middletown,	Pondmeadow Brook,	Killingworth,	200
Frederick Schartz.....	Fairfield,	The Trout "	Fairfield,	200
Charles N. Downs.....	Derby,	Broad "	Oxford,	200
D. B. Giddings.....	"	Rock "	Seymour,	200
C. D. Boss.....	New London,	Great "	Montville,	200
C. Royes Boss.....	"	Fire St. "	Waterford,	200
Arthur B. Calkins.....	Niantic,	Great "	East Lyme,	200
J. J. Dodd.....	East Lyme,	Lattimer's "	"	200
Francis G. Way.....	"	"	"	200
Charles G. Downs.....	Long Hill,	Pequonie "	Trumbull,	200
William O'Connor.....	Norfolk,	Long Meadow "	Norfolk,	200
Robbins B. Stoeckel.....	"	Blackberry River,	"	200
Timothy O'Donnell.....	"	Roaring Brook,	"	200
Ernest L. Isabelle.....	New Haven,	River Sprain,	Washington,	200
William B. Mallett.....	Bridgeport,	Chut Brook,	Trumbull,	200
J. W. Treadwell.....	Long Hill,	Aspetuch Brook,	Easton,	200
Herbert Clark.....	"	Squam "	Trumbull,	200
Walter S. Hawley.....	"	Slanting Rock,	"	200
John W. French.....	"	Burnes Brook,	"	200
W. A. Gabler.....	"	Great Hollow Brook,	Monroe,	200
Everett Colburn.....	"	" "	"	200
Charles G. Peet.....	"	" "	Trumbull,	200
Charles P. Jennings.....	"	Slant Rock, Brook,	"	200
David S. Leavitt.....	"	Nichols "	"	200

FINGERLING BROOK TROUT PLANTS, 1902, Continued.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
Charles H. Walker.....	Long Hill,	Great Hollow Brook,	Stephney,	200
Charles F. Washburn.....	New London,	Keynons "	Waterford,	200
Edward L. DeSilva.....	"	Hunt's "	"	200
James F. Barber.....	"	Formey River,	East Lyme,	200
Albert A. Bishop.....	"	" "	"	200
T. A. Graves.....	"	Great Brook,	Groton,	200
Charles F. Ockford.....	"	" "	"	200
George D. Stanton.....	"	Oil Mill "	Waterford,	200
Sidney H. Miner.....	"	" "	"	200
Henry H. Stoddard.....	"	Jordan "	"	200
John H. Brown.....	"	Briggs "	"	200
Henry G. Keeney.....	"	Latimer's Brook,	Ledyard,	200
W. A. Clark.....	Saybrook,	Springdale "	Saybrook,	200
Charles Jacobs.....	Jewett City,	Broad "	Preston,	200
Frank E. Olds.....	"	Mill "	Plainfield,	200
O. S. Johnson, Jr.....	"	Reeds "	Lisbon,	200
Lewis E. Anderson.....	"	Richmond "	Griswold,	200
Dennis Barnett.....	"	Tiffany "	"	200
A. A. Young, Jr.....	"	Billings "	"	200
James H. Ferris.....	"	Wilcox "	"	200
Frank C. Whiting.....	"	Road "	"	200
John Bray.....	"	Widow Green Brook,	"	200

Russell Brown.....	Jewett City,	Clark Palmer Brook,	Griswold,	200
Arthur M. Brown.....	" "	Geer	"	200
Archie McNicol.....	" "	Norman	"	200
John H. Anderson.....	Hotchkissville,	Sprain River,	Washington,	200
L. A. Anderson.....	" "	" "	"	200
Samuel R. Percy.....	" "	Cross Brook,	Woodbury,	200
Richard J. Houlahan.....	Newton,	Pond "	Newtown,	200
Ray Clark.....	" "	Town "	"	200
John J. Houlahan.....	" "	" "	"	200
George Turney.....	Bridgeport,	Fairfield Creek,	Fairfield,	200
Samuel H. Wheeler.....	" "	" "	"	200
Isaac Holden.....	" "	" "	"	200
George M. Eames.....	" "	" "	"	200
C. H. Northam.....	" "	" "	"	200
Fredrick Hurd.....	" "	" "	"	200
William J. Frey.....	Suffield,	Russell Brook,	Suffield,	200
John L. Wilson.....	" "	Hemingway Brook,	"	200
Ernest N. Austin.....	" "	Granger	"	200
Harrison H. Austin.....	" "	Hoskins	"	200
Edmund Halliday.....	" "	Reonard's	"	200
William S. Isbelle.....	Hotchkissville,	Warners	Roxbury,	200
William S. Warner.....	" "	Sprain River,	Woodbury,	200
Aaron E. Hull.....	Southington,	Patton Brook,	Southington,	200
Charles L. Campbell.....	" "	Schlayer	"	200
Trueman E. Barnes.....	" "	" "	"	200
J. Frank Pratt.....	" "	Patton	"	200

FINGERLING BROOK TROUT PLANTS, 1902, Continued.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
Lewis B. Neal.....	Southington,	Roaring Brook,	Southington,	200
George Ulrich.....	Hartford,	Russell "	Simsbury,	200
Willis A. Jones.....	New London,	Cedar Pond Brook,	Lyme,	200
George B. Hall.....	Waterbury,	Hop Brook,	Naugatuck,	200
William H. Regan.....	"	" "	"	200
Robert Walker.....	"	" "	"	200
John H. Hill.....	Shelton,	Burying Brook,	Huntington,	200
Wesley L. Clark.....	"	Farmill River,	"	200
Charles R. Just.....	"	" "	"	200
David A. Nichols.....	"	" "	"	200
Williams Holmes.....	"	" "	"	200
Thomas F. Stapleton.....	"	" "	"	200
E. J. Barnes.....	"	" "	"	200
Christopher McCabe.....	"	" "	"	200
Julius C. Hale.....	"	" "	"	200
Frederick W. Radcliff.....	"	" "	"	200
Frank Leek.....	New Haven,	Wepawag "	Orange,	200
William Ryan.....	Derby,	" "	"	200
Edward Smith.....	"	" "	"	200
G. Muhlisheimer.....	"	" "	"	200
Mortimer C. Capsly.....	"	" "	"	200
Frank P. Ford.....	"	" "	"	200

F. G. Thornton.....	Derby,	Race River,	Orange,	200
S. D. Lockwood.....	"	"	"	200
Joseph Hipilius.....	"	"	"	200
Charles A. Hawley.....	Stepney,	Manning	Monroe,	200
George H. Hawley.....	"	"	"	200
Stephen B. Hays.....	"	"	"	200
Fred B. Hawley.....	"	"	"	200
S. B. Meech.....	Norwich,	Mt. Misery	Voluntown,	200
J. M. Burrell, 2d.....	Waterbury,	Hop	Middleburg,	200
Walter J. Regan.....	"	"	"	200
Karl C. Kulle.....	Windsor,	West	Windsor,	200
Arthur G. Barnes.....	"	"	"	200
Fred M. Douglas.....	Tariffville,	Weat	"	200
Michael McNanara.....	"	"	"	200
Frank D. Hayes.....	"	"	"	200
Martin Kennedy.....	"	Griffin	Bloomfield,	200
John H. Viedon.....	"	"	"	200
W. F. O'Connor.....	"	"	"	200
G. M. Lee.....	"	"	"	200
T. F. Wallace.....	"	"	"	200
L. G. Arnold.....	Chester,	Pattaconk Brook,	Chester,	200
W. F. Watrous.....	"	"	"	200
Frank E. Parker.....	"	Deep Hollow Brook,	"	200
John Furgerson.....	"	"	"	200
George H. Hopkins.....	"	"	"	200
John F. Reeves.....	New Haven,	Race Brook,	Orange,	200

FINGERLING BROOK TROUT PLANTS, 1902, Continued.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
Clarence R. Hooker.....	New Haven,	Race Brook,	Orange,	200
Heatch R. Robertson.....	"	"	"	200
John R. Robertson.....	"	"	"	200
Edward E. Hassen.....	Bridgeport,	Pepper "	Stepney,	200
Harry A. Way.....	"	"	"	200
William H. Lengden.....	"	Great Hollow Brook,	"	200
Charles M. Bliss.....	"	"	"	200
N. H. Brantigan.....	"	Rock House	"	200
D. E. Marsh.....	"	"	"	200
Jos. W. Jennings.....	Southport,	Betsey Conch	Westport,	200
Charles M. Taintor.....	"	"	"	200
William Taylor.....	"	Westport River,	"	200
F. P. Sherwood.....	"	Aspetuck "	Easton,	200
L. B. Switzer.....	"	"	"	200
Joseph S. Hetzel.....	"	Mill	Fairfield,	200
Charles G. Kimberly.....	Shelton,	Boggy Brook,	Huntington,	200
Albert Mills.....	"	Farmill River,	"	200
George Gould.....	"	"	"	200
R. H. Pettit.....	Derby,	"	"	200
C. R. Wilkinson.....	Shelton,	"	"	200
George F. Clark.....	Derby,	"	"	200
Christopher Carney.....	Shelton,	"	"	200

Joseph Carney.....	Shelton,	Farmill River,	Huntington,	200
Harry P. Nichols.....	"	"	"	200
Ezra Gould.....	"	"	"	200
Geo. N. Cross.....	Norwich,	Tanner Bridge Brook,	Voluntown,	200
Joseph B. Rioden.....	"	"	"	200
L. N. Dolbeare.....	"	"	"	200
Archiebald Mitchell.....	"	London Brook,	"	200
James L. Crawford.....	"	"	"	200
John McGray.....	"	Stony	Montville,	200
Jas. McGray.....	"	Bone	Norwich,	200
W. E. Conlan.....	"	Post	"	200
John M. Lee.....	"	"	"	200
Willis F. Rogers.....	"	Wilcox	Voluntown,	200
Tyler J. Howard.....	"	Robbins'	"	200
William J. Stanley.....	"	Pratt's	"	200
William H. Murphy.....	"	Patchaug	"	200
A. E. Mitchell.....	"	Kinney	"	200
Frank W. Nichols.....	"	Mt. Misery	"	200
A. B. Hill.....	"	"	"	200
Charles D. Noyes.....	"	"	"	200
S. H. Bodley.....	Thompsonville,	Martin's	West Suffield,	200
B. F. Thornton.....	"	"	"	200
Howard H. Lord.....	"	"	"	200
Frank O. Dutton.....	"	"	"	200
John K. Bisland.....	"	"	"	200
H. M. Marks.....	"	"	"	200

FINGERLING BROOK TROUT PLANTS, 1902, Continued.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
F. J. Parsons.....	Thompsonville,	Buckhorn Brook,	Enfield,	200
William H. Keeler.....	"	"	"	200
Hugh McCaw.....	"	"	"	200
F. W. Sterns.....	"	"	"	200
William H. Henry.....	"	"	"	200
John Davidson.....	"	"	"	200
Adelbert Farman.....	"	"	"	200
Herbert E. Thomson.....	"	"	"	200
George S. Banks.....	Bethel,	Saugatuck River,	Redding,	200
Ernest H. Smith.....	Redding,	Little	"	200
John P. Chase.....	Bethel,	"	"	200
Robert Terry.....	"	"	"	200
Samuel Lindstell.....	"	"	"	200
Charles F. Olin.....	Norwich,	Kimball Brook,	Preston,	200
George H. Brown.....	"	Davis	"	200
Robert M. Staab.....	"	Broad	"	200
M. L. Bailey.....	"	Beaver	Franklin,	200
N. W. Woods.....	"	"	"	200
L. W. Godfrey.....	Suffield,	Stony	Suffield,	200
H. W. Carter.....	Norfolk,	Crissey	Norfolk,	200
John W. Frew.....	Thompsonville,	Pierce	Enfield,	200
A. H. Mathewson.....	"	Buckhorn	"	200

G. E. Curtiss.....	Woodbury,	Stiles Brook,	Southbury,	200
Jerry Sullivan.....	"	"	"	200
C. S. Curtiss.....	"	South	Woodbury,	200
John W. Miner.....	"	Jacks	"	200
L. E. Curtiss.....	"	"	"	200
H. H. Minor.....	"	Pomperaug River,	"	200
Hobert Morris.....	"	Middle Quarter Brook,	"	200
Clifford A. Roote.....	"	"	"	200
C. A. Bailey.....	Chester,	Pattaconk Brook,	Chester,	200
C. R. Gladding.....	"	Cedar Lake brook,	"	200
J. S. Deuse.....	"	Deep Hollow	"	200
N. E. Edwards.....	"	"	"	200
Edward S. Young.....	Hartford,	West Avon	Avon,	200
R. S. Gladwin.....	"	"	"	200
E. C. Frisbie.....	"	"	"	200
L. S. Gladwin.....	"	"	"	200
David N. Clark.....	Shelton,	Huntington	Huntington,	200
Harry C. Burnham.....	Hadlyme,	Roaring	Lyme,	200
W. P. Rose.....	"	Simpson's	East Haddam,	200
Fred J. Brooks.....	"	"	"	200
Harry Bartman.....	"	Hemlock	"	200
Erskine H. Geer, Jr.....	"	"	"	200
F. C. Bissell.....	Hartford,	Trib. Salmon River,	Hebron,	200
F. P. Bissell.....	Turnerville,	"	"	200
O. E. C. Hull.....	"	"	"	200
A. E. Frink.....	"	"	"	200

FINGERLING BROOK TROUT PLANTS, 1902, Continued.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
A. N. Shepard.....	Portland,	No name,	Portland,	200
R. D. Norton.....	New Britain,	Piper Brook,	New Britain,	200
Charles Andrews.....	"	"	"	200
James E. Andrews.....	"	"	"	200
Guy Andrews.....	"	"	"	200
J. G. Smith.....	Hartford,	Holcomb	West Simsbury,	200
F. R. Laydon.....	"	"	"	200
Duncan H. Scott.....	"	"	"	200
George Ulrich.....	"	"	"	200
Julius Copperberg.....	West Simsbury,	Mountain	"	200
M. J. Conchlin.....	Middletown,	Bridgewood Brook,	Middletown,	200
Lincoln S. Hickmott.....	Hartford,	Hale & Tryon	Glastonbury,	200
H. Temple Barber.....	"	"	"	200
James Nichols.....	"	"	"	200
Stephen R. Smith.....	"	"	"	200
Elwyn N. Emmons.....	"	"	"	200
William S. Jarman.....	"	"	"	200
John J. Scott.....	"	"	"	200
Eugene R. Youngs.....	"	"	"	200
Albert M. Hills.....	"	"	"	200
John M. Taylor.....	"	"	"	200
John F. Underhill, Jr.....	Gaylordsville,	Neversink	Kent & New Milford,	200

H. S. Brown.....	Gaylordsville,	Hatch Pond Brook,	Kent & New Milford,	200
J. O. Dolan.....	"	Giddings'	"	200
A. B. Hyde.....	"	Old Mill	Sherman,	200
Richard Whalen.....	Putnam,	Dresser	Putnam,	200
R. T. Cotter.....	"	"	"	200
William Chapdelin.....	"	"	"	200
Ambrose Brady.....	"	"	"	200
D. A. Whalen.....	"	"	"	200
A. P. Levitt.....	"	"	"	200
Geo. C. Main.....	"	"	"	200
Geo. S. Bradley.....	"	"	"	200
M. R. Jay.....	"	"	"	200
Leander F. Wardell.....	"	"	"	200
H. H. Vail.....	"	"	"	200
John F. Carpenter.....	"	"	"	200
Geo. A. Ferris.....	Stamford,	" Haviland	Stamford,	200
Preston Z. Jones.....	"	"	"	200
Wallace Delavan.....	"	Roton	"	200
Edward K. Brown.....	"	Mill River,	"	200
Thomas E. Nichols.....	"	"	"	200
Jeremiah Miller.....	Springdale,	Roton Brook.	"	200
E. N. Hubbard.....	Middletown,	Killingworth,	Killingworth,	200
E. P. Curtis.....	Hartford,	No name,	Norfolk,	200
Walton C. Bunce.....	"	"	"	200
Henry L. Bunce.....	"	Farmington River,	Tariffville,	200
Samuel G. Dunham.....	"	"	"	200

FINGERLING BROOK TROUT PLANTS, 1902, Continued.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
D. N. Barney.....	Hartford,	Farmington River,	Tariffville.	200
Curtis P. Cook.....	"	"	"	200
Arthur B. Calkins.....	New London,	Old Mill	East Lyme,	200
Ernest L. Isbell.....	New Haven,	River Sprain,	Washington,	200
Fred J. Roberts.....	Thomaston,	East Branch Brook,	Harwinton,	200
W. W. Crampton.....	Madison,	Neck River,	Madison,	200
John H. Frew.....	Thompsonville,	Pierce Brook,	Enfield,	200
A. H. Mathewson.....	"	"	"	200
H. R. Cooper.....	"	"	"	200
Frank P. Furlong.....	Hartford,	Bolton Notch,	Bolton,	200
F. A. Atkins.....	"	"	"	200
S. W. Warner.....	Middletown,	Turkey Hill Brook,	Haddam,	200
C. W. Warner.....	"	"	"	200
John M. Crampton.....	New Haven,	Mengen	No. Branford,	200
E. Harris Weaver.....	"	"	"	200
J. H. Porter, et al.....	Danbury,	Redding	Redding,	200
"	"	Pembroke	Danbury,	200
"	"	Maplewood	Danbury & Ridgefield,	200
"	"	New Fairfield	New Fairfield,	200
J. H. Whittemore.....	Naugatuck,	No name,	Naugatuck,	200
Geo. E. Matthair.....	Seymour,	"	Seymour,	200

FINGERLING LAND-LOCKED SALMON PLANTS, 1902.

APPLICANT.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
George W. Wallace.....	Middlebury,	Qussapaug,	Woodbury,	400
David H. Clark.....	New Haven,	Twin Ponds,	No. Branford,	300
William F. Bishop.....	"	Lake Saltonstall,	East Haven,	300
E. Harris Weaver.....	"	"	"	300
Twin Lake Association.....	Chapinville,	Twin Lake,	Chapinville,	1000
George L. McLean, et al. . .	Rockville,	Snipsic "	Vernon,	1000
	Thompsonville,	Lake Kanoha,	Danbury,	200
J. H. Frew.....	"	North Shaker Pond,	Enfield,	200
G. T. Finch, M.D.....	"	"	"	200
H. H. Chilson.....	"	"	"	200

FINGERLING ATLANTIC SALMON PLANTS, FALL OF 1902.

Salmon River.....	20,000
Farmington River.....	20,000
Scantic River.....	20,000
Lake Kanoha.....	200

FINGERLING BLACK BASS PLANTS, FALL OF 1902.

Harvey P. Buell, et al, Colchester, Shaw's Lake, Colchester,	300 fish.
George E. Matthies, Seymour, Beecher's Pond, Seymour,	325 "
J. H. Whittemore, Naugatuck,	325 "

FINGERLING RAINBOW TROUT PLANTS, 1902.

APPLICANTS.	RESIDENCE.	WATERS STOCKED.	TOWN.	NO. FISH.
Ernest L. Pran.....	Deep River,	Deep River Brook,	Saybrook,	200
Charles R. Marvin.....	" "	" "	" "	200
Harvey J. Brooks.....	" "	" "	" "	200
F. W. Harvey.....	Niantic,	Pataganset Lake,	East Lyme,	200
Arthur B. Calkins.....	New London,	" "	" "	200
J. J. Dodd.....	East Lyme,	" "	" "	200
Francis G. Way.....	New London,	" "	" "	200
William A. Clark.....	Saybrook,	Springdale Brook,	Saybrook,	200
		Lake Kanoha,	Danbury,	250

ADULT PICKEREL PLANTS, SPRING OF 1902.

A. R. Wadsworth, Farmington, Farmington Reservoir, 60 fish.

ADULT BROOK TROUT PLANTS, FALL OF 1902.

Lake Kanoha, Danbury.....275 fish.

ADULT RAINBOW TROUT PLANT.

Lake Kanoha, Danbury,..... 28 fish.

REPORTS OF WARDENS, UPON ARRESTS, FINES, ETC., FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE FISH AND GAME LAWS.

NAME.	TOWN.	OFFENCE.	COURT DECISION.	FINE.
Oscar Sands,	Ashford,	Unlawful number of partridge,	Convicted, "	\$ 30.00
Louis Millette,	Plainfield,	Using ferret,	"	7.00
Charles Perry,	"	Sunday hunting.	"	10.00
Horace Burdick,	Sterling,	" "	"	10.00
Arthur Bayton,	"	" "	"	10.00
Willard Baton,	"	" "	"	10.00
Charles Baton,	"	" "	"	10.00
Herbert Burdick,	"	" "	"	10.00
Joseph Harkins,	"	" "	"	10.00
Eugene Paqune,	Putnam,	Short pickerel,	Convicted,*	
Damara Duval,	Thompson,	Sunday hunting,	"	10.00
Joseph Martelle,	"	" "	"	10.00
Howard Bullard,	Putnam,	" "	"	10.00
John J. Peck,	Clinton,	Killing non-game birds,	"	1.00
Peter Fitzpatrick,	Beacon Falls,	Sunday hunting,	Convicted,†	
John Logan,	Cheshire,	" "	"	10.00
Charles Parker,	"	" "	"	10.00
George Decker,	"	" "	"	10.00
Edward Holeman,	"	Sunday shooting,	"	10.00
Fred Scott,	"	" "	"	10.00
Adolph Dunner,	East Haven,	Killing deer,	Convicted,‡	100.00
Joseph Phenix,	North Haven,	Sunday hunting.	"	10.00
Gilbert Williams,	Cheshire,	Killing deer,	Acquitted.	
John Lower,	"	" "	"	
Michael Antile,	North Haven	Sunday hunting,	Convicted,	10.00
Angelo Oasolo,	"	Sunday shooting,	Discharged,	
Charles Koeler,	East Haven,	Killing deer,	Convicted,‡	100.00
James Hazen,	Plymouth,	} Taking fish without owners consent,	Convicted,¶	
Wm. Phippeney	"		Convicted,¶	
Frank Whitman,	"		Convicted,¶	9.00
David B. Atwood,	"		Convicted,¶	
Charles Hurd,	New Milford,	Illegal fishing,	Convicted,	10.00
Wallace A. Stevens,	Stamford,	Selling birds,	Convicted,§	330.00

*Was not fined.

†Judgment suspended.

‡Appealed to higher court and was acquitted.

¶The four shared the fine between them.

§Appealed.

**REPORTS OF WARDENS AND SPECIAL PROTECTORS
UPON ARRESTS, FINES, ETC., FOR VIOLA-
TIONS OF THE FISH AND GAME LAWS.**

NAME.	TOWN.	OFFENCE.	COURT DECISION.	FINE.
John Johnson,	Norwich,	Game out of season	Convicted,	\$ 10.00
Michael Lily,	Woodbridge,	Killing song birds,	"	1.00
George Northrop,	Oxford,	Sunday hunting,	"	7.00
Harry Ioskam,	Stamford,	" "	Convicted,*	10.00
Wm. A. Weaver,	Woodstock,	Illegal fishing,	"	1.00
Samul P. Munroe,	Old Lyme,	Sat. night fishing,	"	100.00
A. P. Crittenden,	Westbrook,	" "	"	100.00
Ira D. Maine,	No. Stonington,	Illegal fishing,	"	10.00

*Fine remitted.

LIST OF COMMISSIONERS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES, WASHINGTON, D. C.

George M. Bowers, *Commissioner*.

Irving H. Dunlap, *Chief Clerk*.

Hugh M. Smith, Assistant in charge of Division of Inquiry respecting Food Fish.

J. W. Titcomb, Assistant in charge of Division of Statistics.

B. W. Evermann, Assistant in charge of Division of Statistics.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF UNITED STATES FISHERIES STATIONS.

Charles G. Atkins, Crag Brook, East Orland, Me.

E. E. Race, Green Lake, Me.

E. N. Carter, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Waldo F. Hubbard, Nashua, N. H.

C. G. Corliss, Gloucester, Mass.

E. F. Locke, Wood's Hole, Mass.

L. G. Harron (in charge), Bryan's Point, Md.

George A. Seagle, Wytheville, Va.

Alexander Jones, Erwin, Tenn.

S. G. Worth, Edenton, N. C.

J. J. Stranahan, Cold Spring, Bullochville, Ga.

Livingston Stone, Cape Vincent, N. Y.

S. W. Downing, Put-in-Bay, O.

Frank N. Clark, Northville, Mich.

S. P. Wires, Duluth, Minn.

P. S. Johnson, Manchester, Ia.

Dr. S. P. Bartlett, Quincy, Ill.

H. P. Dean, Neosho, Mo.

John L. Leary, San Marcus, Tex.

DeWill C. Booth, Spearfish, So. Dak.

E. A. Tulian, Leadville, Col.

James A. Henshall, Bozeman, Mon.

H. H. Buck, Baker Lake, Wash.

J. Nelson Wisner, Clackmas, Ore.

Giles H. Lambson, Baird and Battle Creek, Cal.

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FISH AND GAME.

T. S. Bunce,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Safford.
W. S. Pinney,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Phoenix.
Jean Allison,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Jerome

ARKANSAS.

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W. B. Worthen, <i>Secretary</i> ,	.	.	.	.	Little Rock.

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COLORADO.

GAME AND FISH.

Charles H. Harris,	.	.	.	.	Denver.
A. A. Gordon, <i>Secretary</i> ,	.	.	.	.	Denver.
T. J. Holland,	.	.	.	.	Denver.

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INDIANA.

Z. T. Sweeney,	.	.	.	.	Columbus.
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IOWA.

FISH AND GAME WARDEN.

G. A. Lincoln,	.	.	.	.	Cedar Rapids.
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MAINE.

L. T. Carleton, <i>Chairman</i> ,	.	.	.	.	Augusta.
Henry O. Stanley,	.	.	.	.	Dixfield.
Edgar E. King,	.	.	.	.	Orono.

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Marion H. Ould	.	.	.	.	Baltimore.
Richard F. Kimball, <i>Attorney</i> ,	.	.	.	.	Baltimore.
Henry Brauns,	.	.	.	.	Baltimore.
Oregon M. Dennis, <i>Secretary</i> ,	.	.	.	.	Baltimore.
23 Chamber of Commerce.					

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Edward A. Brackett, <i>Secretary</i> ,	.	.	.	.	Winchester.
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H. G. Smith,	.	.	.	.	Winona.
B. F. Fullerton,	.	.	.	.	St. Paul.

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J. T. Crish,	.	.	.	.	Independence.
P. Koplin, jr.,	.	.	.	.	St. Louis.
M. E. O'Brine,	.	.	.	.	St. Joseph.

NEBRASKA.

Ezra P. Savage,	.	.	.	.	Lincoln.
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Nathaniel Wentworth, <i>Chairman</i> ,	.	.	.	.	Hudson Center.
W. H. Shurtleff,	.	.	.	.	Lancaster.
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VERMONT.

H. G. Thomas,	.	.	.	.	.	Stowe.
E. A. Davis,	.	.	.	.	.	Bethel.

ABSTRACTS

OF THE

FISH AND GAME LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

UP TO

JANUARY 1, 1903.

ABSTRACT OF THE
FISH GAME LAWS,
REVISED STATUTES OF 1902.

CHAPTER 189.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMISSIONERS.

SECTION 3094. On or before May first, 1903, and biennially thereafter, the governor shall appoint three commissioners of fisheries and game, who shall serve for two years from the first day of July following their appointment, and until their successors are duly appointed, unless sooner removed by the governor.

SEC. 3095. The duties of the commissioners of fisheries and game shall be as follows: The supervision of hatcheries and retaining ponds, the introduction, propagation, and distribution of such food fish and game as are adapted to the waters or lands of this state, and the appointment of fish and game wardens and inspectors as hereinafter provided. They shall co-operate with the United States fish commission and with the different fish and game commissioners of other states, and shall report to the governor on or before the first day of December next preceding the convening of the general assembly, giving a detailed statement of their receipts and expenditures. They shall enforce all laws relating to fish and game and shall perform such other duties as are or may be imposed upon them by law. For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this title, each of the commissioners shall have the same power as grand jurors or prosecuting officers.

SEC. 3096. On or before Sept. 1, 1903, and bi-annually thereafter, the commissioners of fisheries and game shall appoint one person in each county as a fish and game warden, who shall serve for two years from the date of his appointment.

SEC. 3097. Fish and game wardens and other officers shall have the power, without warrant, within their respective precincts, to arrest for the violation of any law relating to fish and game. The fish and game warden for any county shall, within thirty days after his appointment, appoint not less than ten nor more than twenty special fish and game protectors for said county, to act under him, who shall hold office until removed by the

warden appointing them or by his successor or by the commissioners of fisheries and game. Said warden may deputize another person to assist in detecting and arresting any person who may be violating any law relating to fish and game. Each warden shall take the oath of office and shall report to the commissioners of fisheries and game on the first days of January, April, July, and October in each year, and shall enforce all laws relating to fish and game. The warden for any county, his deputy, or any special protector, shall have free access, at all reasonable hours, to search, without such warrant, places or receptacles of any kind which said officers have reasonable ground to suspect are used for keeping, carrying, or covering game or fish taken or possessed contrary to law.

SEC. 3098. The sum of three thousand dollars is hereby appropriated annually for the artificial propagation of fish in the waters of this state, and the comptroller shall draw his orders on the treasurer for sums not exceeding said amount, at the request of the commissioners and upon their presenting proper vouchers for the same.

SEC. 3099. Special protectors of fish and game shall have the same powers as other officers to arrest for the violation of any law relating to fish and game. They shall enforce all laws relating to fish and game, and each protector shall report to the warden appointing him as often as required by said warden.

SEC. 3100. In all prosecutions for the violation of any law for the protection of fish and game, the fish and game warden, his deputy, special protector, or other officer making the arrest, shall be entitled to a fee of twenty dollars in each and every case where conviction is had, which fee shall be taxed by the court as costs in the case against the defendant, and said fish and game warden, his deputy, special protector, or other officer shall be paid said sum; *provided*, that the court taxing the costs in any additional cases shall do so only as justice may require. Fish and game wardens and special protectors shall not receive any other fees for their services.

SEC. 3101. The commissioners shall annually appoint one or more seine inspectors in every town where shad fisheries exist, who shall see that every seine and net used for catching shad in such town conforms to the provisions of section 3103. Every seine inspector shall receive fifty cents for every seine inspected by him, to be paid by the owner of the seine so inspected.

SEC. 3102. The owner of every net used for shad fishing shall, before it is so used, notify the inspector in his town that such net is ready for use.

SEC. 3103. No net having a mesh less than two and one-half inches square shall be used for the leader, heart, or bowl of any pound, weir, or other similar fixed contrivance at any time of the year prior to the twelfth day of May, or for any seine, drag, or gill-net at any time of the year prior to the twenty-fifth day of June, unless by the permission of the commissioners first obtained; *provided*, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to fyke-fishing, or to pounds set for the purpose of catching white-fish between Hammock point in Clinton and Pond point in Milford, or between the mouths of the Connecticut and Thames rivers.

SEC. 3104. The owner of every pound, weir, or other similar fixed contrivance, or of any fishing pier, seine, fyke, drag, gill, or other net used in any of the waters of this state, shall make written report to the commission on or before the first day of October in each year, specifying the number of shad, and also the number and kind of other edible or salable fish so caught by him during the year. Suitable blank forms for such reports shall be furnished by the commission upon application.

SEC. 3105. Any smolt, grilse, or salmon caught in any pound, weir, or net of any kind, and being less than nine pounds in weight, shall be immediately released by the person who shall catch the same, and such person shall, without delay, report such fact to one of the commissioners.

SEC. 3106. No person shall set or use any pound, weir, or other similar fixed contrivance for catching fish in any of the waters of this state until the owner thereof shall have delivered to the commissioners or to one of them, a description of the same, specifying the place on the shore where it is to be set, the name of the owner and the name by which such pound, weir, or other similar fixed contrivance shall be called by such owner or owners; said commissioners shall number them in the order that such descriptions are delivered to them, and the number of each, painted in black figures, each figure not less than six inches long and four broad, on a light ground, shall be set and maintained in a conspicuous place at the land end of its leader, and at the seaward end, or near the outer bowl.

SEC. 3107. Upon petition of ten persons, owning property above any artificial obstruction built upon any river up which shad or salmon run, * * * the commissioners shall determine whether such artificial obstruction shall be provided by the person in control of such obstruction with a suitable fish-way. * * * No person shall take any fish within four hundred yards of any fish-way.

SEC. 3108. The proprietors of private ponds, and the selectmen of any town in which any pond or lake is situated, * * * may * * * construct or authorize the construction of weirs or nets. * * *

SEC. 3109. The commissioners, or any person duly authorized by them, may take fish, crustaceans, birds, or animals, at any time and place and as they choose, for the purpose of science, cultivation, and dissemination.

SEC. 3110. Every boat, seine, net, spear, torch, fishing tackle, and all implements used in taking or catching fish in violation of law, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by the commissioners of fisheries and game, or either of them, or by any fish and game warden, special protector, or any officer, * * *

SEC. 3111. In all complaints for the violation of any law made for the propagation, preservation, or protection, of fish and game, the justices of the peace, before whom the same shall be tried, shall have jurisdiction and power to render judgment therein, and issue process of execution and mittimus thereon where such fine, forfeiture, or penalty imposed, shall not exceed one hundred dollars, or imprisonment of more than thirty days, or both; but the defendant shall have the right to appeal as in other cases.

SEC. 3112. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this chapter shall be punished as follows: For each violation of either sections 3102, 3103, and 3107, by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars; of section 3105 by a fine of not more than fifty dollars; of section 3104, by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars; and of section 3106 by a fine of not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars; for violation of any other provision of this chapter a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 3113. The following words and phrases used in this title shall be construed to mean and include: (1) "Grouse" includes ruffed grouse, partridge, and every member of the grouse family. (2) "Trout" includes speckled trout, brown trout, rainbow trout, red throat trout, and brook trout. (3) "Lake trout" includes land-locked salmon and ouananiche. (4) "Black bass" includes Oswego bass. (5) "Angling" means taking fish by hook and line in hand, or rod in hand. (6) "Taking" includes pursuing, shooting, hunting, killing, capturing, trapping, snaring, and netting fish and game, and all lesser acts such as disturbing, harrying, or worrying, whether they result in taking or not; and includes every attempt to take and every act of assistance to every other person in taking or attempting to take fish or game. Whenever taking is allowed by law, reference is had to taking by lawful means, and in a lawful manner. (7) "Person" includes a co-partnership, joint stock company, or corporation. (8) "Commission," "commissioners," and "board of commissioners," are synonymous with "commissioners of fisheries and game." (9) It shall be unlawful to take or possess any fish or game during the time described as the "close season" for such fish or game. Fish and game for which close seasons are established may be caught and hunted in a lawful manner during that part of the year which is not included as such close seasons. The "open season" is that part of the year when they may be taken in a lawful manner.

CHAPTER 190.

QUADRUPEDS.

SEC. 3114. The close season for deer shall be from the first of July, 1902, to the first of June, 1911. No person shall hunt, kill, attempt to kill, chase, or take any deer, buck, doe, or fawn in this state during the close season.

SEC. 3115. The close season for gray squirrels shall be from December first to September thirtieth, both inclusive. * * *

SEC. 3116. The close season for wild hares and rabbits shall be from January first to September thirtieth, both inclusive. * * *

SEC. 3117. No person shall use fire, gunpowder, dynamite, or other explosive compound, brimstone, or sulphur for the purpose of taking any gray squirrel, or rabbit from a burrow, hole, or tree; * * *

SEC. 3118. No person shall make use of a ferret for the purpose of taking or destroying rabbits between the first of July, 1902, and the first of October, 1905.

SEC. 3119. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this chapter shall be punished as follows: For each violation of section 3114, by a fine of one hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than thirty days; for each violation of section 3115, by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars, and for each squirrel or part thereof taken and possessed in violation of said section, by an additional fine of not more than ten dollars; for each violation of section 3116, by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars, and for each wild hare or rabbit or part thereof taken or possessed in violation of such section, by an additional fine of not more than ten dollars; for each violation of section 3117, by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars; and for each rabbit taken in violation of section 3118, by a fine of not less than seven dollars or imprisonment of not more than thirty days.

CHAPTER 191.

BIRDS.

SEC. 3120. The close season for web-footed wild fowl shall be from April first to August thirty-first, both inclusive.

SEC. 3121. Web-footed wild fowl shall not be taken except with a gun fired at arm's length without rest. They shall not be fired at from a boat propelled otherwise than by hand, or from any floating device used to conceal the hunter, if more than fifty feet from the shore or a natural growth of grass or flags. They shall not be taken in the night season from an hour after sunset until an hour before sunrise. * * *

SEC. 3122. The close season for quail, woodcock and for partridge or ruffed grouse, shall be from December first to September thirtieth, both inclusive.

SEC. 3123. No person shall kill and no person shall have in his possession more than five partridges or ruffed grouse, in any one day, or thirty-six in any one year.

SEC. 3124. Quail, woodcock, and partridge shall not be taken, sold, or possessed during the close season, * * *

SEC. 3125. Quail, woodcock, and partridge or ruffed grouse, shall not be transported in this state except when accompanied by the actual owner, * * *

SEC. 3126. The close season for Wilson's snipe, called English snipe, plover, rail, gallinules, mud-hen, bay snipe, and shore birds, shall be from April first to August thirty-first, both inclusive. No person shall kill more than fifty snipe, plover, shore birds, or rail in any one day.

SEC. 3127. The close season for Mongolian, Chinese, and English pheasants shall be from July first, 1902, to June first, 1906.

SEC. 3128. No person shall kill or catch or have in his possession, living or dead, any wild bird other than a game bird; nor shall purchase, offer, or expose for sale any such wild bird after it has been killed or caught. No part of the plumage, skin, or body of any bird protected by this section shall be sold or had in possession for sale. For the purposes of this chapter the following only shall be considered game birds: The Anatidæ, commonly known as swans, geese, brant, and river and sea ducks; the Rallidæ, commonly known as rails, coots, mud-hens, and gallinules; the Limicolæ, commonly known as shore birds, plovers, surf birds, snipe, woodcock, sandpipers, tattlers, and curlews; the Gallinæ, commonly known as wild turkeys, grouse, prairie chickens, pheasants, partridges and quails. No person shall take or needlessly destroy the nest or the eggs of any wild bird, nor shall have such nest or eggs in his possession. English sparrows, crows, great horned owls, and hawks, other than the fish-hawk or osprey, are not included among the birds protected by this chapter. *

SEC. 3129. Section 3128 shall not apply to any person holding a certificate giving the right to take birds and their nests and eggs for scientific purposes, as hereinafter provided. Certificates may be granted by the president of the board of commissioners of fisheries and game to any suitable person of the age of fifteen years or upward, permitting the holder thereof to collect birds, their nests or eggs, for strictly scientific purposes only. * * * The certificate authorized by this section shall be in force for one year only from the date of their issue, and shall not be transferable.

SEC. 3130. No bird for which a close season is provided shall be trapped, netted, or snared. No net, trap, snare, or similar device for taking partridge or ruffed grouse or quail, shall be set, placed, or used where such birds can be taken. Any such net, trap, snare, or similar device may be destroyed by any person.

SEC. 3131. No person shall keep any bird or fowl of any kind for the purpose of having it shot at for sport, gain, the trial of skill of marksmen, or other purpose; * * *

SEC. 3132. No person shall on Sunday shoot or hunt or have in possession in the open air the implements for shooting.

SEC. 3133. No person shall shoot, kill, or attempt to shoot or kill, any wild duck, goose, or brant, in, on, or over the waters, bays, channels, islands, marshes, mud-flats, pond holes, or any part of the bed of the Housatonic river below or south of the bridge across said river, known as Washington bridge, and above or north of the beach on which the house of George Smith stands and a line from the middle of the west end of said beach to the south side of Neck ridge creek, except on Tuesdays and Fridays between the twentieth day of October and the twentieth day of the following April; and no person shall shoot, kill, or attempt to shoot or kill any wild duck, geese, or brant in or over the waters of Long Island sound in the town of Milford north of a line drawn from the west side of Charles island to the west side of Charles island bar and Oyster river point in the town of Orange, on any day except on Tuesdays or Saturdays between the twentieth day of September to the twentieth day of November next following.

SEC. 3134. Every person who shall violate any of the foregoing provisions of this chapter shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, and by an additional fine of ten dollars for each bird or part of bird taken or possessed in violation thereof.

SEC. 3135. Every person who, prior to May twenty-first, 1903, shall sell, or have in his possession with intent to sell or exchange, any quail, woodcock, or any ruffed grouse called partridge, shall for each such birds sold or exchanged or kept for sale, be fined not more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

SEC. 3136. Every person who shall hunt upon the grounds of Putnam memorial camp in the town of Redding, or enter upon said grounds for said purpose, shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars; and every person found on said grounds with gun or hunting dog, without permission, shall be deemed, *prima facie*, to be there for the purpose of hunting thereon.

SEC. 3137. Every person who shall set, place, or locate any trap of any kind with any scented bait upon the premises of another, without the consent of the owner or occupant of said premises, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

CHAPTER 192.

FISH: GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SEC. 3138. The close season for trout, other than lake trout, shall be from July first to March thirty-first, both inclusive. Trout shall not be taken, killed, purchased, sold, exchanged, or exposed for sale or exchange, or possessed during the close season except as provided in section 3142.

SEC. 3139. Trout less than six inches in length shall not be intentionally taken or possessed, * * *

SEC. 3140. No person shall take more than thirty brook trout or brown trout in one day.

SEC. 3141. Brook trout, brown trout, rainbow trout, loch leven, and lake trout shall not be fished for or taken by any device except by fishing or angling with hook and line attached to a rod held in hand, or the line itself held in hand, except as provided in section 3142.

SEC. 3142. Trout hatched in the house or grown in the private waters of the owner, may be taken at any time for the purpose of stocking other waters, and may be taken by said owner and sold for food between February first and October first. * * *

SEC. 3143. No fish shall be furnished by the state for stocking any stream, river, pond or lake from which the taking of fish is prohibited by the owner or lessee.

SEC. 3144. Trout shall not be transported in this state except when accompanied by the actual owner. No person shall transport or accompany, at any one time, more than ten pounds of trout. * * *

SEC. 3145. The close season for lake trout shall be from October first to April thirtieth, both inclusive. Lake trout less than ten inches in length shall not be intentionally taken or possessed, * * *

SEC. 3146. The close season for black bass shall be from May first to June thirtieth, both inclusive. Black bass less than six inches in length shall not be intentionally taken, or possessed, * * * except as provided in section 3148.

SEC. 3147. Black bass shall not be fished for or taken by any device except fishing or angling with a hook and a line, the line held in hand or attached to a rod held in hand, except as provided in section 3148.

SEC. 3148. Any person may, for the purpose of stocking other waters, take black bass in waters owned and enclosed by him, and may take and sell any black bass reared by him in such waters.

SEC. 3149. The close season for pickerel or wall-eyed pike shall be from March first to April thirtieth, both inclusive, * * * except as provided in section 3150.

SEC. 3150. Any person may, for the purpose of stocking other waters, take pickerel or wall-eyed pike in waters owned or enclosed by him, or may take and sell for purposes of propagation any such pickerel or wall-eyed pike reared by him in such enclosed waters.

SEC. 3151. Pickerel or wall-eyed pike less than twelve inches in length shall not be intentionally taken or possessed. * * *

SEC. 3152. Striped bass less than eight inches in length shall not be intentionally taken at any time. Striped bass shall not be intentionally taken from any river by means of seines or nets between the thirty-first day of March and the first day of July. * * *

SEC. 3153. No sawdust or shavings shall be thrown or allowed to run into any waters inhabited by trout.

SEC. 3154. Fish shall not be taken by means of explosives. * * *

SEC. 3155. The close season for shad shall be from June twenty-first to March fourteenth, both inclusive; provided, that the commissioners shall have authority to extend the open season to the first day of July, owing to the lateness of the season, such action shall seem to them proper.

SEC. 3156. No person shall sell or offer or expose for sale any shad not caught in the Connecticut river or its tributaries, representing the same to be Connecticut river shad, and no person shall sell or offer or expose for sale any shad not caught in the Housatonic river or its tributaries, representing the same to be Housatonic river shad.

SEC. 3157. No person shall leave or use any set line or float of any kind, other than a float attached to a line held in hand, or to a line attached to a rod held in hand, in the waters of any pond or lake except in private ponds or tide-water ponds, between April first and December first.

SEC. 3158. No person shall draw, set, or use any seine, pound, gill, or

set-net in any pond or lake; * * * No person shall take, or assist in taking, or attempt to take any fish by the use of a spear; but that this section shall not apply to taking dog fish, eels, or suckers.

SEC. 3159. Every person who violates any provision of sections 3138, 3139, 3140, 3144, 3146, 3152, 3153, 3154 or 3156 shall be fined fifty dollars. Every person who violates any other provision of this chapter shall be fined twenty-five dollars.

CHAPTER 193.

FISH: LOCAL PROVISIONS.

SEC. 3160. No person shall take, or assist in taking, or attempt to take any fish from the waters of Konomoc lake, in the towns of Montville and Salem, or from any of the waters upon the grounds of the Putnam Memorial Camp.

SEC. 3161. No person shall take, or assist in taking, or attempt to take any fish with any seine or net of any kind in any of the following-named waters of this state: Blackberry river, or any of its tributaries, in the towns of North Canaan and Norfolk; Chapman's pond, in the town of East Had-dam; Cove pond, in the towns of Stamford and Darien; Hockanum river, in the town of East Hartford; Mianus or Mill river, in the town of Fairfield; and Waramaug lake, in Litchfield county.

SEC. 3162. No person shall take, or assist in taking, or attempt to take any fish with any contrivance or device of any kind, except a hook and line, in any of the following-named waters: Ball's pond, in New Fairfield; Bantam lake, in Litchfield county; Benedict pond, in Norfolk; Twin lakes, in Sallsbury; Cherry pond, in Avon and Canton; Curtiss' mill-pond, in Monroe; Doolittle pond, in Norfolk; Fresh pond, in Stratford; Fuller ponds, in Kent; Green pond, or Creek pond or outlet, in Sherman; Hatch and Leonard ponds, in Kent; Mudge pond, in Sharon; Still river, in Brookfield; Shuttle Meadow lake, in Southington; Spectacle ponds, in Kent; Tobey pond, in Norfolk; Wangum lake, in Canaan; and West Hill pond, in New Hartford and Barkhamsted.

SEC. 3163. No person shall take, or assist in taking, or attempt to take any fish from the waters of Grupe reservoir, in the town of New Canaan, without the written permission of the water commissioners of the city of Norwalk; or from the reservoir of the water works of the city of Middletown, without the written permission of two of the water commissioners of said city of Middletown; or from the waters of Saltonstall lake, in New Haven county, or from Lake Whitney, or from any reservoir belonging to the New Haven Water Company, without the written permission of the directors of said water company.

SEC. 3164. No person shall take, or assist in taking, or attempt to take any fish from

Amos lake, January first to May first.
Ashland Cotton Company's reservoir, November first to April first.
Ball's pond, January first to May first.
Bantam lake, March first to May first.
Beardsley pond, February first to June first.
Black pond, November first to May first.
Cedar swamp pond, February first to May first.
Chestnut hill reservoir, June first to November first.
Community lake, December first to April first.
Cream hill lake, December first to April first.
Dog pond, March first to June first.
Fuller's pond, November first to May first.
Griswold Paper Company's reservoir, November first to April first.
Hatch pond, November first to May first.
Hockanum river, December first to April first.
Indian pond, February first to June fifteenth.
Kenosia lake, December first to May first.
Leonard pond, November first to May first.
Long pond, November first to May first.
Meriden Cutlery Company's pond, December first to June first.
Middlefield reservoir, November first to May first.
Mudge pond, February first to June first.
North lake, November fifteenth to April fifteenth.
Quadic reservoir, November first to May first.
Round lake, November first to May first.
Round pond, March first to July first.
South Coventry ponds, November fifteenth to April fifteenth.
Spectacle ponds, November first to May first.
Taunton lake, February first to July first.
Twin lakes, December first to May first.
Tyler pond, March first to June first.
Waramaug lake, April first to July first.
Wononscopomoc lake, November fifteenth to April fifteenth.
Woodstock lake, November 1 to April 1.

SEC. 3165. No person shall take any alewives from Bride brook or outlet, in East Lyme, between May first and July first.

SEC. 3166. No person shall take any alewives from Mamacock creek, in East Lyme, above the bridge of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company crossing said creek, or from Pattagansett brook running into said creek, except upon Friday or Saturday nights during the months of March, April, May, and June.

SEC. 3167. The commissioners may extend the season for taking alewives to the first day of June, in any year, where owing to the lateness of the season, or high water, such action shall to them seem proper.

SEC. 3168. No person, except members of the Waltonian club of New Haven, shall fish in any portion of Farm river or its tributaries, * * *

SEC. 3169. No person shall draw or use any net for taking fish in the

Farmington river, or its tributaries, above the dam at Tariffville, in Simsbury, or use any weir or set-net, the mesh of which is less than five inches in width, in the Farmington river in Windsor.

SEC. 3170. No person shall take any lamprey eels in the Farmington, Connecticut, or Scantic rivers, between May fifteenth and September first.

SEC. 3171. No person shall take any fish by any means from the waters of Holly pond in Stamford and Darien, unless he is at the time, and has been for at least one month next preceding, an actual *bona fide* inhabitant or resident of this state.

SEC. 3172. No person shall set or draw any seine or net in the Housatonic river between its junction with the Naugatuck river and the dam of The Ousatonic Water Company, between the first day of April and the first day of August. No person shall take or attempt to take any fish in or from the Housatonic river between the bridge known as Zoar bridge and the dam of The Ousatonic Water Company, otherwise than with a hook and line, or troll, and no person shall fish in said river between the dam of The Ousatonic Water Company and the bridge over said river known as Bennett's bridge, except during the months of July, August, September, and October.

SEC. 3173. No person shall set or use any seine, net, trap, or contrivance of any kind other than a hook and line for catching native fish in the Sabethe river, * * * or in any of the tributaries of said Sabethe river, including the West or Arawana river and its tributaries, except between January first and April first. No shad shall be caught in said Sabethe river or in any of its tributaries, including the West or Arawana river and its tributaries, after the first day of June of each year. * * *

SEC. 3174. No person shall take or destroy, by means of seines or nets, any fish in Salmon river or cove, * * * during the months of July, August, September, December, January, and February, or by means of any seine or net more than fifteen rods long, or by means of any fyke-net, during any portion of the year. No person shall take or destroy, by means of seines and nets, any fish in Wethersfield cove, in Wethersfield, or in Keeney's cove, in Glastonbury and East Hartford, except between March fifteenth and June twentieth, both inclusive.

SEC. 3175. No person shall at any time catch, take, buy, sell, or expose for sale, or possess for any purpose, any lobster less than nine inches in length. * * *

SEC. 3176. No person who has not resided continuously in this state for one year, shall use or assist in using any seine, net, or gill-net in any river between March fifteenth and June twentieth.

SEC. 3177. No person shall place any obstructions upon any fishing place. * * *

SEC. 3178. No person shall construct, on or in the waters along the shores of Long Island sound, any weir or pound for taking shad or white-fish, within seventy rods of the place where any other weir or pound has been constructed, used, and continued during the fishing seasons for the preceding ten years; * * *

SEC. 3179. No person shall use or assist in using, in any of the waters of this state, any seine, drag, gill, or other net between sunset on Saturday evening and sunset on the following Sunday evening, prior to June twentieth, or shall at any time use or assist in using any seine, drag, gill, or other net for catching shad with a mesh less than two and one-half inches square; *provided*, that this section shall not apply to the raising and use of leaders in the waters of Long Island and Fisher's Island sounds.

SEC. 3180. No person shall construct, set, or use, at any time between July first and September first, any pound, trap, weir, or other stationary contrivance for catching fish in, or permit the same or any part thereof to remain in, that portion of Niantic bay which lies north and west of a line beginning at high-water mark, at a point four hundred and fifty feet south of the shore end of the wharf of The Crescent Park Company, and running thence due east six hundred and fifty feet, thence northerly in a straight line over the west side of Wigwam rock, at high-water mark, thence northly to a point on the shore at high-water mark, opposite the west end of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford railroad station at Niantic or East Lyme.

SEC. 3181. No person shall erect or continue any pound or weir upon any flat, or other part of the bottom of the Paucatuck river eastward or westward of its channel, between the first day of June and the twentieth day of March, * * *

SEC. 3182. No person shall draw, set, or use any net, seine, pound-net, fyke-net, or set-net in any of the waters of Long Island sound, or any of the creeks or tributaries thereto, lying north of a line drawn from the break-water on what is known as Long beach to the Penfield Reef lighthouse, and thence along said Penfield reef to the shore or mainland in the town of Fairfield. * * *

SEC. 3183. No person shall set or draw any net or seine, draft or drag-net in Saugatuck bay or Saugatuck river, in Westport, with a mesh less than three-quarters of an inch square, from the first day of November to the first day of January; nor with a mesh less than five-eighths of an inch square, from January first to April fifteenth; nor with a mesh less than one and a half inch square, from the fifteenth day of April to the first day of November; * * *

SEC. 3184. No person shall draw any seine in Mystic river north of a line running due east from the lighthouse in Groton, from April fifteenth to November first; * * * No person shall catch any smelt in the Mystic river or its tributaries except with hook and line.

SEC. 3185. No person shall set or use any stationary net in West river below the Westville bridge.

SEC. 3186. No person shall set or use any stationary net in New Haven harbor, within two miles of a line commencing at high-water mark and drawn directly across from Oyster point in New Haven to the old wharf in West Haven.

SEC. 3187. No person shall, except for catching shad, set or use any fyke or fish trap, or fine net or seine, the meshes of which are less than one and one-quarter inch square, in the Thames river.

SEC. 3188. No person shall set or use any eel pot, trap, net, seine, weir, pound, or other contrivance to catch eels, or shall take any eels otherwise than by hook and line, or spear, in any of the waters adjacent to or within the towns of East Lyme, Waterford, and Westbrook.

SEC. 3189. No person shall draw, set, or use any net, seine, pound-net, fyke-net, or set-net in the water known as Milford harbor, north of a line drawn from Welch's lane on the east shore to Charles island, and thence along the bar connecting said island with the main land, from August first to November first. * * *

SEC. 3190. No person shall take salmon or striped bass from the Connecticut river, in seines or nets, between March thirty-first and July first.

SEC. 3191. No person shall set or keep any nets, weirs, or other contrivances in the Quinipiac river below Doolittle's dam, so called, more than two hours on any tide. * * *

SEC. 3192. No person shall set or use any fish-net or seine, between eleven o'clock at night and sunrise, in the Shetucket river, or take any shad therefrom, below the dam at Greenville; or fish with scoop nets at any of the falls, dams, or sluiceways in Quinnebaug river, or in Shetucket river below its junction with the Quinnebaug river, except between sunset on Monday evening and sunrise on Friday morning next following, in April, May, and June.

SEC. 3193. When any shad fishery in the Housatonic river, between the dam or The Ousatonic Water Company and the great falls at New Milford, has been or shall be injured or destroyed by the erection of any obstruction across said river, and the person erecting the same is liable to pay to the owner of any such fishery the damages by him sustained by such erection, * * *

SEC. 3194. No person shall, between April first and June twentieth, for the purpose of catching, disturb the shad in the Farmington river, between the east end or side of the Mud Seine Fishing Place, so called, in the town of Windsor, and a line drawn across said river at right angles thereto at the mouth of the White brook, in said town, and no person shall drive or attempt to drive any shad in said river, out of and beyond said limits, or catch any shad except with a gill-net within said limits.

SEC. 3195. No person shall take, or attempt to take, any fish otherwise than with baited hook or artificial fly, in Farm river or Stony river, in New Haven county. * * *

SEC. 3196. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this chapter shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment of not more than thirty days, or by such fine and imprisonment both.

CHAPTER 194, STATE GAME PRESERVES.

SEC. 3197. The commissioners shall have power to establish state game preserves, and to that end may, in the name and for the use of the state, lease for the term of either twenty-five or fifty years, tracts of woodland in this state suitable for the propagation and preservation of game and game birds; said tracts shall contain not less than fifty and not more than three hundred acres, and shall during the term of said lease be and remain state game preserves.

SEC. 3198. Said commissioners may lease any tract of woodland pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, which in their judgment is adapted to the propagation and preservation of game and game birds, and shall, upon the petition of five resident landowners of any town so to do, lease such tract of woodland as may be particularly described in said petition; *provided*, such woodland can be leased upon the terms of this chapter; but not more than three state game preserves shall be established in any town.

SEC. 3199. The owners of the fee of such tracts of woodland as may be leased under the provisions of this chapter, their heirs, executors, and administrators, may alienate, use, and enjoy such lands for all purposes except the taking, capturing, or killing of game or game birds, as fully as if said lease had not been made.

SEC. 3200. Said commissioners, in leasing any tract of woodland for a state game preserve, may include in said lease any piece of open land connected therewith, which in their judgment is necessary and essential to the propagation and preservation of game and game birds in such preserve.

SEC. 3201. Said leases shall contain the usual covenants, a particular and detailed description by metes and bounds of the tract or tracts included therein, and the number of acres of each lessor, and when duly executed shall be recorded in the land records of the town in which the land described therein is situated, and the proof of such record, upon the trial of any person for a violation of any provision of this chapter, shall be evidence that the entrance upon the state game preserve was knowingly made.

SEC. 3202. The state shall pay to the lessor of any such preserve, and to the lessor of any part thereof, a sum not to exceed five dollars in full payment for the restrictions imposed upon said land by said lease under the provisions of this chapter.

SEC. 3203. The said commissioners shall, during the period when hunting game and game birds is permitted by the laws of this state, cause notices to be posted along the boundary lines of each state game preserve forbidding entrance therein; said notices to be posted at such places, and at such distances apart as will in their judgment fairly warn all persons not to enter upon such preserve; but the failure to post such notices, or a removal

or destruction thereof after they have been posted, shall not be a defense in a prosecution under this chapter, when the lease of such preserve shall have been duly executed and recorded as herein provided.

SEC. 3204. The taking, trapping, snaring, or killing of game or game birds in any state game preserve, at any time, is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 3205. It shall be lawful during the months of October and November only, to hunt, kill, or trap foxes, skunks, raccoons, wild cats, minks, weasels, hawks, and owls in any state game preserve. Every person who shall enter upon any state game preserve for any of the purposes specified in this section and shall trap, snare, or kill any ruffed grouse called partridge, quail, woodcock, pheasant, squirrel, hare or rabbit, or deer, or shall injure the nests, eggs, or young of any ruffed grouse called partridge, quail, woodcock, or pheasant, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars.

SEC. 3206. Every person who shall at any time enter upon any state game preserve to hunt, trap, snare, net, pursue, kill, or destroy, or attempt to kill any ruffed grouse called partridge, quail, woodcock, pheasant, squirrel, hare or rabbit, or deer, and any person who shall at any time in any state game preserve hunt, trap, snare, net, pursue, kill, or destroy any ruffed grouse called partridge, quail, woodcock, pheasant, squirrel hare or rabbit, or deer, and any person who shall at any time enter upon any state game preserve to destroy or remove from the nests of any of the birds aforesaid any egg of such birds, or who shall destroy the nests or eggs of such birds, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars and not more than one hundred dollars. The detection of any person with a gun, trap, or snare upon any state game preserve, during the open season, shall be presumptive evidence of a violation of this section. One-half of the fine imposed shall be paid to the informer.

SEC. 3207. The powers conferred and duties imposed upon said commissioners and the fish and game wardens by the laws of this state may be exercised and discharged by said commissioners and wardens relative to said preserves.

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State of Connecticut
PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 30.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SHELL-FISH COMMISSIONERS,

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,



FOR THE

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.:
STANDARD ASSOCIATION, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

Officers and Employes of Shell-Fish Commission.

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Office of the Commission, Exchange Building, Corner Church
and Chapel Streets, New Haven ; Rooms 301-303.

Days of Meeting, Every Tuesday at 2:30 o'clock, P. M.

REPORT.

To the Governor and General Assembly of the State of Connecticut:

In conformity with the Statutes of 1895 requiring an annual report from all boards and commissions of the State, the Shell-Fish Commissioners have prepared and respectfully submit their report for the year ended September 30, 1902.

No changes in the personnel of the Commission have been made during the year past and the Clerk and Engineer are the same as in 1901.

THE LAWS.

The revised laws relating to the oyster business published in the report of 1901, have since appeared in the revision of the General Statutes. Although the same in substance as the old laws much surplusage has been weeded out and the form simplified and improved. The enactments of the last session are included in the revision.

In the Appendix will be found a compendium of decisions given by the courts of other States, affecting the oyster business, and also affording information as to the laws of other States. This compendium has been made by A. McC. Mathewson, Clerk of the Commission. Incidental to these citations are some definitions not known to our own laws, but which are of assistance in any work of an official character involving the condition or quality of oyster grounds at any given time.

THE NEW LAWS.

The Commission has been questioned concerning the necessity for and application of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, which reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

All grants of oyster, clam or mussel grounds made by the duly constituted state or town authorities, which are not in territory

that has been designated as natural oyster ground by the Legislature or courts, and which have remained in the possession of the owner or owners for five years, are hereby validated and confirmed, and any proceedings under Sections 2,324 and 2,326 of the General Statutes must be brought within five years after a grant of oyster, clam or mussel grounds is made, or said grant shall become final and the title complete in the owner.

Approved, June 7, 1901.

All along the Connecticut coast are holdings of considerable value, made up of old town grants of small lots, generally of about two acres each. These small lots have frequently been transferred to some other person than the original holders and have thus been massed in larger areas under a single ownership. Where there has been a defect in the transfer of these lots, either in the original writing or in the failure to record the transfer properly, such defect or failure acts as an invalidation of title more or less serious, and renders it impossible for the present holder to give a sound and valid title. The extent of these invalidations can only be known when in some business transaction, such as a sale or partnership account, the matter of the original title needs to be investigated. Moreover the discovery of a defective title in one old town lot, in a present holding made up of a number of such lots, opens the way to trouble for the holder and makes a prudent business man hesitate in accepting a transfer thus invalidated. That such conditions sometimes exist a single incident in the experience of the Commission will amply illustrate. Not long ago the Commissioners were called upon to decide the question of a boundary line separating two considerable areas of oyster grounds which were made up of original town grants. The suit was amicable, and the investigation was for the benefit of both owners. In the course of the hearing it transpired that the owner of the ground west of the dividing line, which ran practically north and south, had failed to keep or record his original transfers, and had not a line of legal evidence to show such a title to the ground which he occupied as would enable him to pass a good title should he wish to sell, or to defend himself in his ownership if he were attacked. And yet he had held, cultivated and paid taxes to the State upon these aggregated lots for upwards of twenty years. Fortunately in this

case his neighbor, the other party to the suit, had a perfect title and record of his holdings, and was able to furnish such evidence of the validity of the claims of the owner of the west part as warranted the Commission in issuing to him a deed of the ground on which he was and had been for so long paying taxes; which deed, although it could not entirely cure the original defect, was better than no authorized evidence of possession. To cure such cases, and others of a similar character, and to make it safe for purchasers of such grounds to spend money upon them in the cultivation of oysters, the above law was asked for and passed.

Besides the above cited law the following were the enactments added to the oyster laws at the last session of the General Assembly, and to be found in the revision of the General Statutes:

AN ACT CONCERNING DREDGING FOR OYSTERS IN NEW HAVEN HARBOR.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1—No person shall take, rake, gather or collect, by means of dredges, any oysters from any natural or public oyster bed in the waters of New Haven harbor within the following limits: Commencing at a point of high water mark due west from the center of the old lighthouse in the town of New Haven, thence following high water mark to the sluiceway at Fort Hale Park; thence in a straight line to the northeast corner of lot No. 179, which is the northeast corner of the Morris Cove designations; thence following the easterly boundary line of the Morris Cove designations to a point due west of the old lighthouse; thence due east to the point of beginning.

Sec. 2—Every person who shall violate the provisions of the preceding section shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

Sec. 3—All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4—This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved June 14, 1901.

House Bill No. 486 repeals Section 2,411 of the General Statutes, concerning the taking of oysters in Alwive Cove, New London.

Section 73 of the "Act for the Protection of Fish and Game" provides that: "No person shall use a rake or dredge for the purpose of taking or collecting oysters in the Saugatuck river, between Seymour's rock and the State street bridge, in the town of Westport."

House Bill No. 491 repeals Section 2,350 of the General Statutes, concerning gathering oysters or shells in the Thames river or Pequonnock river.

House Bill No. 183 is:

AN ACT CONCERNING THE USE OF DREDGES IN SHELL-FISHING.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Sec. 1—Section 2,404 of the General Statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: No person shall use in dredging with any sailing vessel on any of the natural oyster, clam or mussel beds of the State any dredge or other contrivance weighing more than thirty pounds, exclusive of the bag or net, and no person dredging on any of the natural oyster, clam or mussel beds of this State for oysters or shells shall use on any dredge a cutting-board, so called, or any other contrivance or device, by the use of which the pressure of the dredge on the bottom is increased beyond the weight of the dredge, exclusive of the bag or net, but it shall be lawful to dredge shells or shell-fish by steam power upon any private grounds by the owner thereof in any of the waters of this State.

Sec. 2—The provisions of Section 2,406 of the General Statutes shall apply to Section 2,404 thereof as herein amended.

Sec. 3—This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved June 3, 1901.

With reference to existing laws the Commissioners would suggest two slight amendments as follows: In Section 35 of the Revision of the Oyster Laws of Connecticut which refers to mud dumping, the words "unless such material is to be used for making oyster beds" should be amended to read: "Unless such material is to be used for making oyster beds with the consent of the owner of the oyster grounds where such deposit is made." And they would further suggest that a similar amendment be

made in Section 38 of the same group of laws, after the words "except that used in making oyster beds," the same to read when amended, "with the consent of the owner of the oyster grounds where such deposit is made." The statute is a criminal one and the amendment proposed is in the interest of clearness as to its scope and intent.

THE FINANCIAL REPORT.

By reference to the financial report for the last fiscal year it will be seen that \$9,242.56 was collected against \$9,757.98 for the pervious year. The difference is more than accounted for in the sale of grounds and the receipts for boat licenses in 1900-1901, both having fallen off largely. The receipts for taxes are larger, but the boat licenses show only \$255.50, which contrasts strongly with \$934 for 1900. The three successive poor years on the natural beds are here very naturally reflected. In the schedule of expenses there is but one augmented item which is signals, and a further and more detailed reference is made to that elsewhere. The item for mud dumping, which is not included in the schedule of legitimate expenses, is very small and has been so ever since the dredged material has been taken by private parties for use upon their own grounds. The expense to the state in the year 1897 was \$1,195.91 and in 1899 it was \$1,314.61, but although dredging has gone on uninterruptedly under government contracts during the past year the expense has been practically nothing, as the inspection is paid for by the parties using the material. H. C. Rowe & Co. still handle practically all of the dredged material. The total of expenses, as will be seen, is \$5,672.14, against \$6,961.77 for the previous year, leaving a balance to the State of \$3,570.42, which is more than double that of the year before. A glance at the tabulated monthly disbursements of the Commission will show the amount of the various appropriations made to it for the year and the expenses under each, and also that the Commission lives within the limit of its legal allowances.

BUOYING THE NATURAL BEDS.

As the receipts from the boat licenses have diminished the proportion allowed by law for the buoying of the natural beds

has become more and more inadequate, while the duty imposed upon the Commission is not remitted in proportion. By a reference to the table given elsewhere it will be seen that the work has been done during the last year at an expense of \$588.15 less than was required the year before. The smaller number of persons working on the natural oyster beds, owing to the failure of the set accounts largely for this difference as the buoys set have not been disturbed and the calls for keeping them up have not been frequent. The Commission has done what, in its judgment, the situation required and no more; but the inadequacy of the legal limit, even with the decreased call, is constantly apparent and the Commissioners have been compelled to apply for a special appropriation under the law.

NEW GROUNDS, ETC.

Only about 500 acres of new oyster-grounds have been sold by the State this year while 523.4 acres have been recovered for arrears of taxes through the operation of the special law. Undoubtedly the failure of the set for three successive years has done much to discourage the taking up of new grounds, but there is no doubt that most of the available grounds now in the hands of the Commission will be applied for upon the return of reasonably favorable conditions.

AS TO RHODE ISLAND.

With reference to the frequently quoted conditions in Rhode Island waters, the following extract from the Report for 1902, made by the five Commissioners of that State, Messrs, Wilbour, Wright, Northrop, Hoxsie and Lewis, will be found interesting:

"There are now standing upon the books containing the records of land leased for the cultivation of oysters in the State, five thousand one hundred and ninety and thirty-five one-hundredths acres. All of these leases are in full force on the first day of January, A. D. 1902, upon which rent will be paid during the year, which will amount to the sum of thirty-eight thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars and seventy-five cents. Of this number of acres 2,572 pay an annual rent of ten dollars per acre; 2,469.6 acres an annual rent of five dollars per acre; and 148.75 acres at a rental of one dollar per acre."

It is well enough to add that in the estimate for 1903 the Rhode Island Commissioners put the income to the State as likely to be \$45,000.

When it is asked why Rhode Island, with her small acreage, should receive so large a sum in rentals, while Connecticut, with her large acreage, should receive so comparatively small an amount of taxes, the reply involves more than one consideration. In the first place, Connecticut has no Narragansett Bay, nor any considerable amount of oyster grounds similarly located. The great bulk of oysters matured on the Rhode Island grounds are seed carried there from Connecticut waters for the advantage of the location. Is it reasonable to suppose that Connecticut planters would incur the expense of transplanting their oysters to Rhode Island waters if they could find for the small tax required of them equally favorable opportunities at home? The question answers itself to any intelligent business man and it is a fact that had Connecticut the same advantages to offer she might exact a similar return.

On the northern or Connecticut shore of the Sound oysters mature slower and the set is less sure, but the quality is equal to that of any other oyster-growing section, and this year Connecticut oysters are equal to any offered in the market anywhere, and superior to most others. But the difference in the time required for maturing, in the growth of seed to marketable oysters, makes "all the difference in the world" in a business which is done under the competitive laws which govern all extensive transactions in the present century.

Again Connecticut does not tax the oyster industry for direct gain. The tax imposed by the law was for defraying the expenses of the Commission and not as a return to the State for the property held or the business done. While the \$38,000 received by Rhode Island looks large, it is small compared with the taxes paid by the Connecticut industry on the shore property which it holds, which taxes go to the towns in which they are collected. The employment of Connecticut citizens to the number of about 2,000, with an average of 400 vessels of all kinds, involving wages of upwards of \$600,000, exclusive of what may be gathered from the natural beds in any year, with the taxes on over \$3,000,000 worth of property make the value of the business

to the State appear in its true light and it is to conserve and increase that value that Connecticut laws have been and should be framed and directed.

THE MAPS.

The maps which accompany this issue of the report are corrected down to a very recent date by the engineer, Mr. Nichols, and will be found to be reasonably accurate and reliable. These maps have been received very favorably by those engaged in the oyster business and the Commissioners have felt warranted in continuing to issue them as an accommodation and assistance to the oystermen generally. The work on the office maps progresses constantly and is done in a way to insure all attainable accuracy and to make them of value as a portion of the records of the office.

THE TABLES.

The tables given will be found to be about the same as those of last year, differing only in their totals and altered to meet the changes of the year. The falling off in the licensed boats is perhaps the most noticeable change presented, and as has already been said this difference is accounted for by the failure of the annual oyster set and the practical ceasing of work on the great public beds. Should the next season be a favorable one a return of the former interest in the business may be looked for, but three successive poor years have reduced the business to a low ebb and the few who have worked the natural beds during the present season have not always made "day wages." The "bonanza year," when upwards of 400,000 bushels of seed-oysters were gathered and sold from the natural oyster beds of the State, and upon the receipts of which year the value of the business on the natural beds is predicated in many estimates, dwindles considerably when spread over four years, with a prospect of still further dilution before better conditions shall follow. These are the usual uncertainties of the seed business, and while Connecticut furnishes in good years the best seed to be found anywhere, in times like these the supply runs low and the patience of the workers is heavily taxed. Appended to the list of steamers in use is another of the sailing vessels and other craft employed by some of the planters of the State.

IN OTHER STATES.

Rhode Island is not the only other State to which Connecticut oyster growers have carried their activity and enterprise. They have long been known on the New York shore of the Sound and there they are among the most active and successful men in the business. Some have also penetrated to the "stern and rock-bound coast" of Cape Cod and have there found advantageous situations for the rearing of Connecticut seed oysters. Stock of this origin, matured in Wellfleet Bay, Massachusetts, commands a good price in the market and yields a fair return to its enterprising Connecticut owners.

POLICING AND INSPECTION.

A glance at the financial statement will show that the policing of the oyster grounds of the State and the inspection of the natural beds have cost the legal sum allowed for those purposes and no more. There have been no complaints of violations of law and the work in both departments is satisfactorily done. The list of oyster policemen, corrected to date, is given on the third page and Mr. William A. Lewis of Bridgeport, president of the Oystermen's Protective association, still performs the duties of State inspector.

THE SIGNALS.

Reference has been made in previous reports of this Commission to the complications arising from the removal or alteration of the state signals which are established all along the coast from one State line to the other. These signals should furnish the means by which the boundaries of private holdings and of the public grounds may be promptly and accurately determined and all surveys made in a satisfactory manner. The rapid changes which in recent years have taken place all along the coast, more especially from Greenwich to Guilford, have so interfered with the State signals that accurate work is frequently difficult, if not impossible. Not only have some signals been removed entirely, but many have become so obscured or encroached upon as to be practically useless, and new ones must be provided in their place. When new signals can not be erected in the exact location of the old ones, there must be a rearrangement of the bear-

ings and ranges and a readjustment to new land-marks, which in turn, unless exceptionally placed, are liable to still further alteration. Whenever possible the new signals are made permanent, but so frequent are the changes along the coast that this is a very difficult thing to do.

In order to determine something of the conditions by personal observation, the Commissioners made an examination of the signals from Greenwich to the Housatonic river, and discovered that the situation was even worse than had been reported. The engineer was instructed to combine the results of this inspection in a report giving the general conditions with a list of the signals which stand most in need of replacing, and that report, to which the Commissioners invite particular attention, will be found elsewhere. The Commission has labored faithfully to establish signals which should be sufficient without involving great expense to the State, but the importance of the work is such that thoroughness and permanence are the things most essential and by far the cheapest in the end. It may be more expensive to install a permanent signal, but its usefulness will more than compensate for its additional cost.

In some cases where grounds on the shore have been laid out for private occupation and use, an ornamental flag pole can be arranged for which, while serving the purposes of a signal, will not be unsightly, and in several cases such opportunities have been found. In others new and permanent buildings, not likely to be changed for many years, are chosen, but in many cases the old form of the tripod signal, painted white, will have to be established when the proper place for its location can be secured, with reasonable prospect of its not being changed or obscured.

Should the oyster grounds of the State now in town jurisdiction be turned over to the care of the Commission, as has been for a considerable time, the desire of many of the oyster planters and workers, the signal work now done, and to be done, will be of very great service in the necessary surveys. Indeed no complete surveys of the town grounds could be made without proper signals, most of which would be applicable alike in town and State jurisdiction work.

THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

In anticipation of the Louisiana Purchase Fair, at St. Louis, the Commissioners would call attention to the advantage to the State and the business of an adequate exhibition of the oyster industry there. The further west such an exhibition is made the greater novelty it becomes, the more interest it excites and the greater is its value as an object lesson. The success of the exhibit made at Buffalo would seem to warrant the effort to make a still more complete display at St. Louis, and it is hoped that an appropriation sufficient to cover the necessary expense can be secured.

THE GENERAL BUSINESS.

The general oyster business, aside from the work on the natural beds and the seed business, is fairly good, with an active demand for opened oysters, which is one of the most prominent forms of the oyster business of the State. The quality of Connecticut oysters is equal to that of the best in market and the deficiency in quantity and quality, of Southern oysters should be made up by the supply from this State, which is ample for any reasonable demand. Dr. C. L. Moore, of the United States Fish Commission, commenting on the condition of the Chesapeake Bay oysters "reports that conditions there are very discouraging. Oysters throughout that region are thin and flat at a period of the year when they should be plump and fat and ready for the table." Dr. Moore is quoted as taking a pessimistic view of the conditions in those waters and as predicting that unless "artificial food" is provided for the oyster there is danger of its "following in the wake of the great American buffalo and diamond back terrapin." There is no danger of that sort of obliteration observable yet in Connecticut waters. The conditions in Chesapeake Bay are much the same as those found in 1897 to be existing in Point Judith Pond, Rhode Island, by Prof. George W. Field, the State expert in his inquiry into the cause of the dying out of the oysters there. Dr. Moore, above quoted, says that "in inclosed areas, like Lynn Haven Bay, and similar bodies of water, the supply of oyster food is more apt to become exhausted than in open bays and estuaries where small streams empty into the

main body of water. For this reason the scarcity of food has not been so marked in Long Island Sound as in Chesapeake Bay."

The artificial feeding of oysters has not made much progress in this country, although it has been successfully tried abroad, where artificial oyster culture has become, in France and Germany, an established work. Efforts to free the business in this country from the elements of chance which attend it and to make it a more certain venture are being made by the United States authorities. "For several years now the Fish Commission experts have been experimenting in efforts to put the control of the fattening of oysters beyond the reach of nature and into the hands of planters. The attempt to produce artificial food has been scientifically successful, but so far has not been applied to commercial purposes. Certain salts have been found which produce the small plants on which oysters thrive, but up to this time no scheme has been devised for the artificial propagation of these plants in sufficient quantities to be of benefit to oyster growers."

In the Appendix will be found some interesting items concerning the early cultivation of oysters in this State, from an exhaustive treatise on "The Oyster Industry," by Ernest Ingersoll, published in the Tenth Census of the United States, and furnished to the Commission by Captain Charles H. Townsend.

GEORGE C. WALDO,
CHRISTIAN SWARTZ,
SETH SANFORD,
Commissioners.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1901-1902.

RECEIPTS.

Taxes Collected,	-	-	-	-	-	\$8,449 41
Deeds of New Oyster Ground,	-	-				495 65
Boat Licenses,	-	-	-	-	-	255 50
Recording Deeds,	-	-	-	-	-	42 00
						\$9,242 56

ADVANCES TO SHELL-FISH COMMISSION.

Office Expenses,	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 501 96
Engineer's Department,	-	-	-	-	-	277 00
Special Engineering,	-	-	-	-	-	220 00
Taxes,	-	-	-	-	-	267 22
Buoying Natural Oyster Beds,	-	-	-	-	-	957 86
Oyster Police,	,	-	-	-	-	2,557 10
Inspecting Natural Oyster Beds,	-	-				400 00
Repairing Signals,	-	-	-	-	-	491 00
						\$5,672 14
Mud-Dumping,	\$37-50.					

MONTHLY EXPENDITURES OF THE SHELL-FISH COMMISSION FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCT. 1, 1902.

Appropriations	\$ 500 00	\$ 250 00	\$ 250 00	\$ 400 00	\$ 1,000 00	\$ 2,800 00	\$ 5,000 00	\$ 500 00	\$ 400 00	Total
	Office Expenses.	Engineering.	Special Engineering.	Taxes.	Buoying Natural Bds.	Oyster Police.	Mud Dumping.	Repairing Signals.	Imp. ctg Natural Bds.	
November.	\$42 58	\$95 00		\$39 06		\$185 26		\$34 00		\$ 395 90
December.	42 58	20 00			\$10 00	182 26	\$5 00	122 00	\$100 00	481 84
Total..	85 16	115 00		39 06	10 00	367 52	5 00	156 00	100 00	877 74
January..	42 58	50 00		25 56	10 00	92 26				220 40
Total..	127 74	165 00		64 62	20 00	459 78	5 00	156 00	100 00	1,098 14
February.	42 58	52 00		25 60	3 00	92 26				215 44
Total..	170 32	217 00		90 22	23 00	552 04	5 00	156 00	100 00	1,313 58
March....	42 58	60 00		13 30		292 26			100 00	508 14
Total..	212 90	277 00		103 52	23 00	844 30	5 00	156 00	200 00	1,821 52
April.....	42 58		40 00		15 00	275 00				372 58
Total..	255 48	277 00	40 00	103 52	38 00	1,119 30	5 00	156 00	200 00	2,194 30
May.....	42 58		40 00	56 10	387 86	253 80				780 34
Total..	298 06	277 00	80 00	159 62	425 86	1,373 10	5 00	156 00	200 00	2,974 64
June.....	42 58		45 00		16 00	228 00			100 00	431 58
Total..	340 64	277 00	125 00	159 62	441 86	1,601 10	5 00	156 00	300 00	3,406 22
July.....	42 58		25 00	14 00		225 00	17 50			324 08
Total..	383 22	277 00	150 00	173 62	441 86	1,826 10	22 50	156 00	300 00	3,730 30
August..	39 58		30 00	9 95	5 00	428 00	15 00	31 00		558 53
Total..	422 80	277 00	180 00	183 57	446 86	2,254 10	37 50	187 00	300 00	4,284 83
September.	39 58		40 00	47 90	72 00	228 00		20 00	100 00	547 48
Total..	462 38	277 00	220 00	231 47	518 86	2,482 10	37 50	207 00	400 00	4,836 31
October...	39 58			35 75	439 00	75 00		284 00		873 33
Total..	501 96	277 00	220 00	267 22	957 86	2,557 10	37 50	491 00	400 00	5,709 64

**MONTHLY EXPENDITURES OF THE SHELL FISH COMMISSION FOR OYSTER POLICE,
YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1st, 1902.**

APPROPRIATIONS.....	\$901 60	\$338 80	\$607 60	\$207 20	\$459 20	\$285 60	\$2,800 00
OYSTER POLICE	DISTRICT No. 1.	DISTRICT No. 2.	DISTRICT No. 3.	DISTRICT No. 4.	DISTRICT No. 5.	DISTRICT No. 6.	TOTAL.
November.....	75 00	93 00	.....	17 26	.....	.....	\$185 26
December.....	75 00	90 00	.....	17 26	.....	.....	182 26
Total.....	150 00	183 00	.....	34 52	.....	.....	367 52
January.....	75 00	.....	.....	17 26	.....	.....	92 26
Total.....	225 00	183 00	.....	51 78	.....	.....	459 78
February.....	75 00	.....	.....	17 26	.....	.....	92 26
Total.....	300 00	183 00	.....	69 04	.....	.....	552 04
March.....	75 00	.....	200 00	17 26	.....	.....	292 26
Total.....	375 00	183 00	200 00	86 30	.....	.....	844 30
April.....	75 00	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....	275 00
Total.....	450 00	183 00	400 00	86 30	.....	.....	1,119 30
May.....	75 00	.....	.....	.....	90 00	88 80	253 80
Total.....	525 00	183 00	400 00	86 30	90 00	88 80	1,373 10
June.....	75 00	.....	.....	.....	93 00	60 00	228 00
Total.....	600 00	183 00	400 00	86 30	183 00	148 80	1,601 10
July.....	75 00	.....	.....	.....	90 00	60 00	225 00
Total.....	675 00	183 00	400 00	86 30	273 00	208 80	1,826 10
August.....	75 00	.....	200 00	.....	93 00	60 00	428 00
Total.....	750 00	183 00	600 00	86 30	366 00	268 80	2,254 10
September.....	75 00	.....	.....	.....	93 00	60 00	228 00
Total.....	825 00	183 00	600 00	86 30	459 00	328 80	2,482 10
October.....	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 00
Total.....	900 00	183 00	600 00	86 30	459 00	328 80	2,557 10

COMMISSIONERS IN OTHER STATES HAVING CHARGE OF THE SHELL-FISH INDUSTRY.

MAINE.

COMMISSIONER OF SEA SHORE FISHERIES,

Hon. A. R. Nickerson, of Booth Bay Harbor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS,

Hon. Nathaniel Wentworth, Hudson.

Merrill Shurtleff, Lancaster.

Charles B. Clark, Concord.

MASSACHUSETTS.

COMMISSIONERS OF FISH AND GAME,

Joseph W. Collins, Boston.

Edward A. Brackett, Winchester.

John W. Delano, Marion.

RHODE ISLAND.

COMMISSIONERS OF SHELL-FISHERIES,

James M. Wright, Rockland, Benjamin Drown, Warren.

John H. Northup, Epponaug. Joseph C. Church, Charlestown.

Philip Wilbur, Little Compton.

NEW YORK.

FOREST, FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS,

Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff, Brooklyn.

DeWitt C. Middleton, Watertown.

Charles H. Babcock, Rochester.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SHELL-FISHERIES.

Hon. B. Frank Wood.

NEW JERSEY.

OYSTER COMMISSIONERS.

Jeremiah N. Ogden, Bridgeton.
Edward Stites, Jr., Port Norris.
E. L. Reily, Newport.

DELAWARE.

COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND FISHERIES.

William Anderson, Delaware City.

MARYLAND.

COMMANDER OF STATE FISHERY.

T. C. B. Howard, Annapolis.

VIRGINIA.

STATE BOARD OF FISHERIES,

J. W. Bowdoin, Bloxom.
Seth F. Miller, Foster.
Henry M. Tyler, Richmond.
George B. Keezell, Keezelltown.
R. J. Camp, Franklin.

NORTH CAROLINA.

OYSTER COMMISSIONER,

W. M. Webb, Morehead City.

INSPECTORS,

Dare County—I. H. Scarboro, Avon.
Hyde County—Seth Gibbs, Middleton.
Beaufort County—George H. Hill, Washington.
Pamlico County—Paul Woodard, Pamlico.
Carteret County—J. W. Mason, Atlantic.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

Hon. M. B. McSweeney, Governor.
Hon. R. H. Jennings, Treasurer.
Hon. J. P. Durham, Comptroller.
Hon. G. Duncan Billinger, Attorney General.
Hon. George S. Mower, Senate Finance Committee.
Hon. J. Harvey Wilson, House Ways and Means Committee.

GEORGIA.

SUPERINTENDENT OF FISHERIES,

A. T. Dallis, La Grange.

FLORIDA.

FISH COMMISSIONERS,

John T. Detwiler, New Smyrna.

John G. Ruge, Apalachicola.

S. R. Walker, Branford.

MISSISSIPPI.

O. T. Cassibey, Gulfport.

J. D. Minor, Ocean Springs.

Frank J. Ladner, Bay St. Louis.

Ferdinande Patemothe, Pass Christian.

J. A. Hathestad, Biloxi.

LOUISIANA.

STATE BIOLOGICAL STATION.

Prof. Morgan, Baton Rouge.

CALIFORNIA.

COMMISSIONERS OF FISH AND GAME.

H. W. Keller,

W. W. VanArsdale,

W. E. Gerger,

Mills Building, San Francisco.

WASHINGTON.

FISH COMMISSIONER.

Timothy R. Kershaw, Whatsom.

OREGON.

STATE BIOLOGIST.

Albert R. Sweetzer, Eugene.

BUOYS SET ON NATURAL OYSTER BEDS.

NOVEMBER 11, 1901.

Bridgeport and Stratford Beds, 4 buoys.

APRIL 28, 1902.

Bridgeport and Stratford Beds, 30 buoys.

APRIL 29, 1902.

Bridgeport and Stratford Beds, 31 buoys.

APRIL 30, 1902.

Fairfield and Fairfield Bar Beds, 27 buoys.

MAY 1, 1902.

Fish Island and Roton Point Beds, 25 buoys.

MAY 2, 1902.

Bridgeport and Stratford Beds, 26 buoys.

SEPT. 1, 1902.

Bridgeport and Stratford Beds, 29 buoys.

SEPT. 2, 1902.

Bridgeport and Stratford Beds, 26 buoys.

SEPT. 3, 1902.

Roton Point and Fish Island Beds, 28 buoys,

SEPT. 4, 1902.

Fairfield and Fairfield Bar Beds, 28 buoys.

SEPT. 5, 1902.

Bridgeport and Stratford Beds, 12 buoys.

SEPT. 6, 1902.

Bridgeport and Stratford Beds, 26 buoys.

Total of 292 buoys set by Engineer Nichols.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER, CHARLES H. NICHOLS, UPON SIGNALS.

The following is the report of the Engineer upon the state signals, which are arranged in groups according to their condition.

SIGNALS THAT HAVE BEEN DESTROYED OR REMOVED.

MADISON.

Tuxis. Tuxis Island. This signal has been down for several years.

Highlands. Was a pole on what was called the Guilford Highlands. This signal has been struck several times by lightning and replaced. During a severe thunder storm last July it was struck by lightning and shattered from top to bottom. It has not yet been replaced.

GUILFORD.

Boulder. This signal was located on the Point at Sachems Head. It has been down for several years.

BRANFORD.

Quarry. This signal is on Hoadley's Point and it has been down for several years.

Poplar. This signal was a poplar tree that stood on Plant's Hill. It has been down for several years.

EAST HAVEN.

Roof. This signal was the southwest chimney of the house formerly belonging to Stephen M. Weir. The chimney was removed about three years ago.

ORANGE.

Pole. This signal was a flag pole on Bradley Point. It has been down for several years.

Aimes. A bathing house. It has been removed some years ago.

MILFORD.

Milford. This signal was a tripod. Has been down for several years.

Staff. Was a flag pole on the large house on Charles Island. The building was burned several years ago and a new signal of some kind should be built on this island.

Fish. This signal was the chimney of an old fish factory on the shore at Welches Point. It was a very prominent and important signal and a great many corners depended upon this signal for re-location. It was removed in October, 1902. The land where it stood is owned by a syndicate who intend to develop it. This signal should be replaced in some way as soon as possible.

STRATFORD.

Hoyt. This signal is a pole located on the shore east of Point-No-Point. It has been down for several years.

FAIRFIELD.

Congregational Spire. This is the spire of the Congregational church, located in the village of Fairfield.

Tashua Hill. This signal has been down for several years.

Greenfield. This signal has been down for several years.

Jennings. Cupola of A. Jennings' house. Has been removed.

Kensies Point. Has been down for several years.

Farms or Frost Point. Has been down for several years.

WESTPORT.

Compo. Has been down for several years.

Cockenoos. Island House. Has been down for several years.

Calf Pasture. Has been down for several years.

NORWALK.

Chimon's Island House. Has been down for several years.

Dorlon's. Cupola of Dorlon's Hotel. Destroyed by fire, early in 1902.

Marsh. Has been down for several years.

Depot. Has been down for several years.

Bald Hill. Has been down for several years.

DARIEN.

Windmill. Was a windmill at Collendar Barn. Has been removed several years.

Collendar. This signal is the cupola of a house; removed several years ago.

STAMFORD.

Cove Mills. This signal was the cupola on the old Cove Mills. Has been removed.

Gable. This signal was the watch-house on the rocks. Has been removed.

Ruin. This signal was an old chimney. Has been removed, 1902.

Prior. This signal is a cedar tree located at Shippan Point. It has been down for several years.

Pavilion. This signal was the flag staff on Ennis' Pavilion. Has been removed.

GREENWICH.

Lockwood. This signal is the chimney of Oliver Lockwood's house, located in the village of Sound Beach. It has been removed.

Ferris. This signal is the cupola of the old Greenwich Point house. It has been removed.

Americus. This signal was a cupola of the American house. Removed.

Mayo. This signal was the cupola of Captain Mayo's house. Has been removed.

Little Captain's Island. Has been down several years.

Tree. This signal was a small elm tree, located at the western end of Great Captain's Island. It has been down several years.

Drill Hole. Has been removed.

Outer Rocks. This signal is a cedar bush, located in the Drill Hole on Outer Rocks. Bush has been removed.

Lanter, 1859. This signal was a lantern, located on the rocks at Byram's Point. Has been removed.

Lantern, 437. This signal was a lantern, located on the cedar tree on the rocks at Manursing Island. It has been removed.

Mead. Has been removed.

Port Chester Spire. This was a spire of the Methodist church. Removed.

Bloomer Hill. This signal was a cupola of a large house on Bloomer Hill. It has been removed.

Rye Beach Hotel. This signal was the cupola of the hotel and was destroyed by fire.

Matinicock. Has been down for several years.

Parsonage Point. Has been down for several years.

Loyd's Point. Has been down for several years.

Round Hill. Signal on Round Hill. Has been down for several years.

SIGNALS NOT ALWAYS AVAILABLE, OR SECOND CLASS SIGNALS.

MADISON.

Chimney. This signal is a large brick chimney on the west end of Hammonasset hotel and is still in existence.

BRANFORD.

Branford Spire. This is the spire of the Branford Congregational church.

Horse. This signal is a pole on one side of the cupola of a house on Horse Island.

Cow. This signal is an iron bolt in the larger of the two rocks called Cow and Calf. It is almost covered at high tide.

Clam. This signal was the south gable of a house on Clam Island, and is at present of no real value as a signal.

EAST HAVEN.

East Haven Spire. This is the spire of the old stone church, located in East Haven.

Weir. This signal is the southern gable of a house used as a boat house on property formerly belonging to Stephen M. Weir, located about 500 feet from the shore. The signal was replaced by a 70 ft. flag pole. The pole is newly painted and halyards were placed on the pole in July, 1902.

NEW HAVEN.

Quix or Spindle. Located on the Quix Ledge, located on the east end of east breakwater at New Haven harbor.

ORANGE.

Hut. This signal is a watch-house and is located at Sandy Point on the west side of New Haven harbor.

Methodist Spire. This signal is a white spire of the Methodist church in the burrough of West Haven.

Sea View House. This signal is a flag staff on the cupola of the Sea View hotel, located on the shore at Savin Rock. It is not available.

Oyster. Is the east gable of a house owned by Mrs. Sarah Webster, located at Rocky Beach. It is the east house of the west group of cottages.

Bridge. This signal is the centre post of an iron bridge over Oyster River on the boundary line between Orange and Milford. It is not a useful signal.

MILFORD.

Post. This signal is a pole standing on the rocks at Merwin's Point. It is a signal that is very hard to distinguish over a mile from shore, on account of the number of houses and other flag poles in the vicinity. This is an important signal and should be replaced by some more prominent object.

Milford. Spire. This signal is the spire of the Congregational church in the town of Milford; on account of the trees this signal is seldom used.

Cupola. This signal is the cupola of a hotel located on the shore just west of Burns' Point.

Gable. This signal is the gable of a bowling alley on the northwest side of Charles Island. The building in its present condition is of no practical use as a signal. Meadows' End Hotel should be located in its place.

BRIDGEPORT.

Inner Beacon. This signal is the inner beacon on the west side of Bridgeport harbor.

Catholic Spire. This is the spire on the St. Augustine's Catholic church.

Presbyterian Spire. This is the spire of the Presbyterian church in the western part of Bridgeport, and has been rebuilt.

North Church Spire. This is the spire of the North church. Removed.

Monument. This signal is the Soldiers' monument, located at Seaside park. On account of the present sky line of Bridgeport the church spires make very poor signals.

Penfield Reef Spindle. This signal is the spindle northeasterly from Penfield Reef Light.

FAIRFIELD.

Episcopal Spire. This is the spire of the Episcopal church, located in the village of Fairfield.

Greenfield Spire. This is the spire of the Congregational church on Greenfield Hill.

Pine Creek. A pole 30 ft. high on the beach of Pine Creek Point.

Inner Beacon. This signal is the inner beacon on the end of the breakwater, located at the entrance of Southport harbor.

Sooysmith. This signal is a chimney located on Sooysmith's house. This is an important signal and should be replaced by some prominent object.

WESTPORT.

Sherwood. This signal is a chimney on Sherwood's house, located on Sherwood House.

Burnham. This signal is a cupola on S. M. Burnham's barn on Compo Hill. On account of the trees which have grown up around the farm it is often impossible to see this signal for some corners when it was used in the original survey.

DARIEN.

Colyer. This signal is the cupola of the New York State Building on Contentment Island.

Cedar Tree. This signal is a cedar tree located on Fish Island. Of no use as a signal.

Summer. This signal is a small summer house located on Great Island.

Cook. This signal was a ball surmounting an iron pipe. It was painted and repaired in the fall of 1901.

Black Cupola. This signal is a cupola on a large house located on the hill about one mile east of Stamford.

STAMFORD.

Dye Works. This signal is the chimney on the Dye Works located just north of Cove Mills. A new and larger chimney now stands near the old one.

Shippan. This signal was a pole on the bluff on the east side of Shippan Point. It was struck by lightning and is badly split.

South Field Rock. This signal is the large felspar rock located on the shore westerly from Shippan Point. Of no value as a signal.

Chimney. This chimney is located on the factory of the Sewing Machine Co. So many chimneys have been built in Stamford that it is hard to distinguish it for more than a mile from shore.

Yale Chimney. This signal is the large chimney of the Yale Lock Works. The large key vane that was the distinguishing mark of this chimney has been removed.

Congregational Spire. This is the spire of the Congregational Church located in the village of Stamford.

Baptist Spire. This is the spire of the Baptist Church located in the village of Stamford.

GREENWICH.

Spindle. This signal is the Spindle located on the large red rock east of Field Point. It has been bent over by ice and is of no use as a signal.

Rock. This signal is a large rock on the southeast end of Field Point.

Calf. This signal is a house on the west end of Calves Island.

Jones' Stones. This signal is a Spindle on Jones' Stones, located at the western entrance of Greenwich Harbor.

Clifton. This signal is a summer house located on the High Bluff at Clinton Beach.

Rye Spire. This is the spire of the Episcopal Church in the village of Rye.

FIRST CLASS SIGNALS OR SIGNALS THAT ARE NEARLY ALWAYS AVAILABLE.

MADISON.

Hammonasset. The old tripod which stood on the south end of Hammonasset Point was several years ago replaced by a pole, which is now standing. Signal was visited July 28th, and found to be in a fair condition, but needs painting.

Paddock. This signal is a tripod on the hill about one and three-quarters miles east of the Madison Green. Visited on July 28th and was in a good condition. It is given a coat of paint every year.

Madison Spire. This spire is the spire of the Congregational church in the village of Madison.

Faulkner's Light House. This light house is located on Faulkner's Island.

GUILFORD.

Watch. This signal is a small Watch house located on an island in Guilford Harbor off Mullberry Point.

BRANFORD.

Beacon. This signal is the Branford Beacon.

EAST HAVEN.

East Drill Hole. This signal is a pole thirty feet high located on the east side of the mouth of Farm River. It was painted in the Spring of 1902.

NEW HAVEN.

Old Light. This is located on Five Mile Point on the east side of New Haven Harbor. This signal is one of the best used by the Commission as it can be seen for miles.

Southwest Ledge Light. This light house is located on Southwest Ledge Reef at the west end of the east Breakwater at entrance to New Haven Harbor.

ORANGE.

Sperry Light. This light house is located at the east end of the west Breakwater at the entrance of New Haven Harbor. This signal was located in the Summer of 1902.

Congregational Spire. This is the spire of the Congregational church located in the borough of West Haven.

MILFORD.

Chimney. This is the south chimney of the house owned by Mr. Thompson on Pond Point.

STRATFORD.

Beacon. This is the beacon located in the Housatonic River about one mile north of Stratford Point.

Stratford Light. This signal is the light house located on Stratford Point at the west entrance of the Housatonic River.

Middle Ground Light. This signal is the light house located on the Stratford or Middle Ground Shoals in Long Island Shoals.

BRIDGEPORT.

Bridgeport Light. This signal is the Bridgeport light house located at the west entrance to Bridgeport Harbor.

Outer Beacon. This signal is the Outer Beacon on the west side of Bridgeport Harbor.

Penfield Light. This signal is the Penfield Reef light house located on the Fairfield Bar.

Black Rock Light. This signal is the Black Rock light house located at the east entrance to the Black Rock Harbor.

FAIRFIELD.

Lone Chimney. This signal is the chimney on the remains of the Vitriol Works located in the village of Black Rock.

Congregational Spire. This is the spire of the Congregational church located in the village of Southport.

Episcopal Spire. This is the spire of the Episcopal church located in the village of Southport.

Scotts. This signal is a chimney on Scott's house located on Kensies Point.

Outer Beacon. This signal is the Outer Beacon located in the Southport Harbor.

WESTPORT.

Canal. This signal is built on the banks of the canal running into Saugatuck harbor. Was painted and repaired in fall of 1901.

Cockenoes. This signal is on the east summit of Cockenoes Island. Painted and repaired in fall of 1901.

Goose Island Tree. This signal was a tree on the south side of Goose Island. Tree was blown down and a pole erected in its place. December 17, '95. Painted in fall of 1901.

Betts. Island. This signal is a chimney on the dwelling located on Bett's Island.

NORWALK.

Chimons. This signal is located on the summit of Chimon's Island. Painted in fall of 1901.

Notice has been given that the ground on which this signal stands will be required for other use, and it will be necessary to soon remove the signal. The windmill should be located in its place.

Copps. This signal is located on the summit of Copps Island. Painted in fall of 1901.

Beacon. This signal is the beacon at west end of Long Beach at the west entrance of Norwalk harbor.

Ram. This signal was a cedar tree on the northern part of Ram Island. It blew down and a pole was erected in its place. Was painted in fall of 1901.

Tavern. This signal was a pole on the summit of Tavern Island. It was struck by lightning and a 50 ft. pole was set in its place. Painted in 1901.

Norwalk Light. This signal is the lighthouse located on Sheffield Island.

Bell Island. This signal is a pole on Bell Island Point. Painted in fall of 1901.

Spindle. This signal is the spindle located on Green Reefs Ledge, southerly from Norwalk Light.

DARIEN.

Pike. This signal was built on the ledge of rocks at the west entrance of Five Mile River harbor. Replaced by a Ship Spar. Painted in the fall of 1901.

Long Neck. This signal is a pole 83 ft. in length. Painted in fall of 1901.

STAMFORD.

Wallock. This signal is located on Wallock's Island. Painted and repaired in the fall of 1901.

Van. This signal is the cupola on Shippan Point hotel, located on east side of Shippan Point.

Stamford Light. This lighthouse is located at the entrance to Stamford harbor.

GREENWICH.

Greenwich Point. Located on Greenwich Point. Column-

Knapp. This signal is a watch-house, located on Captain Knapp's Island at the mouth of Cos Cob harbor. Building removed and a pole set in its place. Painted in the fall of 1901.

Horse Neck Spire. This is the spire of the Second Congregational church in the village of Greenwich.

Field Point. This signal is a spar about 35 ft. long, located on the outer rocks at Field Point. Painted and repaired in the fall of 1901.

Little Captain's. This signal is located on the east end of Little Captain's Island. Painted and repaired in fall of 1901.

Great Captains Light. This signal is a lighthouse, situated on Great Captains Island.

Summer House. This signal is the north summer house on the northern end of Manursing Island, owned by Mr. Irving. .

Eatons Point Lighthouse. This signal is a lighthouse, located on Eaton's Point.

So many important signals had been removed in the vicinity of Greenwich that it was found necessary to locate new objects in order to re-locate old corners. In September, 1902, six new objects were located to serve as signals.

Benedict. This is the southwest chimney on Benedict's house, just east of the entrance to Greenwich harbor.

McCleave. This is the north gable of a very prominent house north of Byram Point and is within a few feet of where the old signal Mead stood.

Clifton 2. This signal is the centre of a round tower owned by Charles Mallory, just west of Clifton.

Otter Rocks. This is a flag pole which stands on Otter Rocks.

Shell Island is a flag pole which stands near the centre of Shell Island.

Nagel. This is a round tower on Dr. Nagel's house on the Byram shore, north of McCleave.

These signals are very prominent objects and it is not probable that any more work on the signals will have to be done in the town of Greenwich for several years to come.

CHARTERED BOATS.**H. C. ROWE & CO.****STEAMERS.**

Jessie R.....	1 000 bu.
I. E. Brown.....	1,000
J & G. H. Smith.....	1,000
Standard	900
Jessie.....	500
Warwick.....	1,000
Chief.....	1,000
Tug, J. L. Wade.	

SCHOONERS.

Joseph Allen	3,450 bu.
Mabel	2,000
C. P. Barrett.....	2,250
S. Sawyer.....	3,100
Ruth Decker.....	6,200
A. G. Pease	3,500
Annie Louise.....	2,500
Rev. John Fletcher...	5,000
Emma.....	3,300
E. M. Duffield.....	4,300
Eva H. Lewis.....	3 500
Jas. Parker.....	4,000
Florence.....	2,800
Wide Awake.....	2,500
Brandywine	3,000
R. T. Graham.....	2,100
Lizzie Godfrey	3,500
B. H. Warford.....	8,000
Mary Brewer.....	3,500
Silas Brainard.....	3,500
Howard Russell.....	3,000
R. J. Beswick.....	5,500
Bessie & Lelia.....	3,300

GEORGE H. SMITH & SONS.

Atlantic City.....	3,700 bushels.
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ORIGINAL GRANTS FROM THE STATE

During 1902.

NAME.	LOCATION.	ACRES.	NO. APP.
Albert A. Geib.....	Westport.	90.9	960
Albert Pausch.....	Greenwich.....	9.8	986
Andrew Radel.....	Darien.....	9.7	995
Andrew Radel.....	Fairfield.....	154.9	998
Andrew Radel.....	Norwalk.....	6.7	1,000
Andrew Radel.....	Darien.....	24.5	1,001
Henry E. Marsh.....	Fairfield.....	18.2	987
James F. Knapp.....	Greenwich.....	6.3	996
Charles E. Palmer.....	Greenwich.....	3.	903
David C. Sanford.....	Greenwich.....	10.5	904
Gilbert I. Hopkins.....	Greenwich.....	4.4	1,022
Henry C. Rowe.....	Branford.....	50.5	946
John S. L'Hommedieu....	Norwalk.....	20.	997
Henry C. Rowe.....	Branford.....	50.5	1,037
William B. Chard.....	Greenwich.....	15.5	1,042
William B. Chard.....	Greenwich.....	2.	1,043
James F. Knapp.....	Greenwich.....	11.9	1,038
John R. Wynus.....	Greenwich.....	18.9	1,993
		508.2	

GROUNDS RETURNED TO THE STATE During 1902.

UNDER THE STATUTES OF 1895, THE FOLLOWING GROUNDS
HAVE REVERTED TO THE STATE FOR THE FAILURE
TO PAY THE TAX DUE FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE
YEARS OR MORE.

NAME.	LOCATION.	ACRES.
Charles W. Raymond.....	Darien	44.
A. J. Bearnsley & Son	Bridgeport	40.
Charles Bell	Orange	100.
James M. Brown... ..	Guilford.....	26 7
C. B. Forbes.....	Guilford.....	23.7
D. S. Mead Estate.....	Greenwich	114.5
Samuel Mead	Greenwich	4.
R. A. Palmer.....	East Haven.....	130
Benjamin F. Peet.....	Fairfield.....	40.5
		523.4

LIST OF OYSTER STEAMERS USED IN CONNECTICUT WATERS, 1902.

Name.	Tonnage.		Capacity. Bushels.	Owner.	Locality.
	Gross.	Net.			
Falcon	46 18	23 09	700	J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	New York...
Commodore	32 00	24 00	1,100	J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	New York...
Commander	38 00	31 00	1,500	J. & J. W. Elsworth Co.	New York...
Lizzie S. Woodend	67 69	42 45	1,000	Van Name Bros.	New York...
J. P. Mesereau			1,500	Daniel Burbank	New York...
F. C. & A. E. Rowland	55 78	26 82	1,000	D. K. Cole	Northport...
Mystery	97 93	72 57	2,000	Cole & Thompson	New York...
Harry	77 33	50 22	2,500	Peter Androvette	New York...
Curiosity	40 00	26 00	1,700	Nassau Oyster Co.	Patchogue...
Daisy	16 21	10 00	400	Nassau Oyster Co.	Patchogue...
Precursor	99 66	34 83	1,000	Port Jefferson Oyster Co.	Port Jefferson
Katy Did	14 66	11 64	850	F. B. Parks & Co.	Greenport...
C. B. Lowndes	28 43	14 22	1,400	Samuel Thorne	Glenwood...
Cambria	61 49	37 34	1,100	Breakwater Oyster Co.	Greenport...
A. M. Low	18 75	12 75	400	H. D. Pausch	Greenwich...
Pausch Bros.	14 00	11 00	700	H. D. Pausch	Greenwich...
H. S. Lockwood	32 29	26 79	1,400	E. F. Lockwood	Cos Cob...
Petrel	13 16	8 00	600	E. F. Lockwood	Cos Cob...
Curllew			200	E. F. Lockwood	Cos Cob...
Ithiel	31 93	15 97	800	Charles E. Palmer	Sound Beach.
Clara A. Palmer	28 00	14 50	600	Charles E. Palmer	Sound Beach.
Ripple	36 30	18 10	700	David B. Decker	So. Norwalk...
J. Howard Lowndes	72 07	36 84	1,500	S. H. Lowndes	So. Norwalk...
Lola L.			300	S. H. Lowndes	So. Norwalk...
Waneta	19 89	9 95	500	Gould Hoyt	So. Norwalk...
Cereus	16 57	8 29	400	Charles H. Vroom	So. Norwalk...

LIST OF OYSTER STEAMERS USED IN CONNECTICUT WATERS, 1902.

Name.	Tonnage.		Capacity. Bushels.	Owner.	Locality.
	Gross.	Net.			
Addie V.....	21 27	11 88	500	William Verity.....	So. Norwalk..
Laurel.....	41 00	20 50	400	A. Solomons.....	So. Norwalk..
Edith A.....	30 00	15 50	400	Joseph & Charles Vroom.....	So. Norwalk..
Swordfish.....			150	Albert A. Geib.....	So. Norwalk..
Freddie W. Decker.....	20 00	14 36	800	Peter Decker.....	So. Norwalk..
Vindex.....	10 00	7 00	400	Peter Decker.....	So. Norwalk..
Mildred.....	123 37	66 57	3,000	Wm. H. Hoyt & Son.....	So. Norwalk..
Earl.....	14 00	9 00		Wm. H. Hoyt & Son.....	So. Norwalk..
Albert.....	14 00	9 00		Wm. H. Hoyt & Son.....	So. Norwalk..
Martha.....	12 00	8 00		Wm. H. Hoyt & Son.....	So. Norwalk..
Henry J.....	42 42	26 96	1,200	T S Lowndes.....	So. Norwalk..
Guess.....	14 00	10 15	600	W. B. Reed.....	So. Norwalk..
Mabel Stevens.....	31 74	21 12	1,200	Wm I. Stevens.....	So. Norwalk..
Kate C. Stevens.....	104 65	52 33	2 500	Wm I. Stevens.....	So. Norwalk..
Molly.....	29 36	19 44	300	Charles W. Bell.....	So. Norwalk..
Alberta.....	23 78	13 28	500	B. Frank & Charles F. Howell.....	So. Norwalk..
Cersita.....				Wm. S. Smith.....	So. Norwalk..
Ida May.....				Lyon & Talmadge.....	So. Norwalk..
Josephine.....	126 00	85 00	2,000	Andrew Radel.....	Bridgeport...
Bond & Currier.....	94 86	66 63	1 400	Andrew Radel.....	Bridgeport...
Lizzie H.....	34 00	23 00	1,000	Andrew Radel.....	Bridgeport...
Meadea.....	54 02	27 01	1,000	Andrew Radel.....	Bridgeport...
Ostrea.....	97 99	70 60	1 500	Andrew Radel.....	Bridgeport...
Jesse Clayton.....	56 23	28 17	1,200	Andrew Radel.....	Bridgeport...
Dreadnaught.....	71 83	48 56	800	Andrew Radel.....	Bridgeport...
Active.....	59 74	40 09	900	Andrew Radel.....	Bridgeport...

LIST OF OYSTER STEAMERS USED IN CONNECTICUT WATERS, 1902.

Name.	Tonnage.		Capacity.		Owner.	Locality.
	Gross.	Net.	Bushels.			
Etta May.....	99.55	49.78	1,300		Andrew Radel.....	Bridgeport...
Stratford.....	91.02	45.51	2,000		Stratford Oyster Co.....	Bridgeport...
Florence.....	102.74	75.41	1,300		H. J. Lewis Oyster Co.....	Bridgeport...
Oysterman.....			700		H. J. Lewis Oyster Co.....	Bridgeport...
C. S. Conklin.....	52.97	34.15	950		H. J. Lewis Oyster Co.....	Bridgeport...
Virginia.....	83.10	46.50	1,000		H. J. Lewis Oyster Co.....	Bridgeport...
Mary S. Lewis.....	138.35	99.35	2,500		H. J. Lewis Oyster Co.....	Bridgeport...
Bivalve.....			1,000		H. J. Lewis Oyster Co.....	Bridgeport...
Flash.....	6.00	4.00	300		Frank Hitchcock.....	Bridgeport...
Loretto.....	19.06	10.56	350		W. M. Merwin & Son.....	Milford.....
W. M. Merwin.....	64.21	35.14	1,000		W. M. Merwin & Son.....	Milford.....
W. A. Cumming.....	76.17	40.84	1,100		W. M. Merwin & Son.....	Milford.....
Marion.....			300		Wallace N. Royden.....	Milford.....
Jessie R.....	30.00	19.10	1,300		Ockers & Co.....	New Haven...
Spark.....	36.17	21.52	500		C. D. Parmelee.....	New Haven...
Pioneer.....	44.37	24.19	400		C. L. Ludington & Sons.....	New Haven...
Luzerne Ludington.....	74.27	37.14	1,000		C. L. Ludington & Sons.....	New Haven...
W. H. Lockwood.....	48.94	29.71	800		H. C. Rowe & Co.....	New Haven...
Gordon Rowe.....	57.99	29.00	1,200		H. C. Rowe & Co.....	New Haven...
Ruel Rowe.....	147.85	73.93	2,400		H. C. Rowe & Co.....	New Haven...
Owl.....		10.00	400		J. Smith & Sons.....	New Haven...
Old Colony.....	230.00	121.00	4,500		J. Smith & Sons.....	New Haven...
Mikado.....	76.92	51.33	900		J. Smith & Sons.....	New Haven...
Daisy E. Smith.....	61.68	30.84	1,200		J. Smith & Sons.....	New Haven...
Jeremiah Smith.....	113.38	66.28	2,300		J. Smith A Sons.....	New Haven...
Enterprise.....	34.00	20.65	800		Hulse & Dunbar.....	New Haven...

LIST OF OYSTER STEAMERS USED IN CONNECTICUT WATERS, 1902.

Name.	Tonnage.		Capacity.		Owner.	Locality.
	Gross.	Net.	Bushels.			
Isaac E. Brown.....	85.68	56.17	1,400		Isaac E. Brown.....	New Haven..
Frank E. Brown.....	30.00	15.00	800		F. F. & F. E. Brown.....	New Haven..
Ivernia.....	13.35	6.68	800		American Oyster Co.....	New Haven..
James Morgan.....	69.00	41.00	1,000		American Oyster Co.....	New Haven..
Emily Mansfield.....	66.28	47.82	1,200		F. Mansfield & Sons.....	New Haven..
Cleo.....	30.00	15.00	500		F. Mansfield & Sons.....	New Haven..
X Ray.....	27.80	23.47	1,200		F. Mansfield & Sons.....	New Haven..
Eric.....	14.00	9.00	700		Ernest E. Ball.....	New Haven..
Geo. D. Allen.....	15.00	8.00	600		Ernest E. Ball.....	New Haven..
J. & G. H. Smith.....	42.53	21.26	1,300		G. H. Smith.....	New Haven..
Belle Breckinridge.....	15.00	9.00	650		Thomas Thomas.....	New Haven..
J. P. Thomas.....	79.02	48.48	1,500		Thomas Thomas.....	New Haven..
Smith Brothers.....	64.00	48.00	1,500		Smith Bros.....	New Haven..
Amanda.....	74.53	37.27	1,300		Lancraft Bros.....	New Haven..
Enterprise.....	36.00	28.00	800		Lancraft Bros.....	New Haven..
Carrie V.....	14.00	7.00	500		Lancraft Bros.....	New Haven..
Richard W. Law.....	113.62	56.81	2,000		Richard W. Law.....	New Haven..
Frank T. Lane.....	99.82	57.34	2,700		Frank T. Lane.....	New Haven..
Pansy.....	10.80	10.00	400		Stony Creek Oyster Co.....	Stony Creek..
Jennie.....	18.99	14.62	300		G. M. Long & Co.....	New London
M. Dewing.....	71.47	51.47	1,000		M. Dewing.....	Providence...
Belleport.....	13.00	12.00	300		M. Dewing.....	Providence...
A. C. D.....	15.00	13.00	600		M. Dewing.....	Providence...
Mary Low.....	15.00	12.00	600		M. Dewing.....	Providence...

Alphabetical List of Owners of Oyster Grounds.

WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE STATE, WITH THE NUMBER OF ACRES OWNED BY EACH AS SHOWN BY THE BOOKS OF THE SHELL-FISH COMMISSION ON NOVEMBER 1, 1902, THE DATE OF THE LAST COMPLETED TAX LIST.

NAME.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	ACRES.
Alling, Henry M.	New Haven.	210.9
American Oyster Co.	New Haven.	1,465.5
Anglo American Oyster Co.	New Haven.	318.
Atwood, Rufus L.	Boston, Mass.	255.9
Atwood & Higgins.	Boston, Mass.	200.
Backus, H. C.	Newark, N. J.	200.
Ball, Ernest E.	New Haven.	381.9
Banks, Mark, Estate of.	Greenwich.	2.
Beardsley, F. J.	Stratford.	91.7
Beardsley, F. S.	Stratford.	1,047.
Bell, Charles W.	South Norwalk.	331.
Bell, Hiram, Est.	South Norwalk.	12.
Bell & White.	Rowayton.	120.
Benedict, Clifford E.	New Haven.	240.
Bohner, John J.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	40.
Bradley, Archer C.	New Haven.	50.
Brooks, F. D. & B. S.	Danbury.	50.6
Brown, F. F. & F. E. & Co.	New Haven.	276.
Brown, Isaac E., Est.	New Haven.	752.
Brown & Parmelee.	New Haven.	286.6
Burrows, John W.	Sound Beach.	4.9
Burwell & Barnes.	New Haven.	59.
Butler, Herbert M.	Auburn, R. I.	65.2
Callahan, Eugene A.	New Haven.	10.5
Chard, Samuel.	Greenwich.	225.5
Chard, Samuel L.	Greenwich.	36.4
Chard, William B.	Greenwich.	19.5
Cole, H. W.	Rowayton.	28.7
Collinge, John, Est.	Greenwich.	14.
Cook, Oliver.	Rowayton.	205.
Craw & L'Hommedieu.	Rowayton.	40.
Creegan, Thomas.	New Haven.	17.4
Crockett, Julia L.	South Norwalk.	15.6
Cumming, Thomas.	Sound Beach.	275.7
Cumming, William A. Est.	Stamford.	44.
Carried forward.		7,392.5

NAME.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	ACRES.
	Brought forward...	7,392.5
Cumming, W. A. & T.	Stamford.....	149.7
Dayton Bros. Co.	New Haven.....	101.8
Dayton, John.....	Greenwich.....	2
Dayton, John & Bro.	Greenwich.....	221.5
Decker, David B.	South Norwalk.....	379.
Decker, John.....	Stamford.....	13.5
Decker, Peter.....	South Norwalk.....	412.3
Decker, Lawson & Martineau ..	South Norwalk.....	35.
Delano, Thomas H.	New York.....	24.
DeWaters, John H.	Rowayton.....	131.
DeWaters & Stevens ..	Rowayton.....	79.
Dewing, Martin.....	Providence, R. I.	530.
Dibble, Alphonso.	Rowayton.....	60.
Dibble, Stephen E.	Rowayton.....	10.
Eaton, C. N.	New Haven.....	125.1
Elley, Mrs. Janet, Estate.	New Haven.....	89.
Ellsworth, J. & J. W. Co.	New York, N. Y.	673.6
Ferris, George W.	Sound Beach.....	10.
Fisher, Benjamin F.	Sound Beach.....	20.7
Ford, Adolphus L.	Sound Beach.....	25.
Ford, Claudia M.	Sound Beach.....	10.
Ford, Elbert L.	Milford.....	164.
Ford & Ryle.....	Sound Beach.....	78.7
Fordham, H. & Sons.....	Greenport, L. I.	118.
Fordham, Henry C.	Stratford.....	50.
Frazer & Stevens.....	Norwalk.....	36.
Geib, Albert A.	South Norwalk.....	335.7
Guilford Oyster Co.	Boston, Mass.....	823.5
Hammond Bros.	Milford.....	50.
Hasson, E. J.	New Haven.....	13.5
Heath, Andrew.....	South Norwalk.....	10.
Hilton, Henry R.	New York.....	16.
Holly, Newman.....	Rye.....	11.5
Hooker & Robertson ..	New Haven.....	100.
Hopkins, Clinton F.	Mianus.....	46.
Hopkins, Elbert I.	Mianus.....	44.
Hopkins, Judson W.	Mianus.....	20.
Horton, W. F. & F. P.	Cos Cob.....	10.
Hotchkiss, William T.	New York, N. Y.	73.2
Hoyt, Gould.....	South Norwalk.....	76.9
Hoyt, J. S.	New York, N. Y.	34.
Hoyt, W. H. & Son ..	South Norwalk.....	1,137.
Howell, B. F. & C. F.	South Norwalk.....	200.
Husted, Mrs. Susan A.	Sound Beach.....	50.
Hull, Louis K.	Minneapolis, Minn.	105.8
	Carried forward....	14,098.5

NAME.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	ACRES.
	Brought forward...	14.098 5
Hulse & Dunbar	New Haven.....	116
Jarvis, Mary E.	Rowayton.....	2.
Keister Brothers.....	New Haven.....	71.
Knapp James F.....	Greenwich.....	18.2
Lancraft Bros.....	New Haven.....	978.9
Lane, Frank T.....	New Haven.....	1,187.
Lane, Fred A.....	New Haven.....	30.
Lane, F. T. & F. A.....	New Haven.....	108.
Lane & Lindsley.....	New Haven.....	60.
Law, J. H. & S. B.....	New Haven.....	262.
Law, Richard W.....	New Haven.....	208.
Law, Richard W. Jr.....	New Haven.....	175.
Lewis, The H. J. Oyster Co.....	Bridgeport.....	9,846.9
Liverman, W. W.....	Darien.....	21.6
L'Hommedieu, J. S.....	Rowayton.....	28.
Lockwood, E. F.....	Cos Cob.....	1,209.6
Lowndes, Stanley H.....	Northport, L. I.....	500.6
Lowndes, Theo. S.....	South Norwalk.....	239.
Ludington & Eaton.....	New Haven.....	50.
Ludington, C. L. & Sons.....	New Haven.....	441.
Lyon & Talmadge.....	South Norwalk.....	35.7
Maltby, Est. of C. S.....	Greenwich.....	20.9
Mansfield, F. & Sons.....	New Haven.....	1,008.5
Marshall, Benj. Est.....	Stamford.....	15.
Marshall, Enoch Y.....	Mianus.....	69.8
Marshall, W. F. & E.....	Mianus.....	18.
Martin, George W. & Sons.....	Port Chester, N. Y.....	91.
Martin, Henry J.....	Port Chester, N. Y.....	6.3
May Oyster Co.....	Bridgeport.....	1,174.5
McCrodden, Rowland & Redfern.....	Canarsie, L. I.....	96.3
McGuinness, John.....	Stamford.....	48.4
Merwin, Wm. M. & Sons.....	Milford.....	1,948.
Miller, Frank.....	Bridgeport.....	241.8
Mills, Frank L.....	East Norwalk.....	12.7
Morgan, Henry P.....	South Norwalk.....	5.
Nash, Charles J.....	Southport.....	24.
Nassau Oyster Co.....	Patchogue, L. I.....	179.1
Newman, Charles H.....	Sound Beach.....	5.
Newman, Annie L.....	Greenwich.....	9.1
Newton, Henry G.....	New Haven.....	54.7
Ockers & Co.....	New Haven.....	530.
Palmer, Benjamin F.....	Sound Beach.....	85.8
Palmer, Charles E.....	Sound Beach.....	246.3
Palmer, Clarence E.....	Riverside.....	25.1
Palmer, Clarence E. & Fred.....	Riverside.....	64.3
	Carried forward....	35, 26 6

NAME.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	ACRES.
	Brought forward . . .	35,726.6
Palmer, George A.	Sound Beach	46
Palmer, H. Ferris	Sound Beach	37.1
Palmer, Mary L.	Sound Beach	23.
Palmer, M. K. & A. J.	Sound Beach	22.
Parks, F. B.	Greenport, N. Y.	50.
Parmelee, C. D.	New Haven	522 9
Parmelee, Richard H.	East Norwalk	16.
Pausch Bros.	Port Chester, N. Y.	147.3
Peck, Edward N.	New Haven	64 6
Peters, Henry R.	Port Chester, N. Y.	8.
Plander, John H.	Rowayton	2.
Prior, Edward M.	Stamford	6.8
Radel Andrew	Bridgeport	7,373.5
Raymond, Lewis E.	South Norwalk	25
Reynolds, W. S.	Greenwich	7.9
Rowe, B. N. & E. C.	New Haven	50.
Rowe, Henry C.	New Haven	10,540 2
Royden, Wallace N.	Milford	41.
Sanford, Philip G.	Saugatuck	387.2
Sarles, L. W.	New York, N. Y.	24
Schmelk, Henry W. Jr.	Canarsie, L. I.	112.
Seeley, C. Barnum	Bridgeport	10
Sherwood, Arthur	Greens Farms	12.
Smith, George H.	New Haven	416.1
Smith, Jeremiah & Son	New Haven	3,092 3
Smith Bros.	New Haven	971.
Smith Bros.	Rowayton	20.
Solmans, Alden	South Norwalk	1,010.4
Starkins, Samuel	Greenwich	106.3
Stevens, Aaron G.	Rowayton	81.
Stevens, A. G. & G. W.	Rowayton	4.
Stevens, George W.	Rowayton	17.5
Stevens, William I.	Rowayton	1,082 8
Stony Creek Oyster Co.	Stony Creek	243 3
Stratford Oyster Co.	Stratford	1,016.
Taylor, Hiram B.	Rowayton	64.7
Thomas, Thomas	New Haven	304.
Thomas, Charles E.	New Haven	100.
Townshend, Charles H.	New Haven	103 3
Townsend, George H.	New Haven	1,111.3
Townsend, Brown & Rowe	New Haven	98.
Tuthill, Alvah B.	South Norwalk	25.6
Van Wyen, John	West Sayville, N. Y.	200.
Von Glahn, Anna W.	New Haven	34.3
Vroom, Joseph.	South Norwalk	8.
	Carried forward . . .	65,365 0

NAME.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	ACRES.
	Brought forward . . .	65,365.0
Webb, Henry L.	East Norwalk.	1.
Wedmore & Barnes	New Haven.	50.
Wedmore, O. K.	New Haven.	251.2
Wells, Henry W.	Rowayton.	10.
Wells & Mead	Rowayton.	55.3
West, Pehr F.	Bridgeport.	16.
Wheeler, D. Fairchild.	Bridgeport.	46.7
Wheeler, Frank.	Meriden	309.9
White, E. H.	Rowayton.	120.
White, Merrill.	New Haven.	104.
Wicks, D. P. & E. A.	Rowayton.	13.5
Wicks & Bassett.	Rowayton.	8.
Wicks & Mallory.	Rowayton.	75.3
Wiggins, Floyd E.	New Haven.	48.8
Williamson, George.	Rowayton.	6
	Total.	66,480.8

LIST OF VESSELS LICENSED TO WORK UPON THE CONNECTICUT NATURAL OYSTER BEDS.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Captain.	Halling Place.	License Fee.
1	Amateur ..	Wm. A. Lewis.	Bridgeport.	\$2 00
5	A. L. Beard.	Neil Anderson.	Bridgeport.	2 00
6	Libbie M.	Joseph Ehlert.	Bridgeport.	3 00
8	Georgie O.	George D. Clark.	South Norwalk.	2 50
9	Teal	Fred Sturdevant.	Bridgeport.	2 00
10	Jewell.....	Frank L. Mills.	South Norwalk.	2 00
11	Broadbill.....	Charles L. Lewis.	Bridgeport.	2 00
15	Jessie Johnson.....	Henry C. Fordham.	Stratford.	3 50
19	Fussy.....	Wm. Redfern.	South Norwalk.	3 00
24	Mary Lavinia	John McGuinness.	Stamford.	3 50
25	Sheldrake.....	Edward L. Palmer.	Stratford.	2 00
26	Tillie C.	John Jarvis.	Rowayton.	2 00
29	Rambler.	C. N. Raymond.	Rowayton.	2 00
31	Edna	J. R. Jenning.	South Norwalk.	2 00
32	Elsie M.	Fred F. Lovejoy.	East Norwalk.	2 00
33	Lillian	Alfred S. Crockett.	Rowayton.	2 00
35	Martha.....	Hans Gager.	Rowayton.	2 00
42	Cora	Chas. W. Remson.	South Norwalk.	2 00
44	Katie May	Albert Ayers.	South Norwalk.	2 00
45	Gracie.....	John H. Plander.	Rowayton.	2 00
46	Ethlene.....	Frank Hollins.	Rowayton.	2 00
49	Claudia M.	A. Lincoln Ford.	Greenwich.	2 00
54	Viola L.	G. H. Ackery.	Rowayton.	2 00
63	Ada.....	William H. Tobey, Jr.	South Norwalk.	2 00
64	Phebe M.	Abraham Decker.	South Norwalk.	2 00
67	Hebe.....	Edwin T. Tobey.	South Norwalk.	2 00
68	Elsie A.	Charles D. Tobey.	East Norwalk.	2 00

LIST OF VESSELS LICENSED TO WORK UPON THE CONNECTICUT NATURAL OYSTER BEDS.—Continued.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Captain.	Halling Place.	License Fee.
69	A. H. Purdy.....	Aaron Martineau.....	South Norwalk.....	\$2 50
70	Flying Dutchman.....	Clifford Cutbill.....	Rowayton.....	2 00
71	Samuel Chard.....	William B. Chard.....	Greenwich.....	10 50
83	Eva B.....	William E. Lyle.....	South Norwalk.....	2 00
84	Harry M.....	Howard Palmer.....	South Beach.....	2 00
90	Empress.....	John Decker, Jr.....	Stamford.....	2 50
91	Annie Gertrude.....	B. F. Palmer.....	Greenwich.....	6 00
93	Jennie Florence.....	David Hawley.....	Greenwich.....	3 00
95	Dora Dean.....	Franz X. Simmels.....	Greenwich.....	7 00
97	Carrie May.....	A. H. Halsey.....	Bridgeport.....	2 00
99	Mary Bell.....	M. K. Palmer.....	Greenwich.....	4 00
100	Teaser.....	Edward Maher.....	Bridgeport.....	2 00
106	Puritan.....	J. G. LaForge.....	Stamford.....	2 00
108	Cautious.....	George F. Waters.....	South Norwalk.....	2 00
118	Neutre.....	Samuel Starkins.....	Greenwich.....	4 00
124	Mabell.....	Henry L. Case.....	Rowayton.....	2 00
130	Sneak.....	Andrew S. Mills.....	Rowayton.....	2 00
132	Tiger.....	Grant B. Rackett.....	Rowayton.....	2 00
141	Emma L. Tracy.....	William Wood.....	Bridgeport.....	2 50
143	Florence T.....	James Farewell.....	Greenwich.....	2 00
144	Lillie A. Merwin.....	Warren D. Merwin.....	Stamford.....	2 00
152	Amy B. Cole.....	Hickson W. Cole.....	Rowayton.....	2 00
153	Minerva.....	Charles H. Rowland.....	Bridgeport.....	2 00
154	Hattie R.....	William H. Reynolds.....	East Norwalk.....	2 00
156	Pauline B.....	Oscar Kroeger.....	Bridgeport.....	2 00
157	Mary Bell.....	E. H. Thompson.....	Stamford.....	2 00
158	Samuel C. Bond.....	George Rowland.....	Bridgeport.....	3 00

LIST OF VESSELS LICENSED TO WORK UPON THE CONNECTICUT NATURAL OYSTER BEDS.—Continued.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Captain.	Halling Place.	License Fee.
165	Coot.....	Christopher Smith.....	Stratford.....	\$2 00
168	Uneeda.....	David Nash.....	South Norwalk.....	2 00
169	Eva C.....	Andrew J. Palmer.....	Greenwich.....	3 00
187	Lady Emma.....	Charles H. Hoyt.....	Greenwich.....	2 00
192	Annie Hoyt.....	Joseph Hoyt.....	Stamford.....	2 00
201	Gene.....	Oliver Cook.....	Rowayton.....	2 00
210	Savoy.....	Miles B. Beardsley.....	Bridgeport.....	5 50
219	Irene M.....	George T. Fox.....	Black Rock.....	3 00
221	Louise.....	Charles Mills.....	Bridgeport.....	2 00
242	Calista R.....	F. O. White.....	Rowayton.....	2 00
257	Addie R.....	John H. De Waters.....	Norwalk.....	4 50
266	Ivy Point.....	Isaac Payne.....	Rowayton.....	2 00
273	Lorena B.....	George W. Byzbee.....	South Norwalk.....	3 50
290	Alice G.....	Melvin Decker.....	East Norwalk.....	2 50
292	Empire State.....	J. H. Raynor.....	Bridgeport.....	3 00
299	Bertha.....	F. A. Boerum.....	South Norwalk.....	2 00
301	Clarence.....	M. Hammond.....	Milford.....	2 00
305	F. E. Webster.....	Alexander Worden.....	Greenwich.....	2 00
306	Susan C.....	Stanley Chard.....	Greenwich.....	3 50
312	Stanley D.....	Clarence Webb.....	Norwalk.....	2 50
315	Eagle.....	Eli Steele.....	New Haven.....	2 00
318	Bertha A.....	Wm. H. Gehrman.....	East Norwalk.....	2 00
322	Willis B.....	Samuel Mott, Jr.....	Rowayton.....	2 50
325	Ruby.....	J. H. Williamson.....	Rowayton.....	2 50
335	Leslie.....	Frank A. Jarvis.....	Rowayton.....	2 00

State of Connecticut.
PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 30.

APPENDIX.

**Digest of Decisions Relating to the Ownership and
Cultivation of Oyster Grounds.**

Compiled by A. McC. MATHEWSON,
Clerk of Shell Fisheries.

The Early Days of New Haven Oyster Growing.

DIGEST OF DECISIONS,

RIGHTS OF THE PUBLIC.

The term "fisheries" includes oysters and clam fisheries.—*Moulton v. Libbey*, 37 Me. 472.

Held, that the term "fish," as used in a bond pledging the obligor not to engage in the retail sale of fish, included oysters, and that the bond was violated by his engaging in the retail sale of oysters.—*Caswell v. Johnson*, 58 Me. 164.

In the absence of statutory restriction, any inhabitant may take shellfish in the waters of the State, below high water mark, and in so doing may dig up the grass or sedge, if necessary.—*Allen v. Allen*, 19 R. I. 114.

The foregoing authorities abundantly prove the general proposition, that the right of fishing on the soil of another, when overflowed with the tide from the sea, or arm of the sea, is a common right. The only doubt that can arise, in cases of this kind, is, whether there is a common right of fishing for shellfish, after the reflux of the tide?

Here the court most expressly recognize the doctrine, that it is a right common to every subject, to enter upon the lands of the plaintiff, betwixt high and low water mark, and to take from thence shellfish, by digging up the soil.—*Peck v. Lockwood*, 5 Day. 28.

The right of taking shellfish on the land of an individual between high and low water mark is a right common to all, and not exclusive in the owner of the land.—*Peck v. Lockwood*, 5 Day. 22.

RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS.

Gen. St. c. 133, No. 14, declaring that oysters planted or growing in private grounds shall be the private property of the person leasing the grounds from the State, and that stealing them shall be larceny, though making oysters personal property, and protecting them from theft, does not restrict the lessee's right of disposing of them by contract.—*New England Oyster v. McGarvey*, 12 R. I. 385.

Oysters planted by an individual in a bed clearly designated and marked out in navigable waters, which are free for all the inhabitants of the State, are the property of the person planting them, who may maintain trespass for removing them.—*Metzger v. Post*, 44 N. J. Law. 74.

One who has planted oysters in a navigable stream, in which other oysters are found, cannot recover of one who took the planted oysters—*Shepard v. Levenson*, 2 N. J. Law (1 Penning). 369.

A person who plants oysters on the bed of a navigable river below low water mark has not such a property therein as to enable him to maintain trespass against a person taking them away, though the oyster bed should be adjacent to his own shore.—*Arnold v. Mundy*, 6 N. J. Law (1 Halst). 1.

An indictment will lie for stealing oysters planted in the public or navigable waters of this state, if they are planted in a place where oysters do not grow naturally, and the spot is so designated by stakes or otherwise that the oysters can be readily distinguished from others in the same waters; oysters planted in public waters not being considered as abandoned to the public unless planted or placed where they grow naturally.—*State v. Taylor*, 27 N. J. Law 3 Dutch). 117.

The right of fishery in the ocean, in arms of the sea, and in navigable rivers below high water mark, is common to all, and the State only can grant an exclusive right.—*Chalker v. Dickinson*, 1 Conn. 383; *Stannard v. Hubbard*, 34 Id. 375.

The right of fishing in navigable waters is free to the citizens of the State.—(Conn. 1811) *Lay v. King*, 5 Day. 72.

The unorganized public cannot acquire a right of fishery in a natural pond by prescription.—*Turner v. Selectman of Hebron*, 61 Conn. 187.

The public have a right of navigation and fishery on all streams where the tide ebbs and flows, even though the riparian proprietor's lines cover the place; but they have no right to land fish on private property above high water mark.—*Bickel v. Polk*, 5 Har. 325.

The grant of Charles I. to Sir Ferdinando Georges of the Province of Maine reserved to "all subjects of our kingdom of England liberty of fishing, as well in the sea as in the creeks of said province."

Held, since the term "fisheries" includes shellfisheries, the reservation in the grant of the common right of fishing included the taking of clams.—*Moulton v. Libbey*, 37 Me. 472.

All the inhabitants of the Commonwealth have the right to take shellfish from flats lying between high and low water mark, and within 100 rods of the upland, unless the owner of the flats has a grant of such fishery from the legislature or such occupation as to raise a presumption of such a grant, or actual possession of the flats by building on or inclosing them, so as to exclude the access of boats and vessels.—*Lakeman v. Burnham*, 73 Mass. 437.

The right of the public to take shellfish from flats between high and low water mark, and within 100 rods of the upland, does not carry with it any right to take the soil, or dead shellfish imbedded therein, except as necessarily adhering to the living shell-fish taken.—*Porter v. Shehan*, 73 Mass. 435.

The right of taking clams from the flats under tide waters in any town is not impaired by a grant of the flats from the Legislature to the town or from the town to individuals, nor by St. 1841, c. 64, for the protection of the shellfishery in Ipswich. It is a public right, unless restricted by acts of the Legislature or the town or by prescription.—*Proctor v. Wells*, 103 Mass. 216.

The exclusive right to take oysters in a navigable bay cannot be acquired by prescription.—*People v. Lowndes*, 55 Hun. 469.

It is a right common to all the citizens of New Jersey to take shellfish from natural beds in the tide waters of that State, and may be enjoyed by them at will, except so far as it is restrained by positive law or by grants from the State to individuals.—*Paul v. Hazelton*, 37 N. J. Law (8 Vroom). 106.

Laws 1879, c. 384, and Laws 1871, c. 639, Section 3, prohibiting any one from occupying grounds in Hampstead Bay, and from planting oysters therein, without a license, abrogates the common law right to plant oysters.—*Abrams v. Johnson*, 10 N. Y. St. Rep. 371.

JURISDICTION OF COMMISSION.

Pub. Acts, 1893, c. 110, directs the Shell-Fish Commissioners to mark certain established oyster beds with State buoys, and provides a penalty for displacing such buoys, and that "no buoys shall be set or lines so run as to include within the natural or public beds any private or designated grounds." The act does not purport to amend Gen. St., Sec. 2328, nor to displace or alter existing legislation. Held, that such act did not amend such section, so as to exclude from the natural oyster beds established by such section any ground the Shell-Fish Commissioners may leave out in buoying one of such beds as directed by the act.—*Cook v. Raymond*, 66 Conn. 285.

General Statutes, section 2326 provides that, upon the application of the oyster ground committee of any town, the Superior Court may appoint a committee to ascertain and locate the natural oyster beds. Held, not to include any portion of Long Island Sound lying south of a coast line established by the act, but that all the area between that line and the south line of the State falls within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State Commissioners of Shell-Fisheries.—In re-application of Darien Oyster Ground Committee. 52 Conn. 63, 64.

Oyster beds. As to designation see *White v. Petty*, 57 Conn.

580, 581. (The case of Application of Clinton Oyster Ground Committee, 52 Conn. 5, commented on. By the term "designated," as there used, in limiting the jurisdiction of such a committee to grounds not designated to individuals before the Act of 1881, was meant a designation that was perfected by the staking out of the ground.

The present suit was for an injunction against the removing of stakes and the taking of oysters brought from the grounds, before the suit was brought an application had been made to the Superior Court by parties other than the present defendants, for an order for the removal of the stakes and setting aside the designation as void under General Statutes, Section 2324, which application was still pending. Held, to be no reason for not granting the injunction.—White v. Petty, 57 Conn. 578, 579,

Plaintiffs deposited in M. River cove a boat load of oyster shells. To these shells the germs of oysters floating in these waters attached themselves, and in about two years developed into marketable oysters. Held, that these oysters belonged to plaintiffs, and that they could sue defendants for removing them, and converting them.—Grace v. Willets, 50 N. J. Law (21 Vroom). 414.

Oysters planted by individuals in a bed clearly designated and marked out in a bay or arm of a sea are the property of him who plants them, and trespass lies against any one interfering with them, though such spot is the common fishery of all the inhabitants of the town in which the bay is situated.—Fleet v. Hegeman, 14 Wend. 42.

In order to maintain an action against any person for taking away oysters planted in navigable waters, the plaintiff must show that he has the power of present actual possession, accompanied by a continued assertion of ownership, and by such evidence of the right of possession as will necessarily exclude the right of any other person, as by an inclosure by stakes or similar manner.—Brinckerhoff v. Starkins, 11 Barb. 248.

A party who plants oysters in navigable waters, opposite to the land of another person, does not thereby acquire such a possession of them as will enable him to maintain trespass against the owner of the adjacent land, who takes them away.—Brinckerhoff v. Starkins, 11 Barb. 248.

Oysters planted in a bed clearly marked out in the tide waters of a bay or arm of the sea, where there are no oysters growing spontaneously at the time, are the property of the person who plants them, and the taking of them by another person is a trespass, for which an action lies.—Lowndes v. Dickerson, 34 Barb. 586.

It is indispensable to the existence of a right of property in

oysters planted in our navigable waters that the bed shall not interfere with the exercise of the common right of fishing, and, if the oysters planted are mingled with and undistinguishable from others of a natural growth in the public waters, the special right of the person planting them will be thereby lost.—*Lowndes v. Dickerson*, 34 Barb. 586.

One who has staked out a bed where no oysters are growing, planted oysters therein, and taken measures to protect the young oysters or "spat" may maintain an action against one who takes and converts the same to his own use.—*McCarty v. Holman*, 22 Hun. 53.

A person has no right to claim oysters as planted by him, at common law, where he fails to show that the grounds were clearly marked and defined, or that no oysters were growing spontaneously at the time of the planting.—*Abrahms v. Johnson*, 10 N. Y. St. Rp. 371.

The fact that one has planted oysters in navigable waters does not give him the exclusive right to such oysters, in the absence of a showing of his compliance with the statutory provisions relative to the acquisition of private rights to oysters in such waters.—*Jones v. Johnson*, 6 Tex. Civ. App. 262.

Where a portion of the public waters are leased for a private oyster fishery, no one, unless authorized by the owner, has a right thereon for the purpose of taking quahogs.—*State v. Sutton*, 2 R. I. 434.

Under Acts 1886, c. 501, only five acres of the waters of the State are allowed to be located for the planting of oysters, and no purchaser can take a valid title to a greater number through the instrumentality of others, nor can a non-resident locate a lot for this purpose, whether he be sole or part owner of any land in this State.—*Hess v. Muir*, 65 Md. 586.

Under Pub. St. c. 91, Section 99, which makes any person taking oysters without consent of the licensee, from any flats or creeks licensed to another, liable to such licensee in treble damages, where defendant, having a license, planted oysters on flats, but did not remove them during his term, he cannot afterward remove them without the consent of the subsequent licensee.—*Keene v. Clifford*, 158 Mass. 120.

Complainant was seized of a fishery bounded by a high-water mark. Defendants, being owners of land adjoining, built a stone wall on their own land, abutting on the fishery, in such a manner as to prevent the taking of fish at high water. Held, that an injunction against the continuance of the wall would be refused, it appearing that the wall was necessary to the preservation of the defendants' property from erosion by the water.—*Howell v. Robb*, 7 N. J. Eq. (3 Halst) 17.

A contract with an oyster-grower to spread shells over certain of his oyster grounds before the opening of the spawning season, having been abandoned, without cause by the contractor. Held, that the oyster grower might supply himself with crushed stone, and use it for the same purpose, if it was the only suitable material then to be had in the market, and charge the contractor whatever it cost above the market price of the shells.

Expert testimony is admissible in such a case to show what material is suitable for spreading on such oyster ground. The oyster grower having written to the contractor that he had bought, and was buying, crushed stone at the contractor's expense, the letter was held admissible against the contractor to show notice.—*Lewis v. Hartford Dredging Co.*, 68 Conn. 221.

GRANTS BY TOWNS.

Town bounds. The southern boundary of the territorial proprietorship of towns touching Long Island Sound follows high water mark, crossing bays and harbors upon a straight line drawn between points upon opposite shores from one of which objects and movements can be discerned with the naked eye upon the other.

The State owns the shell and floating fisheries outside this line.

The first section of the statute with regard to shell-fisheries (Gen. Stat., Section 2313), which speaks of a certain line between the navigable waters of one town and those of another as running "southerly" from a certain point in the divisional line upon the mainland, must be taken to mean a line running due south.

The second section of the same statute (see now, Section 2312) authorizes a committee appointed by any town for the purpose to designate suitable places "in the navigable waters in such town" for planting or cultivating oysters. Held, that the divisional lines between the navigable waters of one town and those of another were meridional lines, extending south from the termini of the lines separating the territorial proprietorship of the towns.

A statute enacted for the purpose of authorizing the designation of oyster beds by town committees, stated that a straight line drawn in a certain direction from a certain point would strike a point where the navigable waters of two towns named would meet. Held, that this declaration was not to be regarded as an enactment fixing the point as in the divisional line of the towns, and that as mere declaration it was without effect.—*Rowe v. Smith*, 48 Conn. 447.

General Statutes, Section 2317, authorizes the Shell-Fish Commissioners to grant individuals "perpetual franchises" in

oyster grounds. This seems to indicate that the party to whom a designation is made by a town committee takes a like interest.—*Clinton v. Bacon*, 56 Conn. 517.

Sess. Laws 1881, c. 160, providing that, on application of the Oyster-Ground Committee of any town, the Superior Court may appoint a committee to locate all the natural oyster beds within the boundaries of the town, does not apply to the area within the jurisdiction of the State Commissioners of Shell-Fisheries.—*In re Darien Oyster-Ground Committee*, 52 Conn. 61.

One claiming an exclusive grant from the Legislature of New Jersey, under the act of 1824, to catch oysters in Raritan Bay, when the tide ebbs and flows, may eject one claiming under the charters of Charles II. to the Duke of York, in 1664 and 1674, which were surrendered by the proprietors to Queen Anne in 1702.—*Martin v. Waddell*, 41 U. S. (16 Pet.). 367.

Where a committee appointed by a town to stake out oyster grounds consists of four members, and one of them, with the consent of two others, staked out ground and planted oysters thereon for himself, such proceeding was valid, since the committee might act by a majority of those qualified to act in a given instance.—*Gallup v. Tracey*, 25 Conn. 10.

Where one staked out oyster grounds with the consent of the committee appointed by the town, and planted oysters thereon, he acquired a vested right in the oysters so planted; and therefore an action of trespass brought by him for entering on and taking such oysters, founded on Rev. St. 1855, p. 562, Section 43, did not abate by the repeal of said section.—*Gallup v. Tracey*, 25 Conn. 10.

It is not necessary that the members of a committee appointed by a town for staking out oyster grounds should be notified to meet, or should meet together, before acting.—*Gallup v. Tracey*, 25 Conn. 10.

The designation by the proper committee of a town of ground for oyster beds between low water mark and navigable waters to a person other than the riparian owner, under Gen. St., Sections 2348, 2349 providing for such designation, is insufficient to deprive the riparian owner of such right.—*Prior v. Swartz*, 62 Conn. 132.

Rev. St. c. 215, Section 10, provides that, when the owner of land in which there may be any salt water inlet desires to dam the same for an oyster pond, he may apply to the Selectmen of the town, who may take certain action, which, on approval by the town, shall give the right to construct such dam. Held that, where an application was made by only a part of the proprietors of the land upon an inlet, the applicants were not owners of land in which there was a creek or inlet, within the statute.—*Gulf Pond Oyster Co. v. Baldwin*, 42 Conn. 255.

Revision 1875, tit. 16, c. 4, Section 1, empowered the Selectmen of East Haven to designate, for oyster culture, ground in a certain part of the navigable waters within the town limits, and those of Orange to designate all the grounds in their town not before designated. Section 2 gave like power to a committee of electors to be appointed in every town. East Haven, at its town meeting in October, 1875, appointed such committee to designate the grounds within its limits, and the committee assumed to designate lands not within the part specified in Section 1. Laws 1877, c. 94, Section 2, validated and confirmed all designations made by authority of a town through its Selectmen or Oyster-Ground Committee. Held, that such section healed not only the errors of the committee, but the defects in their appointment.—*State v. Bassett*, 64 Conn. 217.

The harbor of Northport lies within the limits of the town of Huntington, and the town has the right to lease land under the harbor for oyster beds.—*Robins v. Ackerly*, 24 Hun. 499.

POWER OF TOWNS TO REGULATE.

Though every town has the power to make by-laws to regulate the fishery of clams and oysters within its limits, yet a by-law of a town prohibiting all persons, except its own inhabitants, from taking shell-fish in a navigable river, within the limits of such town, is void as being in contravention of a common right.—*Hayden v. Noyes*, 5 Conn. 391.

As to the mode of proceeding by committees to stake out oyster grounds, see *Gallup v. Tracy*, 25 Conn. 18.

The act of 1878 was enacted solely for the protection of the public right of fishery, and, in the absence of any legislative permission to the town to sue, the State is only party to enforce the remedy, if any exists, for its violation.

Where an oyster bed was designated under General Statutes, Section 2348, to an individual by a committee of the town, in violation of Section 2370, such designation was not validated by Laws 1877, c. 94, Section 2, declaring that all designations theretofore made by authority of any town were thereby validated, since such law could not remedy radical defects of jurisdiction.—*Town of Clinton v. Bacon*, 56 Conn. 508.

Acts 1881, §. 104, Section 12, providing for the determination of the location and extent of natural oyster beds should not be construed as applying to beds designated to individuals under earlier statutes.—*In re Clinton Oyster Ground Comm.*, 52 Conn. 5.

Under a statute concerning fisheries (Gen. St. tit. 23, c. 2) providing that a committee appointed by a town may designate and stake out for an oyster bed a space not exceeding two acres,

but that no natural oyster bed shall be set apart for the above purpose by the committee, and imposing a penalty upon any person who shall take oysters from the place so staked out, held, in a suit for the penalties, (1) that the defendant might show that a place so staked out by the committee was a natural oyster bed; (2) that such designation would be invalidated by the proof of that fact.—*Averill v. Hull*, 37 Conn. 320.

RIGHTS OF NAVIGATION.

A proprietor of lands adjoining navigable waters has a right to build out wharves or dig channels from his upland beyond low-water mark, so long as he does nothing to interfere with navigation. And this right is not affected by the designation of the ground to another party as an oyster bed, under General Statutes, Sections 2348, 2349.—*Prior v. Swartz*, 62 Conn. 137-140.

A right to cultivate oysters upon soil excavated for a new channel is held subject to the right of the State and of the United States to cut a channel there if the improvement of navigation require it.—*Lane v. Harbor Commrs.*, 70 Conn. 685.

A State holds the title to the beds of navigable streams within its boundaries in trust for the public for the purpose of commerce and navigation, the sole control over which is vested by the constitution in congress; and, while the state may grant the use of such river beds to private citizens, such grants are subject to the obligation to suffer the consequences incident to the improvement of navigation on such river under an act of congress, and damages resulting from the prosecution of such improvement can not be recovered from the United States.—*Richardson v. United States* (U. S. C. C. Va., 1900), 100 F. 714.

The rule that the right of fishery is subordinate to that of navigation does not extend to acts of wantonness in navigation. Thus, where a vessel ran into a net laid in a private fishery and damaged it. Held, that the captain was liable, if upon being warned he could have changed his course without prejudice to the reasonable prosecution of this voyage.—*Cob v. Bennett*, 75 Pa. St. (25 P. F. Smith). 326.

If a master of a vessel navigating the Potomac, in the usual course of navigation, anchor in the plaintiff's fishing grounds, without malice, for the purpose of taking in the residue of the cargo, and, when required to depart, his not doing so immediately be not attributable to malice, but to a reasonable cause, and he remove his vessel as soon as the circumstances of wind, weather, and tide will permit, he is not liable for damages. But if the defendant, knowingly and without necessity or reasonable commercial purpose, anchor his vessel within the limits of the plain-

tiff's fishery, so as to interrupt the same, or if the defendant, having so anchored his vessel within the said limits of the plaintiff's, knowingly and without necessity or any reasonable commercial purpose, remain within the same, so as to interrupt the plaintiff's fishery, the plaintiff is entitled to recover.—*Mason v. Mansfield*, Fed. Cas. No. 9, 243 (4 Cranch, C. C. 580).

While the right or private fishery in a navigable stream is subordinate to the right of navigation, yet the latter right must be exercised fairly and in good faith; and, if the master of the vessel designedly injure a fisherman's net by running through it, he will be liable to damages.—*Post v. Munn*, 4 N. J. Law (1 Southard 61).

DISPUTED BOUNDARIES.

The act of 1879 (Sess. Laws of 1879, chap. 70, Section 3; see, now, Gen. Stat., Section 2332) provides that in the case of oyster grounds in Long Island Sound, designated by the proper authorities either by special map or by reference to, one in the Town Clerk's office, where adjoining owners shall disagree as to their dividing line, either may apply to a judge of the Superior Court, who shall appoint a surveyor who shall trace and mark out the line according to such map. Held, that the statute does not empower the surveyor, in the absence of the parties, upon his own motion, either to establish new monuments, change courses or vary distances. If neither the monuments nor the lines constituting the map exist as described, there is, in the eye of the law, no map.

Also held, that the statute proceeds upon the idea that the plaintiff and defendant are adjoining owners; that a line designated upon a map and sought for on the Sound separated them. When the court finds the jurisdictional averment of adjoining ownership not proven, the petition must be dismissed.—*Rowe v. Ludington*, 51 Conn. 188.

NATURAL GROUND.

Ground under navigable water, where there are no oyster rocks or masses of oysters, but where oysters grow naturally, though not in such quantities as to induce the public to resort thither, does not constitute a natural oyster bed, within the meaning of Code, Section 3390, giving any citizen the right to take oysters from any natural oyster bed.—*State v. Willis*, 104 N. C. 764.

Act April 14, 1881, placed all shell-fisheries within the area described under the exclusive jurisdiction of the State, and empowered the Commissioners of Shell-Fisheries to grant franchises for cultivating shell-fish therein; placed all shell-fisheries

not within such area within the jurisdiction of the towns in which they are located, and authorized the towns to grant franchises for cultivating shell-fish within the latter area; provided for the record of future grants that might be made by the State or towns; forbade all future grants of franchises in any natural oyster or clam bed; validated all designations and transfers of oyster grounds previously made, except designations made of natural oyster beds, which remained void, and directed such commissioners to cause a survey to be made of all natural oyster beds within the area of the State jurisdiction, and to locate and delineate such natural beds on such map, and report to the General Assembly. Act April 23, 1885 (Pub. Acts 1885, p. 525), accepted and established the locations and designations under State jurisdiction made by such commissioners, specifying the boundary of each natural bed. Held that, in an action for trespass on plaintiff's oyster bed, claimed under a designation made prior to Act April 14, 1881, such statutes did not prevent proving by parol evidence the fact that the ground designated was, at the time of designation, a natural oyster bed.—Cook v. Raymond, 66 Conn. 285.

The mode of questioning the title of a claimant to a designated natural oyster bed is not limited to a proceeding, under Gen. St., Section 2356, for the removal of stakes from an oyster bed which has been improperly staked out, in the absence of anything in such section preventing the public from exercising its right of fishing on natural oyster beds which individuals attempt to appropriate under a pretended designation; but it may be done by defendant in an action by such claimant in the nature of trespass for unlawfully entering on plaintiff's oyster ground, and taking and carrying away oysters and clams.—Cook v. Raymond, 66 Conn. 285.

Gen. St., Section 2330, provides that the court, when ordering the removal of stakes inclosing an oyster bed improperly staked, shall, if oysters have been planted or improvements made in good faith before the petition for removal was brought, allow a reasonable time for the removal of such oysters and improvements. Held, that, in an action of trespass for unlawfully entering on plaintiff's oyster ground, and taking and carrying away oysters and clams, where it appears that such ground is a natural oyster bed, and that plaintiff in good faith planted some of the oysters taken by defendant, plaintiff cannot recover the value of such oysters.—Cook v. Raymond, 66 Conn. 285.

Gen. St., Section 2328, particularly enumerates the locations and descriptions of the natural oyster beds which are under State jurisdiction, and Section 2358 prohibits taking oysters from places designated to private parties for their cultivation. Held, that in a defense to a criminal prosecution for taking oysters from a

place which has been designated to private parties, the only evidence that such place is a natural bed, a grant of which would be invalid, is that it is embraced in the locations and descriptions contained in the statute enumerating the natural oyster beds under the jurisdiction of the State.—*State v. Nash*, 62 Conn. 47.

The proceedings provided by the act of 1870 (Gen. St. p. 215, Section 11) for throwing open to the public ground claimed to be a natural oyster bed, when designated to an individual, and inclosed by him for planting oysters, are not applicable where the ground so designated and inclosed is a natural clam bed, the act of 1878, prohibiting such setting off and staking of a natural clam bed, providing no specific penalty or mode of redress, the recognition of the fact that clams and oysters are distinct species of shell-fish being apparent from the discrimination made by the legislature between the statutory provisions for the protection of oysters, and those for the protection of clams.—*Town of Clinton v. Buell*, 55 Conn. 263.

In a suit to restrain defendants from interfering with complainant's oyster grounds, the report of a committee appointed under Laws 1880-81 p. 104, Section 12, to locate and describe all natural oyster beds in a certain town, which report was dated and recorded in March, 1883, and which does not include grounds in the town designated to complainant, under Rev. St. 1875, p. 214, Section 3, in 1881, before the act of 1881 became of force, but which she did not appropriate until more than a year thereafter, is admissible to rebut evidence that the grounds were in 1886 and for 10 years before, natural oyster grounds; it appearing that the committee probably explored the waters within its jurisdiction before complainant appropriated her grounds, when it was the committee's duty to investigate their condition.—*White v. Petty*, 57 Conn. 576.

Defendants in a suit to restrain interference with an oyster bed cannot complain of a finding of the court that the finding of a committee appointed under Laws 1881, p. 104, Section 12, to locate and describe all natural oyster beds, in a certain town, could be treated as *res adjudicata* against a private right, as they have only a right in common with the public.—*White v. Petty*, 57 Conn. 576.

Evidence of pecuniary interest of a suit against complainant under Rev. St. 1875, p. 215, Section 11, providing for actions to remove stakes improperly inclosing natural oyster beds, is not admissible in a suit to restrain interference with complainant's oyster bed, as the question of title is not involved in the former suit.—*White v. Petty*, 57 Conn. 576.

In an action to recover for oysters and clams taken from a bed alleged to be owned by the plaintiff, the defendant justified

upon the ground that the designation was void, because the ground so designated was then a natural oyster bed. Held, that the issue thus raised involved a direct attack upon the validity of the plaintiff's designation.—Cook v. Raymond, 66 Conn. 285.

Remedy—Damages. The designation of a natural oyster bed is void, and cannot affect the right of the public to take oysters from such bed.

As the designation in the case at bar was made prior to the legislation of 1881 and 1885, which established State jurisdiction over natural oyster beds and defined their location and boundaries by authoritative records, parol evidence that the locus in quo was a natural oyster bed was the only evidence by which, in the nature of the case, such fact could be proved, and was admissible.

Held, also, that Chapter 110 of the Public Acts of 1893, which required the Shell-Fish Commissioners to indicate by buoys the natural oyster beds within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State, and provided that no buoys should be set so as to include within such natural beds any private or designated grounds, could not be construed as authorizing them to alter the location and boundaries of such beds, as already defined by Section 2328 of the General Statutes; and their failure, therefore, to include within the places as marked by them, the locus in quo, could not strengthen or validate the plaintiff's designation.

Held, also, that Section 2356 of the General Statutes, providing for the removal of stakes from an oyster bed which had been improperly staked out, was not designed as a method of trying questions of title, but merely as a means to effect the removal of the barriers deterring the public from the exercise of their rights upon ground belonging to them.

Held, also, that the clause of said section which authorized the court to allow any person a reasonable time in which to remove oysters planted by him in good faith, was not intended to restrict the rights of the public in the use of natural oyster beds, nor did it entitle the plaintiff to recover for the few oysters planted by him which were mingled with those lawfully taken by the defendant.—The case of State v. Nash, 62 Conn. 47, commented on and distinguished.—Cook v. Raymond, 66 Conn. 285.

General Statutes, Section 2348, provides for the setting out to individuals by a committee of the town, of oyster grounds within the navigable waters of any town; Section 2370 forbids the taking of any natural oyster bed for the purpose, and Section 2356 provides for proceedings for setting aside any designation where the ground shall be found to have been a natural oyster bed, the proceeding in this case to be by a petition of the town or any individual aggrieved to the Superior Court, the appointment of a committee to hear the case and report the facts, and an

order for the removal of the stakes inclosing the ground if it shall be found to have been a natural oyster bed. Held, (1) that where a place had been designated to the defendant as an oyster ground, more than twenty years before, but on a petition now brought by the town it was found to have been a natural oyster bed for thirty years before such designation, the interrupted and undisturbed possession and use of the place by the defendant for planting oysters for the whole period, had not given him a title by adverse possession, the title being in the State against which there could be no title gained by such possession; the defendant's claim of title having, moreover, been only of such title as he acquired by the designation; (2) that the statute was not unconstitutional in making no provision for a trial of the question of title by a jury, the case being like that of a proceeding in equity to remove a cloud from a title, and failing within general equitable principles; (3) that the designation was not legalized by the Act of 1877 (Sess. Laws of 1877, Chap. 94, Section 2), which provides that "all designations of places for planting oysters within the navigable waters of any town, which have been heretofore made by authority of such town, are hereby validated and confirmed." The designation here was one which the town could not have authorized.—*Clinton v. Bacon*, 56 Conn. 517-519.

General Statutes, Section 2326, provides that the Superior Court, on the application of the Oyster-Ground Committee, shall appoint a committee to ascertain and locate all the natural oyster beds within the limits of the town, who shall make report to the court, which report, when accepted by the court and recorded, shall be a final and conclusive determination. A committee made its report and the court rejected it, and the appellants appealed. Held, that the rejection of the report was to be regarded as a final judgment, and that the court would entertain the appeal.

The court had power to set aside the report if the committee had exceeded its jurisdiction or had conducted its proceedings in an unfair or improper manner. The power to accept the report by implication gives the power to reject it.

Any person whose claim to the ownership of oyster-grounds would be affected by the report of such a committee, would have the right to appear and remonstrate against the acceptance of the report.—*In re Application of Clinton Oyster-Ground Committee*, 52 Conn. 6, 7.

It is not necessary that the committee should designate natural oyster, clam and mussel beds separately.—*In re Application of Clinton Oyster-Ground Committee*, 52 Conn. 9, 10.

Natural bed—Clams—Suit by town—Act of 1878. The statute (Gen. Stat., Sections 2348, 2349) provides for the designation by a committee of any town, to any individual applying, of ground

within the navigable waters of the town for the cultivation of oysters, with a provision that no natural oyster bed should be so designated; and a latter Section (Section 2356) passed in 1870, provides that the Superior Court, on application of the town or of any person interested, may order the removal of any stakes inclosing any ground in violation of the provisions of the statute. An act passed in 1878 (Gen. Stat., Section 2371) provides that no natural clam bed shall be thus designated and inclosed, but provides no remedy for a violation of the act. Held, that the remedy provided for a violation of the former act was not impliedly embraced in and applicable to the latter act.—*Town of Clinton v. Bull*, 55 Conn. 265, 266.

Natural Bed. The Act 1885 (now Gen. St., Section 2328) designates and describes the natural oyster beds within the jurisdiction of the State. Certain ground was afterwards legally designated to A., and had ever since been used for the cultivation of oysters. The defendant took oysters therefrom, in violation of General Statutes, Section 2358. Held, in a criminal prosecution therefor, that he could not show that the place was a natural oyster bed except by the designation and description of the same as such in the Act of 1885.—*State v. Nash*, 62 Conn. 48-51.

An Oyster-Ground Committee is not authorized under the Act of 1881 to designate, as natural oyster beds, oyster grounds that had previously been designated to individuals under the provisions of previous statutes.—*In re Application of Clinton Oyster-Ground Committee*, 52 Conn. 9, 10. (But see 57 Conn. 578.)

Natural Oyster Beds. In October, 1875, a portion of the navigable waters of the Town of East Haven, suitable for planting and cultivating oysters, was, apparently by mistake, not included within the territory by statute assignable for such purpose. The Oyster-Ground Committee of such town, however, designated and allotted to one F. in the place within such non-assignable territory, which has since been held and devoted to the purpose of cultivating oysters. In 1877 an act was passed (Public Acts 1877, p. 200, Section 2) which validated and confirmed "all designations of places for planting and cultivating oysters within the navigable waters of any town, which have heretofore been made by authority of such town through its Selectman or Oyster-Ground Committee." Held, (1) that the designation to F. was thereby validated and confirmed; (2) that the fact that the place so designated was natural clam and oyster ground did not invalidate the designation; (3) that a willfull trespass on the ground so designated was in violation of, and punishable under, Section 2381 of the General Statutes.—*State v. Bassett*, 64 Conn. 220.

If a committee acting under General Statutes, Section 2348, designated part of a natural oyster bed for a private oyster bed, such designation is invalid by reason of Section 2349, and does not affect the public rights of fishery therein.—*Averill v. Hull*, 37 Conn. 322.

THE EARLY DAYS OF NEW HAVEN OYSTER GROWING.

Experiences of Captain C. H. Townsend.

In a monograph upon the Oyster Industry of the United States, by Ernest Ingersoll, written for the Tenth Census, a considerable portion of the paper is devoted to the history of the Oyster Industry in Connecticut, and in this "The Experiences of Captain Townsend In Oyster Planting" form an interesting episode. It is only possible to give here a brief portion of these experiences as Mr. Ingersoll relates them, from a diary kept by Captain Charles H. Townsend, in which he recorded his experiments. "Captain Townsend," Mr. Ingersoll says, "was in command of ocean steamers for many years and took special pains when in Europe, to study the methods of oyster culture in vogue on the French coast and was able to apply many hints thus obtained to his plantation on this side, though he found so great a difference of circumstances and natural history between French and American oysters, that his trans-Atlantic experience was of less use here than he had expected it to be." He then proceeds to detail somewhat at length the experiments made by Captain Townsend in the moat or ditch about "old Fort Hale on the rocky eastern shore of the harbor (New Haven) near its mouth." "The moat and its tide-slucice became the scene of Captain Townsend's experiments." The account from the diary shows how in 1867 Captain Townsend commenced stocking the "ditch at Fort Hale" with two-year-old oysters, and the success which attended the venture. Then came the planting of oysters on the other grounds which he and his brother (Townsend Brothers) had acquired from the owners of original town grants. The business was quite extensive and the details are interesting, as indicating the methods of thirty years ago, in the inshore planting. But the experiments in the "ditch at Fort Hale" are the peculiarly interesting portions of this record. In May, 1870, Captain Townsend finds that the oysters first laid down there had largely died, but the young spawn or spat had grown and was thrifty. In June of that year he "shelled" the ditch with 27 loads of 25 bushels each, "spreading the shells at the rate of 12½ bushels in a space of 30 feet." In September he says: "Have examined carefully the shells laid down to catch spawn and have not found one young oyster, either in the fort ditch or in the harbor lots. We hear of a slight set in the Cove and off the light house." This shows that even in the early years of the business there were bad seasons as there are now with little result to reward the enterprise of the experimenter. On October 1st oc-

curs this entry in the diary: "During the last two weeks we have sold about 175 bushels of oysters and have bought about 400 bushels of cove seed, and laid it down for next year. We have also begun to open a few oysters to try the market, but the weather is so warm dealers do not care to buy. The seed planted in the spring looks thrifty and clean. The drills have made some havoc, and we hear of star fish off the Pardee Buoy."

On March 1, 1871, the diary reads: "The ice is now broken up and left the shore and salt meadows in a very bad condition, having had several south-southwest gales, which reached their height about high water, piling the cakes of ice, some of which were two feet thick, one on the other, and the heavy surf kept them in constant motion, so that the whole length of the beach has been stirred up from Fort Hale to the creek, and thousands of tons of sand have been driven upon the meadows north of the creek. On the whole the north part of the farm has been improved, but my part (the south water front) badly injured. I also notice the ice has plowed deep furrows along the flats and large rocks have been taken from the beach and left on the flats; and that oysters left in holes on Black Rock Bay, have been washed out and more than one-half carried out to sea by the ice. Those that remain, however, are of good quality, and in the sluice, where the water was deep enough to keep them from coming in contact with the ice, I find them very fat and sweet. This winter has proved one thing, however, that all oysters must be taken off the flats before the harbor freezes up, or frost will kill what the ice does not carry off. Of the 300 bushels of Virginia oysters left on Crane's bar, in four feet of water at low tide, about three-fourth have died, but the one-fourth now living have the same flavor as the native oysters and are very fat. The native oysters have all done well. Those planted on the off-shore acres have increased about 200 per cent., and in-shore about 150 per cent. I think we can safely estimate that the 8,500 bushels taken from about 3,000 bushels of shells laid down in 1868 and transplanted in April and May, 1870, will now turn out 22,000 bushels of thrifty stock."

In August, 1871, the diary sums up the amount of oysters in the plant thus: "Total oysters planted 28,805 bushels; increase through growth, 7,000 bushels; stools and set, 5,190 bushels; total property, 40,995 bushels." This glimpse of the oyster business and methods of 30 years ago is interesting, in view of what has been accomplished since and the great improvement in methods as well as increase in extent of the general business.

The great ventures in the deep water cultivation which have resulted in such expansion and success were undertaken after the above experiments and the "salt meadow" and "sluice" oyster properties abandoned.

